"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Warmer, probably snow or rain today; Thursday, cloudy; wind south.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,299. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

DELAYS MAY FORCE WILSON TO SAIL WITHOUT LEAGUE PLANS; LLOYD GEORGE DEFIES LABOR 'PRUSSIANISM' AT HOME; EBERT PRESIDENT OF GERMANY; CONSCRIPTION RETAINED

TELLS SENATORS OF MASS TERROR BY BOLSHEVIKI

Dr. Huntington, Ex-Attache at Petrograd, Produces Copy of Order for Slaughter.

SECRET KILLING IN CELLARS

Maxim Silencers Used—Soviets Warned Against "Hesitation" in the Executions.

REDS' HATRED OF AMERICANS

Dr. Harper of Chicago University Also Testifies at Opening of Senate Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Senate investigation of Bolshevism before the sub-committee on the Judiciary began this morning. It was held in the Senate Office Building, the room being crowded with men and women, some of them more or less well known in this country as Americans of pro-Bolshevist leanings. What these people listened to was not of a nature calculated to fire their ardor for the Trotzky-Lenine form of government.

The principal witness was Dr. W. C. Huntington, who from 1916 until the early Fall of last year was in Russia as the Commercial Attaché of the American Embassy in Petrograd. His narrative, frightful in parts, was carefully drawn and the statements he made were those of his own personal knowledge. He was careful not to bring into the record hearsay evidence which the Bolshevist authorities might be able to brand as inaccurate.

In answer to a question as to the extent of murder by official order in Russia, Dr. Huntington produced a copy of an order addressed in September to all Soviets in Russia which called for the slaughter "en masse" of all persons who failed to support the Bolshevist régime. He said that executions were as a rule carried out at night and in darkened places like cellars, the firing squads using Maxim silencers.

Three letters were read into the record by him, all of them from a person of the highest standing, who is still in Russia and whose name for that reason was not disclosed for publication. These letters painted a terrible picture of conditions in the Russian capital.

Dr. Huntington said that at the present time not more than 8 per cent. of the Russian people were in favor of the Bolsheviki. They were held in submission, he added, by terroristic means and by a mercenary force of soldiers made up principally of Letts and Chinese. He said that he left Moscow on Aug. 16 last, accompanied by officials of other allied nations, in each instance the nation concerned leaving one official behind to care for its affairs and nationals. In the case of the United States the official left behind was Consul General Poole.

Declares Reds Hate America.

"I was ordered to Russia in 1916 by the United States Government," said Dr. Huntington, "as the Commercial Attaché of the American Embassy. My mission was to aid, as far as I could, in the development of Russo-American trade relations. I took up my quarters in the American Embassy at Petrograd and was in constant touch with Ambassador Francis and his staff, and so had unusual opportunities of observation."

Dr. Huntington told of his trips throughout the empire and of the growth of the Bolshevist movement which led to the coup of November, 1917. He was present during the entire time of the transition of Government from the control of Kerensky's faction to the Trotzky-Lenine group of agitators.

"Is it not true," asked Senator King of Utah, "that the Bolshevist leaders who led the treason against the Allies hate America as much as they hate any of the other Allies?"

"Yes, that is true," was the answer. "It is also true that the Bolshevist group accepted German money to use for propaganda purposes. They were, of course, ready to handle Germany in their own way just as Germany was ready to use them to the best advantage. It was a case of two crooks, each using the other to gain an end."

"Why did they hate us so?" asked Senator Overman.

"For two principal reasons. First, because we are not a Soviet Government, and, secondly, because we went into the war," Dr. Huntington replied.

Text of Terrorist Order.

A member of the committee asked if it was true that the Bolshevist Government had ever ordered a systematic slaughter of the people of Russia who were opposed to them. Dr. Huntington replied by producing the official order

Continued on Page Four.

The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs. Through sleepers both ways from New York. Winter boat for Cuba. New York Booking Office, Plaza.—Advt.

Rotterdam and Antwerp Base Ports for Our Army

PARIS, Feb. 11, (Associated Press.)—Rotterdam and Antwerp will be used as base ports for the American Army of Occupation. Deep-draft barges seized by the French and Belgians in the German retreats will plow the Rhine, superseding the Bordeaux route to the front by rail. Warehouses will be erected at Rotterdam and Antwerp, and the ships will be unloaded and reloaded upon barges by Dutch and Belgian civilians.

The establishment of the new route will release between 1,500 and 2,000 freight cars for the French railroads. It will make New York the railhead for the American Army of Occupation. Rations and supplies for the troops will leave New York direct for Coblenz.

Colonel John S. Sewell is in command of the new bases. He will be assisted by Colonels Charles C. Zollers, Paul J. Ramsey, and Edward B. Cushing.

MOVES TO STRIKE FOR BEER ON JULY 1

Central Federated Union Asks Its Locals to Vote on Fight Against Prohibition.

ENACTED WITHOUT CONSENT

Will Glut the Market with Unemployed, Says C. F. U., and Menace Individual Liberty.

The Central Federated Union, which on Friday night decided to put the proposed "No Beer, No Work" strike to a referendum vote of the locals, last night sent out a circular letter in which Ernest Bohm, Corresponding Secretary of the union, urges organized labor to take action on the proposed general strike at once. The letter follows:

New York, Feb. 8, 1919.

To All Affiliated Unions and Organized Labor Generally, Greeting:

Bone dry prohibition has been enacted into law without the consent of the governed. Legislatures have voted without consulting their constituents, and in at least three instances where the people have by vote declared against prohibition, California, Indiana, and Massachusetts, the lawmakers have deliberately cast aside public opinion and the demands of the people and sustained the bone dry amendment.

The enforcement of prohibition means that hundreds of thousands of wage-earners will be discharged from employment and cast upon an overcrowded labor market. Statistics recently compiled show an enormous army of unemployed, which is increasing daily.

Aside from this very serious aspect, the enactment of a law that a majority does not want, and had no say in formulating, the infringement upon the individual liberty of American citizenship, a minority dictating the mode of life and guaranteed freedom, is a dangerous procedure and if accepted without drastic protest, may lead to even more damaging curtailment of American personal rights.

The same powers and elements who worked so persistently to enact this great wrong are busily engaged in proposing legislation to prohibit the use of tobacco in any form. All these laws are primarily aimed at the working class. The Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity, after discussing this matter very carefully, concluded that something must be done, and done quickly.

We yield to no one, either individual or organization, in our contention that the organized labor movement, and particularly this body and its affiliations, comprising 350,000 members, stood by the Government patriotically and enthusiastically during the war. The four Liberty Bond issues were heartily responded to by the unions and their members. War Savings Stamps were bought. The union members embraced gladly the call to arms, did their bit on the firing line, and among those returning are many who show wounds and general hard service.

In return for these sacrifices, the liberty and freedom formerly enjoyed by these fighters for democracy are crushed even without an opportunity to voice opinions or desires as free men.

We paid for the high cost of living, apparently without protest, to the delight of the profiteers, and we shall shortly be called upon by the legislators, who put us out of employment, to pay an income tax on our earnings, to meet the heavy expenses of the war.

We have appealed through letters and by committees to the lawmakers, the alleged representatives of the people, but the appeal of the workers fell upon deaf ears, and, while giving us the glad hand, the knife was poised to be buried to the hilt in our vitals.

The Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity desires to place this issue squarely before every member of your union and request his free and unbiased declaration to the proposal that "if the bone-dry prohibition law is really enforced on July 1, 1919, to then cease work until this law is annulled."

Your union is urged to discuss this immediately and officially report your decision, if possible, within two weeks. Fraternally yours,

ERNEST BOHM,
Corresponding Secretary.

The threatened "no beer, no work" strike was first proposed by the Building Trades Council of Newark, which later secured the adoption of the slogan by the Essex Trades Council of the same city, representing in all about 75,000 trade unionists in New Jersey. These organizations have called a strike for July 1 if the sale of beer is prohibited.

PREMIER'S SPEECH IN FULL

Declares the Strikes in Britain Are Menace to Quick Peace.

NO ONE CLASS CAN CONTROL

Discusses Plans That Are Being Made to Tide Over the After-War Crisis.

HOPEFUL ABOUT LEAGUE

And Says Peace Conference Has Made Progress Beyond All Expectations.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Premier Lloyd George took a firm stand in the House of Commons this afternoon against the labor extremists.

He admitted the existence of legitimate reasons for unrest and made full excuse for the effect the long war had had on the nerves of men who had worked hard and faithfully, but he declared that some of the present industrial trouble was deliberately engineered to hurt the nation, and he said he would use every power of the Government to put that down.

The strong line which he assumed caused some interruptions from the Labor benches, but it met with hearty approval of the House as a whole.

The Premier was cheered as he referred to the dependence of Great Britain's foreign trade on her industry, and as he asked what was the value of high wages if the general level of prices was also high. But he roused most enthusiasm as he denounced with all his accustomed vigor those men who would wreck the social structure for their own selfish ends.

The Premier began by referring to the Peace Conference, but did not add much to what was already known. He deprecated discussion at the present stage of negotiations, said that progress was quite satisfactory, and promised that the House of Commons should be consulted before the treaty was ratified.

The Premier's speech was as follows:

"I regret on personal grounds the absence from our debates of a member who for thirty years adorned these debates. I worked with Mr. Asquith for years, and I deplore sincerely the genuine misunderstanding, on both sides as I claim it, which severed our association. But although since then there have been things in some of his parliamentary actions which I could not approve of, my respect for him personally and my admiration for his great gifts are unlimited. [Hear! Hear!]

"Now I come to questions which have been addressed to me by two right honorable gentlemen, and may I just preface that by saying that I mean to take no part in the friendly rivalry which they have so genuinely initiated. [Laughter.] But I am glad to hear from them that they mean to support the Government in every honest endeavor they make to deal with the social difficulties of the day. We can claim no more.

"I will now try to answer some of the questions which were addressed to me. Some have entered into matters of detail, which I would suggest it would have been better to defer until the measures of which notice has been given today are introduced, questions about housing and railways and pensions, although with regard to pensions I can tell you immediately that the question of pensions and separation allowances is being very carefully surveyed by the Minister in charge of the Pensions Department and his Under Secretary.

"I agree with everything that has fallen from the right honorable gentlemen as to the merits of people who have sacrificed so much for their country, and as to the right they have to expect that their country will see that they suffer no privation for sacrifices they have made; but I must also give you a word of warning. I do hope there will be no undue competition in the matter of summing up charges on the country which, whatever happens, has to bear crushing burdens for some years.

Questions of the Peace Conference.

"The right honorable gentlemen have not put any detailed questions to me about the Peace Conference. I

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Ex-Kaiser Keeping in Touch With New German Officials

AMERONGEN, Holland, Feb. 8, (Associated Press.)—There have been various indications during the last week that Count Hohenzollern, the former German Emperor, is maintaining communication with his former supporters.

Two secretaries of the German Legation at The Hague, Koester and Schleibach, visited the castle at Amerongen and stayed overnight, having a long conference with Count Hohenzollern and Hans von Gontard, the sole remaining high functionary of the old Imperial Court who remains faithful to the former Emperor. Last night Baroness von Rosen, the English wife of the German Minister to Holland, arrived, and she is still at the castle today.

The object of these meetings cannot be ascertained, as everything is kept secret under the influence of Herr von Gontard, who declines to permit any of his powers to be taken from his hands. With him is a minor functionary of the former German court, Councillor Knauff. Herr von Gontard is the only member of Count Hohenzollern's suite to lodge at the castle. General von Esdorff, Captain von Ilsemann, and Dr. Forster, who is in attendance on the former Empress, have rented a house outside.

BIG NAVY WINS IN HOUSE, 194 TO 142

Bill, Including Three-Year Program, Passes by Final Vote of 281 to 50.

LIMIT CLAUSE RESTORED

Contract Date Extended to June, 1920, to Give Peace Conference Time to Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—President Wilson won a victory against a combination of Republicans and "small navy men" of his own party when the House tonight passed the Naval Appropriation bill containing the new three-year program, with a limiting clause, which yesterday was eliminated from the measure by a point of order by Representative James R. Mann, Republican leader. The House accepted the building program by a vote of 194 to 142 and passed the bill finally by a vote of 281 to 50.

The President's triumph came through prompt action by the Rules Committee in reporting by a vote of 6 to 4 a rule making in order the building program and the restricting paragraphs which were stricken from the bill yesterday. After prolonged debate, participated in by leading Democratic members and aided by Representative P. H. Kelley, Republican member of the Naval Affairs Committee, the House, by a vote of 205 to 148, adopted the rule restoring the section. Thirty-seven Republicans joined with 168 Democrats in supporting the rule, while 15 Democrats voted with the 131 Republicans and two independents in opposing the special rule.

Democrats Voting Against Adoption of the Rule.

Bankhead, Alabama; Black, Texas; Claypool, Ohio; Dies, Texas; Doughton, North Carolina; Hamlin, Missouri; Hilliard, Colorado; Huddleston, Alabama; Kelley, Pennsylvania; Lea, California; Saunders, Virginia; Sherwood, Ohio; Sisson, Mississippi; Steagall, Alabama; Stephens, Mississippi—15.

Republicans Supporting the Rule.

Austin, Tennessee; Britten, Illinois; Browning, New Jersey; Butler, Pennsylvania; Classon, Wisconsin; Cooper, Wisconsin; Copley, Illinois; Crago, Pennsylvania; Curry, California; Dallinger, Massachusetts; Benjamin L. Fairchild, New York; Farr, Pennsylvania; Fess, Illinois, Freeman, Connecticut; Fuller, Massachusetts; Griest, Pennsylvania; Hadley, Washington; Hicks, New York; Kelley, Michigan; Kiess, Pennsylvania; Lampert, Wisconsin; Lufkin, Massachusetts; McArthur, Oregon; McCulloch, Ohio; Miller, Washington; Morin, Pennsylvania; Mudd, Maryland; Nichols, Michigan; Nolan, California; Osborne, California; Peters, Maine; Rogers, Massachusetts; Schall, Minnesota; Smith, Michigan; Temple, Pennsylvania; Woods, Iowa; Zihlman, Maryland—87.

London, New York, Socialist, voted against rule.

Baer, North Dakota, non-partisan, voted for, and Randall, California, Prohibition-Democrat, voted against the rule.

No Contracts Before June, 1920.

The building program section, which would prevent contracts for the ten battleships and ten scout cruisers being awarded before Feb. 1, 1920, was amended to extend the date to June, 1920, giving the Peace Conference longer time to complete its labors. The building program section was adopted by the committee by a vote of 97 to 71. The only other important change made in the bill was the insertion of a clause that none of the money apportioned to the Bureau of Steam Engineering should be used by the Navy Department for the acquisition of wireless systems. The appropriation for aviation was reduced from $25,000,000 to $15,000,000.

The discussion on the three-year pro-

Continued on Page Eight.

CALOX OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER Cleans, Whitens, Preserves—McK. & R.—Advt.

PROVISIONAL GERMAN RULE

Temporary Constitution Adopted; 103 Majority for Ebert.

RETAINS NAME OF "EMPIRE"

Independents Vainly Try to Substitute "Republic"—Threat of New Revolt.

SECRET AGREEMENTS WIN

President's Salary Limited to 1,000,000 Marks—Scheidemann for Chancellor.

BASLE, Feb. 11.—The German National Assembly at Weimar today elected Friedrich Ebert President of the German State by a vote of 277 out of 379, a majority of 102. Herr Ebert accepted the election.

Count von Posadowsky-Wehner received 49 votes.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A German wireless dispatch recording the election of Herr Ebert describes his post as that of "Provisional State President."

It adds that there were fifty-one abstentions from voting. Philipp Schneidemann and Mathias Erzberger each polled one vote.

After the election Dr. Eduard David in a speech said that the empire for the first time had a chief who, by virtue of his election, was empowered to speak and act in the name of the German people. The mouthpiece which spoke by inherited right had disappeared, and in his place stood a leader chosen by the people.

It was mainly due to Herr Ebert, the speaker continued, that the revolution in Germany had not followed the example of Russia, leading to bloody chaos and complete dissolution of right and order. The German people would have confidence in Herr Ebert's skill, activity, and firmness, he said, to protect their new freedom from every danger, either from the Left or the Right. The Majority Socialists applauded this statement, but the Independent Socialists expressed dissent.

Herr Ebert in his speech accepting the Presidency declared that his purpose would be impartially to dispense justice, without favor or prejudice.

Long Debate on Constitution.

WEIMAR, Feb. 10, (Associated Press.)—The German National Assembly unanimously adopted a provisional Constitution at 6 o'clock this evening, after a three-hour wrangle between the Independent Socialists, on the one hand, and all the rest of the House on the other, over one single point—the question of secret agreements.

Although the Independents lost in their contention that Germany should pave the way for the entire world in going definitely on record in favor of open diplomacy agreements, they rose belatedly to make the acceptance of the Constitution as a whole unanimous, despite the inclusion of the clause they had opposed.

This paragraph, a part of the sixth clause of the Constitution, reads as originally conceived and now accepted:

"As soon as the German Empire is represented in the League of Nations, with the aim to exclude secret agreements, all agreements with the nations allied in the league must have the acquiescence of the national assembly and the State Commission."

The State Commission corresponds to the Federal Council or Second Chamber.

Members in Stirring Debate.

The Independents sought to have this clause altered so that Germany might unequivocally go on record as legally bound to enter into no secret agreements regardless of what other States might do in the future. The fight in the Assembly on this point raged during both the second and third readings of the Constitution, led by Dr. Hugo Haase and Dr. Cohn for the Independents, and Herr Lundsberg, Dr. Dernburg, and Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau for the Government and other parties.

Dr. Dernburg, in supporting the clause as it was finally adopted, said that it was impossible for Germany to hope to make agreements with other nations if they adhered to secret methods while Germany, by her own constitution, was in duty bound to publish all the terms in detail.

Dr. Haase replied that one of the great objects of the revolution had been the elimination of secrecy. He contended that Germany could well afford to lead the way to peace by the path of openness, no matter what overs did, and as an evidence of the sincerity and genuineness of her reform.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau assured Dr. Haase that he would never make a secret treaty or agreement, but Dr. Haase replied that there was no assurance how long he would be in power.

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Allies May Shorten the Armistice Periods; Rumor of Anglo-French Threat to Germany

PARIS, Feb. 11.—A proposal to change the allied armistice policy and greatly shorten the armistice periods is understood to be before the Supreme War Council. This proposal calls for the limiting of the armistice periods to about ten days, at the end of which time new terms are to be imposed upon Germany.

The sentiment is expressed by many in attendance on the Peace Conference that this would give the Allies a better hold on the situation and enable them to meet the constantly changing conditions. No intimation is given as to the attitude of the Supreme War Council in the matter.

In view of the complexity and diversity of the problems raised by the armistice, says a Havas report, the Supreme War Council has appointed a committee of eight members, to which will be intrusted the task of studying these questions.

The committee is composed of Norman Davis and General Tasker H. Bliss, for the United States; Lord Robert Cecil, for Great Britain; Dr. Silvio Crespi and General Cavellero, for Italy, and Etienne Clementel and General Degoutte, for France. It held its first meeting last night. General Degoutte, who had been summoned from Lille, could not arrive in time, however, and the committee meeting was continued today. The conditions were still under discussion late tonight at Marshal Foch's house. Albert Strauss, Vice Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, is taking part. He and Thomas W. Lamont are expected to be members of the Supreme Economic Council.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 11.—Great Britain and France have sent notes to Mathias Erzberger, President of the German Armistice Commission, the Weimar correspondent of the Berlingske Tidende says he learns from a reliable source, dealing with the failure of Germany to deliver locomotives and agricultural machinery as agreed. He says the tone of the notes virtually constitutes a threat to Germany.

The correspondent adds that it is reported that a similar note is expected from the United States.

JAPAN THREATENS TO KEEP ISLANDS

Paris Delegates Also Give Notice That They Want Shantung Treaty Carried Out.

DENY THREATS TO CHINA

But Circumstantial Reports from Peking Tell of Chinese Alarm.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Japan has reiterated her intention to hold the Marshall and Caroline Islands in the Pacific, which she took from Germany during the war, as well as to insist upon the execution of her agreement reached in September last with China regarding Shantung. A formal statement to this effect by Japanese representatives has been made public here.

It is not considered that the Chino-Japanese controversy or Japan's claims regarding the Pacific Islands are likely to delay the Society of Nations project. It seems probable, however, that these matters will be considered later by that organization.

The Havas Agency gives out a statement by Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, who is now representing his country at the Peace Conference here, declaring the reports to be untrue that Japan has exercised pressure on China to restrain the action of the Chinese delegates to the conference. He says:

"There has been no pressure exercised, no menace formulated, no bargaining done on the subject of the Province of Shantung, or any other Chinese territory. No right of control has been sought over China, and there has been in no degree any ambition to represent China at the Peace Conference.

"Besides, our relations with the President of the Chinese Republic and the Ministry are most cordial."

Considerable space is being given to the Chino-Japanese controversy by the French newspapers.

To meet doubts cast upon its authority, the Chinese delegation has published cablegrams received from Shanghai, the provincial legislature of Shantung and the Chinese Society for a League of Nations at Peking. These cablegrams overwhelmingly favor the activities of the delegation and direct that there be restitution to China of properties in Shantung.

As regards the Pacific islands claims of Japan, the American position at the Peace Conference has been unofficially represented as one of opposition to annexations and of insistence upon the internationalization of all the Pacific islands taken from Germany. The Marshall and Caroline groups lie directly east of the Philippines.

The Chino-Japanese controversy centres upon the Japanese claims regarding Shantung Province, where Japan has taken over the German holdings based upon the old Tsing-tao concession. Under the treaty of 1915 between Japan and China, which the latter claims was signed under duress, Japan was to return to China after the war all the former German holdings except that a Japanese settlement was to be permitted at Tsing-tao or that thisport,whichvirtually gives command of the entire province of Shantung, should be internationalized if the Peace Conference should so decide.

HEARS OF THREAT OF FORCE.

Washington Gets Reports of Alleged Menace.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, (Associated Press.)—Japan's attitude toward China in the Peace Conference is causing grave apprehension among the repre-

Continued on Page Three.

FRENCH ARE FACING ARMISTICE DEFEAT

Supreme Council Refers Their Proposals to Sub-Committee Including Civilians.

BLOCKADE LIFTING AN ISSUE

Americans Oppose Economic Throttling of Germany Lest Indemnities Be Forfeited.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless and Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Strong differences of view in the Supreme War Council over the proposals for imposing more severe terms on Germany in the armistice extension which becomes effective Monday has caused the Council to refer the whole matter to a sub-committee among whose membership civilians are included. The most important instruction to the sub-committee was that it should report back to the new Supreme Economic Council instead of to the Permanent Armistice Commission, which is dominated by the military.

This action is due primarily to opposition in the War Council to the French proposal that the new armistice provide for dismantling the forts on the right bank of the Rhine, continued occupation of the left bank of the Rhine, reduction of the German Army to twenty-five divisions, and allied control over the Essen munition works, but without lifting the German blockade.

The subcommittee will report that, while it is willing to furnish all proper safeguards for France, the lifting of the blockade is necessary as a measure of fair treatment to the neutral countries of Northern Europe, as well as Germany. Germany, it is contended by those who oppose the French view, cannot be shackled to the point of economic helplessness, and at the same time earn the money with which to pay a heavy indemnity.

Present indications are that the French view will not prevail in the Supreme War Council.

It is now realized that the feeling that Germany should not be made economically helpless was responsible for the decision of the Supreme War Council last week to create a Supreme Economic Council, with powers curtailing those of the permanent Armistice Commission.

France is opposed to opening the blockade, for one reason because neutral countries will be able to take advantage of German credit.

The Americans oppose this position and are insistent that Germany have a chance to get on her feet in order to pay the indemnities and keep her people from starvation.

Vance McCormick is the American member of the sub-committee mentioned.

Plain Speech Deemed Necessary.

Feb. 10.—In saying that the Clemenceau interview given to The Associated Press is supposed to be the acute cause of the decision of President Wilson and the other American plenipotentiaries to suggest the remov-

Continued on Page Two.

FRENCH ASK WORLD ARMY

Bourgeois's Proposal Excites Wide Divergence of Opinion in Commission.

WOULD HOLD IT IN FRANCE

French Delegate in Impassioned Two-Hour Speech Pictures Her Peril of Invasion.

NEW DRAFT DUE TOMORROW

Cecil and Larnaude Revising Amendments in Dispute—Wilson May Sail Feb. 17.

PARIS, Feb. 11, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson's desire to return to the United States with the League of Nations as an accomplished fact became open to some doubt for the first time today, when Léon Bourgeois, one of the French representatives on the Commission on a Society of Nations, proposed an amendment, creating an international military force as a means of enforcing the decisions of the League.

This came after the Commission had virtually completed its work and was considering the project for final adoption. Besides introducing the rather formidable question of backing the League by an armed international force, M. Bourgeois's amendment also creates some apprehension that remaining issues may not be adjusted in time for presentation and adoption by a plenary session of the Peace Conference before Mr. Wilson's departure on Monday.

M. Bourgeois presented his amendment and also prepared a memorandum supporting it. He spoke with great earnestness, and some emotion was shown when it was maintained in reply that his proposal, if adopted, would be unconstitutional in the view of some countries. M. Bourgeois, however, continued to support his amendment in an argument of nearly two hours.

It was finally decided to refer the amendment and all other details to a drafting committee, consisting of Lord Robert Cecil, for England; Professor Larnaude, for France; M. Vesnitch, for Serbia, and M. Venizelos, for Greece. They hope at a meeting tomorrow to reconcile differences and to report at the next meeting on Thursday. It will then be necessary for the commission to approve or reject this report.

Whether all this can be accomplished in the last days of the week is doubtful.

One member of the Drafting Committee said tonight, however, that the chances were reasonably good for reaching a favorable adjustment, and he expressed the belief that Premier Clemenceau would exercise influence in securing a satisfactory conclusion.

The session lasted until 3:35 o'clock this afternoon.

M. Bourgeoisc is said to have urged that the international army be stationed in France, as France was the strategic centre of Europe and the country most immediately threatened.

The official communication says:

The eighth meeting of the Commission on the League of Nations was held at 10:30 o'clock this morning at the Hôtel de Crillon. The meeting was devoted to the consideration of a number of amendments to the draft which had been submitted. After a discussion had developed the sense of the meeting, the several amendments were referred to a drafting committee, composed of M. Larnaude, Lord Robert Cecil, M. Venizelos, and M. Vesnitch, who will meet at the Hotel Majestic tomorrow morning.

Two articles were added to the draft.

The commission will meet again at 10:30 Thursday morning at the Hôtel de Crillon, when the draft will be subjected to its second reading.

Claims of Belgium Heard.

The Supreme Council gave its attention today to Belgium, hearing MM. Hymans, Vandenheuvel, and Vandervelde on Belgian claims for an international readjustment and for changes in the Treaty of 1839, delimiting the frontiers of Belgium and providing that it be a perpetually neutral State. It was this treaty which was declared to be a "scrap of paper" when Belgium was invaded.

The modifications which are now asked are: First, freedom of commerce through the lower Scheldt, leading from Antwerp to the sea, either by the internationalization of the river or the acquisition by Belgium of its left

bank; second, the cession of the Province of Southern Limburg in Holland, for defensive purposes; third, the amalgamation of the Duchy of Luxemburg, preferably by assent of the people.

While some of these questions affect neutral and friendly powers not represented at the conference, yet Belgium maintains that the world readjustment now being effected should provide a rectification of the old treaty.

The official statement on the meeting says:

The President of the United States and the representatives of the allied and associated powers met at the Quai d'Orsay this afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock.

The Belgian delegation, composed of MM. Hymans, Vandenheuvel, and Vandervelde, stated the different claims of Belgium.

The next meeting will take place Wednesday at 11 A. M.

Wilson's Short Stay in America.

Evidence of President Wilson's intention not to abandon the Peace Conference upon the ratification of the Society of Nations plan is found in the disclosure today that he plans to return from Washington by March 15. This involves so brief a stay at Washington as to permit only the signing of bills during the closing hours of Congress. It is understood that Mr. Wilson intends to give personal attention in Paris to the work of the Supreme Executive Council, which promises to be the most important feature of the Peace Conference after the disposal of the Society of Nations.

A statement issued by the Official Bureau explains that the Supreme Economic Council is not to be confused with the Economic Commission of the Peace Conference. The Supreme Economic Council will decide economic questions during the armistice. The Economic Commission will advise the Peace Conference on economic questions in connection with the peace terms.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, has virtually completed the work of disestablishing American shore stations in France. He will return to America on the George Washington with President Wilson.

DIFFER ON REPARATION, TOO.

French Want Big Amount Assessed, Americans Would Reduce It.

PARIS, Feb. 11, (Associated Press.)—The Reparation Commission of the Peace Conference has before it, according to the Temps, three propositions as a basis for the settlement of claims against Germany. It is said that the French propose to assess against Germany all damages to property, national and individual, from the war, in addition to her outlay for military purposes.

The British plan, proposed by Premier Hughes of Australia, differs from the French only that he gives no preference to any class of claims.

The American plan opposes any demands exceeding losses by pillage and devastation by German armies, it is said.

The total claims under the first two plans are estimated at a thousand billion francs. The American plan would reduce the total to amount that Germany probably would be able to pay, it is asserted by the newspaper.

The French are said to have accepted the British plan as a basis of discussion, but the whole subject is still open.

Two important features of the American and British labor program were accepted today by the Commission on International Labor Legislation and will form a part of the whole project of international regulation of labor which will be submitted to the full Peace Conference. These are the prohibition of labor by children under 16 years of age and the uniformity of seamen's wages.

The Commission on Ports, Waterways and Railways met today, with Dr. Silvio Crespi of Italy in the chair. England, supported by America, proposed the proclamation of the principle of complete liberty of transit to every country on equal conditions to all. This proposition was opposed by Albert Claveille, for France, and Lambros A. Coromilas, for Greece, who pointed out that England and America occupied special situations that made the question of commercial and transit insignificant for them.

The commission appointed two subcommissions, one to study the question of the control of ports, waterways, and railways and the other the question of liberty of transit. The first commission has approved of the principle that no country may charge duties on goods passing through its ports or over its railways or waterways other than the freight rates paid on goods destined for the country itself. Neither may it levy on such goods customs or local taxes.

DUTCH ARE ANXIOUS OVER PARIS OUTLOOK

Report of Early Discussion of Belgian Demands Discredited —Gifts of German Coal.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 9.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns from an authoritative source, in close touch with Government circles, that the latter, including Foreign Minister Karnebeek, have been decidedly pessimistic during the last few days regarding Holland's future prospects.

The Dutch are gradually discovering that the assumption that the armistice spelled peace was premature, and are awaiting the decisions of the Peace Conference anxiously.

The Nieuwe Courant published a dispatch this morning from its Paris correspondent, saying that Belgium's demands, including the annexation of Limbourg and the left bank of the Scheldt, would be discussed in the conference in the following week. An editorial in the same paper, however, discredits the report, with the explanation that the correspondent may be the dupe of schemers in Paris.

"Holland's troubles are not yet over," said an influential politician. "It looked like it for a time, but I fear the contrary. The idea that national demonstrations in Holland will have any influence on the decisions at Paris is folly."

The Germans are carrying on an insidious propaganda among influential people by giving away sacks of German coal During the extreme cold and the acute coal famine this is considered a clever move. The coal ration for the Winter is only half a ton per household, and even a few sacks are a most welcome gift.

The Dutch Foreign Office has not yet received the Ukrainian diplomatic mission, which has just arrived at The Hague. According to the newspapers, the Government is waiting for the big powers to recognize the Ukrainian Republic before taking any decisive step in the matter.

CENSORING PARIS PAPERS.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Since Marshal Foch's announcement before the Armistice Commission that the Germans could mobilize 2,000,000 men in six weeks, there has been a feeling of uneasiness expressed by the French public.

Pessimistic views have been openly discussed, and there have been apprehensions of a renewal of the German offensive. The newspapers commented on the situation in a manner such as to call for frequent blanks in their pages, due to censorship.

HOW FRANCE VIEWS THE GERMAN PERIL

She Wants Assurance of Full American Acceptance of League Responsibilities.

PICTURES ENEMY GAINING

Thinks the Prominence Given Society of Nations Is Strengthening the Foe.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—"But will France be safe?"

The question was put simply and seriously by a French officer with whom I had been discussing the League of Nations proposals. It sums up in one phrase all the doubts and anxieties which, according to French statements, are troubling the heart of France today.

"There are no 3,000 miles of Atlantic, nor even a sea narrows guarded by a tremendous fleet, between France and Germany," he continued. "The frontier separating France and Germany may be a thick black line on the map, but in fact it is just a step forward of one man. If your League of Nations scheme is definitely adopted, what guarantee have we French that Germany, with her 70,000,000 inhabitants—perhaps soon to be augmented by the other millions of German Austria—will not make that step forward against us? In victory or defeat, Germany has always been France's enemy. What assurance does the League of Nations give—what assurance is given by America—that France need not put her trust in her own sword in order that she may have no aggression in the future?"

I have quoted the officer at length, because I am convinced that he represents the view of the French Army. During the last few days I have talked with officers and enlisted men still in uniform or demobilized, and in every case sooner or later one comes to the concrete issue: What protection will the League of Nations give France against Germany?

Army and Press Views Alike.

So far as civilian opinion is concerned, the most cursory study of the Paris press shows the same note of anxiety. Only the organs of the former defeatist minority—Socialists, Bolsheviki, call them what you will—profess entire satisfaction with the present state of affairs and acclaim it with an interpretation placed thereon that involves the return of the German colonies, a plebiscite—in which, following Bismarck's example, they encourage the proposition that the "immigrants" be allowed to vote—for Alsace-Lorraine, and the admission of Germans into the workers' commonwealth without payment of indemnity or full reparation for damages.

How different is Clemenceau's appeal—France's appeal—to the people of America!

"I have said the war is won. It would be more accurate to say that there is a lull in the tempest. Industrially and commercially, between France and Prussia for the present moment victory rests with the latter. Even regarding the military triumph over Germany there is a situation which presents for France certain disquieting features. There might be danger that Germany would reopen the military dispute. Naturally, the Society of Nations, in which France and America entered ought to be deeply supported by a conviction in the hearts of both peoples and by a determination of all nations party to the agreement that America would renounce without hesitation its traditional isolation and be ready to employ its national force."

The concluding phrases—as I emphasized in quoting the Temps editorial to the same effect about Deschanel's and Wilson's speeches before the Chamber of Deputies—go right to the heart of the problem now tormenting France: If the League of Nations becomes a reality, and if France agrees to abandon the idea of force and to lie down like the lamb beside the German lion, will America be able and willing to come to her aid with adequate and immediate force in the event—which optimists may deem unlikely, but which all Frenchmen with whom I have talked declare long and bitter experience has led France to expect—of Germany suddenly throwing off the mask of brotherhood and once more revealing herself as the criminal freebooter she has been in the past? In other words—say the French—is Washington's precept to beware of entangling alliances to be maintained, or will America accept the full responsibilities of her position in that League of Nations which America's representatives—against the which of Rrance, which afterward acceded—have done so much to create?

Merely Stating French Views.

In repeating these queries, it must be understood that I am simply putting forward the French point of view or criticism.

It is a fact, and the time has come to state it, that France feels that since the armistice day marked the downfall of German militarism and the triumph of the allied arms the Allies have lost ground and Germany has gained it. The French believe, rightly or wrongly, that the prominence given to the League of Nations scheme and the discussion of worldwide rearrangements, from the Marshall Islands to the Banat of Temesvar, over the practical question of Germany's crime and Germany's punishment and the terms on which Germany shall make expiation, is to blame. That is the secret of Foch's anxiety, as it is of the alarm of the simple poilu, who foresees 40,000,000 Frenchmen still threatened by 80,000,000 boches. The French ask whether, if France enters the League of Nations and accepts disarmament and international brotherhood—as, Heaven knows, the French are eager enough to do if it be safe—America will promise to help her against an attack with adequate and immediate force.

PHILIP GIBBS HERE, TALKS OF THE WAR

Correspondent Says Reports of Huge New Hindenburg Army Are Bluff.

IN CONFLICT FROM START

Tells of Retreat from Mons and Other Great Episodes—Worked as a Stretcher Bearer.

Philip Gibbs, the famous war correspondent, whose dispatches appeared during the entire course of the war in the London Daily Chronicle and THE NEW YORK TIMES., arrived yesterday from England on the Cunard liner Carmania, to spend six weeks in visiting the principal cities. During that time he will write a series of articles of his impressions of America and its people for The London Daily Chronicle, and incidentally will deliver a few lectures upon his remarkable experiences on the war fronts in France and Belgium.

Mr. Gibbs went into Germany with the army of occupation. He expressed the opinion yesterday that the talk of the new Hindenburg army of 3,000,000 was pure bluff. In Cologne alone he saw 15,000 deserters from the broken German armies, and the officers told him that the soldiers would not fight any more.

Many French, British, and American officers, he said, had expressed regret that the war had not continued another three or four weeks, so that the terms of peace could have been dictated without any armistice being necessary. The result would have been the same. The Allies might have captured places in Belgium like Liége and Namur, with the loss of several thousand more men, as the Germans fought a fine rear-guard action with machine gun trimmings, while the bulk of their army was melting away. The British alone took 200,000 prisoners from August to November, 1918.

The greatest artillery firing he heard during the war was in Flanders at the end of 1917, where there were 2,000 guns, from three-inch to fifteen-inch, engaged and pounding away day and night.

Marshal Foch with his superb genius for strategy had brought the war to a victorious close for the Allies because the fighting was chiefly in the open, but that strategy would not have been of much use during the early trench warfare.

Mr. Gibbs said he had seen the American soldiers fighting at Quéant, to the north of R. Queulin, and that they were fine fellows. They held the ground with the Australians and the British under the fire of heavy artillery and frequent bombing by airplanes.

When asked for a brief account of his experience in the war, Mr. Gibbs said:

"I was in Paris two days before war commenced and left there in the first train for Belfort after the troops mobilized. At Nancy I met General Foch, who asked me how the people had taken the call to arms. I replied that the Frenchmen of all classes were rushing to meet the invader of their country, and the tears came into his eyes.

"No correspondents were allowed with the army and I was continually being turned back by French officers who were kind but firm when they said to me 'M'sieur. On ne passe pas. C'est défendu.' In spite of that I got around and was mixed up in the battle of the Marne and the retreat from Mons. It was a scene of the most wonderful confusion that one could possibly imagine, that retreat of the French and British Armies before overwhelming numbers while fighting a heroic rear guard action. They fell all along the road to Amiens from Bapaume and sacrificed their lives for those at home. The wounded lay down on the road and Sig French cuirassiers came limping along leading horses which could do no more after fighting all the previous day and walking all night.

"I left Amiens on the last train before the bridge was blown up. A Sergeant showed me his map of forty bridges he had destroyed during the week, and that gave me the route of the French retreat.

"I went into Belgium then, and became a stretcher bearer with an ambulance, and assisted in picking up hundreds of wounded.

"That was the first time that I entered Bapaume. The second time was when the Australians reoccupied it in 1915, and again I entered it when the town was once more taken from the enemy by the New Zealanders on Aug. 31, 1918.

"The Hindenburg line was first broken by the British and Scotch regiments at Cambrai, with the aid of the tanks. The Germans had constructed trenches forty feet wide along the famous line to stop the tanks, which they believed could not get through. It was done, however, by carrying huge bundles of faggots on the front attached to a chain, which could be lowered when desired, and the tanks could rest upon it easily and climb up the opposite side of the trench.

"The famous line was also broken at Quéant and Drocourt and Bellenglise, where we captured a tunnel several miles long over the St. Quentin Canal. The boche used to sit there in safety and play cards while the shrapnel from our guns rained on the roof of the tunnel like peas.

"We had to do with shrappel until March, 1915, when Kitchener came over and saw that it was absolutely necessary to have heavy explosives. The order was given at once, but the navy had first call on the ammunition. It was a gross injustice to Lord Kitchener to say that he was against high explosives. The trouble was that we did not have the plants to turn out the shells. That is what caused the delay.

"The biggest fighting I saw during the entire war was from Aug. 8 to Nov. 11, 1918, continuously, when the losses of the British totalled from 40,000 to 50,000 a week. That was what broke the German Army up. It was terrific, and our men were tired out, too, at the end, but they would have gone on if the armistice had not been signed until the last Boche had mizzled away."

Asked what he thought of the League of Nations, Philip Gibbs replied, with a smile, "I'm for it." He had had enough war to satisfy him for life, he added. His previous experience was in the Turkish-Bulgarian war of 1910, which he described as being fought on the lines of 3000 B. C. with modern weapons.

GIBBS PAYS TRIBUTE TO SOLDIER COURAGE

Not a Light, Breezy Thing, Natural to Men, but Defiance Born of the Will to Win.

Philip Gibbs was entertained last night at the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth Street, by the Association of Foreign Correspondents in America.

He spoke in glowing terms of the spirit of defiance shown by both the Americans and the British during those periods when all the world seemed black, the defiance born of a courage that sprang from the sheer will to win. Sir Arthur Pearson, who has done marvels in rehabilitating blinded English soldiers, told of his work at St. Dunstan's in London, and to him Mr. Gibbs paid the tribute of having exhibited the same defiance in overcoming the handicaps of blindness. Frank Dilnot, American correspondent of The London Daily Chronicle, President of the Association, presided.

After pointing out that it was the same qualities of discipline, training and defiance of fate that made it possible for the British to go through four and a half years of war, and again to make it possible for Sir Arthur to bring back his blinded men to a state of normality, Mr. Gibbs told how he had seen these same men before they went into battle and as they drifted back from the front in a thin line, wounded and broken. In particular, he told of one whom he brushed past in the tunnel under Arras. As he passed him the soldier cried out, in the depths of despair, "Christ, I'm blinded!" but today he is probably one of the happy men whom Sir Arthur had described, one more able to compete on equal, even better, terms with his seeing fellow.

"I have seen much of human courage," said Mr. Gibbs, "but I have always felt that the English people did not quite understand just what courage meant. Usually it is described as something light and breezy, as something natural to men, but it is not that. I remember when I went into a little Flemish town, which was under fire of fifteen-inch shells. One had just blown out the back of a hospital. As I came up to the spot I saw a tall New Zealander, a fine set-up Sergeant Major. He saluted, and then exclaimed: 'Any man who says he ain't afraid of shellfire is a bleeding liar.' And I agreed. Our men did not have a breezy courage. They hated that shellfire. And they went through four and a half years of it.

"During the first Winter the Germans had the trick of getting all the high and advantageous ground around Ypres. They held the Vimy Ridge and Monchy Hill, and our men occupied the marshes down below. They were up to their waists in water for days at a time, and not only were they under fire from the front, but they were sometimes shelled from the rear. It was a terrible situation, for the Germans saw that the drainage from their trenches flowed down into ours, and there it stayed. And on one of those hot, unbearable days, one of the Sergeant Majors—they are everywhere—was led to remark: 'It's a pity that that grand fleet of ours doesn't come down here and do a bit of honest work.'

"Nevertheless, horrible as the conditions were, that splendid courage led to a curious cheerfulness, the making of strange jokes, and there was great laughter. Any kind of joke would do. It was a kind of psychological camouflage. In one sector, where the boche had put down a special hate to wipe it out, the men would bet whether the oncoming shell would be a 'dud' or would explode as it ought. Some of them developed remarkably accurate hearing so that they could tell a dud a long way off, and they made a lot of money. They would bet on the next man to be wounded. One day a Sergeant Major came again and again to ask after Private Smith and how he was doing. He'd yell down the entrance, 'Is Private Smith all right?' After this had happened for the third or fourth time, Private Smith began to become emotional about it and remarked that the Sergeant Major had come to love him like a father. But he was soon disillusioned. 'You blinkin' fool,' he was told, 'he's drawn you in a lottery. He'd have won 17s. 6d. if you'd been hit!'

"And so the men indulged in this curious psychological camouflage in places that surpassed any man's imagination of hell. And amid it all again and again I felt a kind of despair creep over me, the feeling that it was going on and on, and would never stop. It all seemed so futile. Sometimes I felt ashamed of myself. I felt that I was wasting my time writing instead of fighting, but I comforted myself with the thought—perhaps it was a little dishonest—that I was telling what the soldier was doing, the kind of life he was leading in rightful places, where it seemed no man could live, and that perhaps the truth might be passed down in history as a warning to the generations to follow.

"One thing that helped me was the budget of letters I received from all over the world. They came literally from thousands of homes in England, and they told me that indeed my writings had helped them to understand much more of what was going on and they were able to give all the sympathy of their hearts. That comforted me. Many of them came from America. They were a revelation to me. Some things have been said of correspondents, but their life was not a soft one; it was a strain on their physical and mental health. However, when I heard from America, I saw the truth. I know that I had helped in what had seemed so futile.

"I felt the friendship of American hearts beating to the suffering of our British soldiers even before the Americans came into the war.

"We never looked very far ahead, never more than three months, for if we had done so we should not have been able to stand it. We never realized that the Americans would ever be with us, but one day we got our surprise. There in the historic Forest of Crécy we spied a column of American troops making their way along the road. And further on, between the glades, we saw thousands of American troops lying down beside their packs and their rifles. It was a wonderful sight, while the history of the world loomed up. When our archers passed through this forest hundreds of years ago there were no Americans, but from them has sprung a new race, and they were going to alter the fate of the world.

"In March and April the Germans had broken through. Our machine had been thrown into chaos. Amiens was endangered and in the north Kemmel Hill, the key to all our defenses, had been taken. The enemy had broken through the Portuguese along the Lys, and Bailleul, which had been the home of the British for three years, was under bombardment. They threatened the whole coast line. It was difficult for us to avoid a breaking of hearts. But we were going to win the war some old how, and we have to pay tribute to the remarkable genius of Foch, who sent that line of blue up to the north with remarkable rapidity. Behind our lines were billeted many American troops where the English, Scottish, and Irish had been before. A new type had come to our aid. We gazed at him with very curious and critical eyes. We liked him. They were proper men, keen and fresh beside ours, who were tired and battered with the fighting of many weeks."

Sir Arthur Pearson explained his work for the blind soldiers as being in brief the attempt to see that the darkness that is inevitable never passes into gloom that is impenetrable.

VETERANS OF YPRES REACH END OF TRAIL

War Already a Fantastic Dream to 3,000 Canadians, Home Again.

ASTOUNDED AT THEIR LUCK

Officer of Carmania Recalls Liner's Thrilling Fight with the Cap Trafalgar Off Trinidad.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

It has been my good luck on my first voyage across the Atlantic to go with a contingent of 3,000 Canadian soldiers homeward bound after their years of war. When they came on board at Liverpool they stood crowded on the lower decks six deep or more, looking down on to the landing stage, where a band played them away, and I stood wedged among them, as often before in communication terenches up in the Ypres salient or round by Vimy or on the way to Hill 70 and Loos. They were the same men. They bore in their bodies and in their souls the remembrance of those places.

Most of them in this ship, the Carmania, bound for New York by way of Halifax, which was their way home, had been wounded once, and many of them three or four times, as one could see by their stripes. They were fellows who had been plastered in the mud of Flanders until it had got into the grain of their skins and in the whitish clay of the tunnels round Lens, so that when I met them in the old days they looked like men who had been long buried and dug up again.

They had been at Passchendaele, where the Third and Fourth Canadian Divisions went through the swamps and fought their way up the slopes under frightful machine gun fire. They had been at Cambrai, where the Second Division and others had as hard a fight in September last as in any battle of the war, losing thousands of men in close fighting among the surrounding villages on the north side of the city while English troops were storming through on the south. They gained Mons the day before the armistice, and on that day I went among them there and heard their cheers go up because at last their job was done with the cease fire of the guns after the long trail through many battlefields and four years of blood. The fighting job was done, and that night in Mons there was never silence for the sound of their singing and cheering.

But they had still a way to go to the journey's end of victory, and on a mild wet morning in December last I saw the Canadians with their English and Scottish comrades march over a bridge across the Rhine with their guns and transports and the old cookers with their trailing smoke behind.

War Memories a Fantastic Dream.

Now 3,000 of them were in this ship, homeward bound, and as we warped away from the quayside and the music of the band on the landing stage playing some gay march tune was driven gustily down the wind, and the cheers of the men roared along the lower decks, the days of war passed from them, and all their memories of the war became no more than a fantastic dream out of which they were awakened.

I stood next to a Canadian Sergeant Major and said:

"You'll never see the Ypres salient again."

He answered gravely:

"And I never want to! All that's finished, thank God, and if there's any luck in the world it will never hapepn again. I've seen the last of France and the last of Belgium, but there's many of my pals who lie there."

He was silent for a minute, and then he added:

"Well, we did the job all right, and that's the chief thing that matters."

I had many talks with these Canadians as all day long they swarmed on the decks or in the long alleys below deck where they had crowded quarters but elbow room enough for card games and talk. They talked all the time in groups hour after hour, but not much about their experiences in the war, as far as I could hear. They looked forward rather than back, and were more interested in what they would do when they reached Winnipeg or Toronto or some farmstead in Nova Scotia than what happened by Hellfire Corner along the Menin Road or on Bellevue Spur at Passchendaele.

Their voices passed up and down outside my cabin window, and now and then I heard the speech of French Canadians and the Scottish burr of the Nova Scotians. Sometimes they discussed some frightful memory of the war with grim realism and a perfect imitation of whiz-bangs, followed by a gust of laughter, but that was by the younger men who had been the shortest time in France. The veterans would have little of that kind of talk.

In the evenings, before lights out had sounded, they sang songs in the darkness of the lower decks, and always one song was their favorite, and they never tired of it as day after day the Carmania, with 4,000 souls aboard drove steadily across the Atlantic, that gray, lonely sea where there was never a craft in sight until we sighted the snowcapped slopes of Novia Scotia. Their song was "The Long, Long Trail," which I heard first sung by a Canadian officer in an old inn of Flanders on the way to Ypres before he went further and was killed. Something in the refrain of it had got inside the hearts of these men and expressed their sentiment most strongly. They had been on a long trail themselves and were getting to the end of it—home.

On the voyage they were good fellows, though discipline was slack for the men homeward bound and a good deal of latitude had to be given them in the way of smoking below decks and other things. But the Carmania was a "dry" ship, and there was no trouble. I noticed that as we neared Halifax excitement took possession of them. Even the officers let go a little, and their laughter rang out more loudly and they ran races up and down the slippery decks, while on the tower decks the men made slides where the snow and water had frozen hard.

Then we drew close to Nova Scotia, and the men crowded in the bows until we steamed into the harbor of Halifax, where the town rises steeply up a hillside to the citadel high above the docks. A dozen small tugs nosed against the side of the Carmania, and slued her round, and cheers greeted them. Sirens hooted a welcome home in Morse code, and the cheers rang out again. Some young Canadian officers near me shouted out, "Good old Halifax!" and one of them laughed and said: "I never thought I should see it again. It's good to be back with all one's limbs!" He hugged himself at his consciousness of life after passing through places where it was touch and go with death. "Darned lucky," said one of the Canadian Sergeants, "and I'll be glad to see my wife and kids." It was the thought of all these men—their enormous luck in having got through safe at last and home at last.

Joyous Welcome Home.

It was a good welcome home for them. A band played them into the the quayside and there was waving of hands from the people lining the wharves, who threw up apples and newspapers as soon as the Carmania was alongside. "How are things?" shouted the soldiers from the lower decks high and sheer above the gangways, and the answer came back from pretty girls under fire of many eyes: "Canada's all right and glad to see you back."

The gangway was at a steep angle to the quayside, but the men went down it at a run, with the old packs they had carried along many a road twixt Poperinghe and Cambrai, and they shouted as they touched Canadian soil again. On the quayside were long sheds with beds and bathhouses and recreation rooms for the men, who had to wait a night before going to every part of the old Dominion, and ladies of Halifax were there until midnight serving them with tea and coffee and refreshments, so that however cold the weather there should be no coldness in the homecoming of these soldiers who had fought through the long black years of war with a courage that will never be forgotten in history.

The Carmania was lonely without them as she turned toward New York, and the decks were silent the next night as I paced up and down them looking out on the Atlantic, all silvered by moonlight and strangely calm for this time of year. Down below one of the ship's officers was telling how the Carmania fought the Cap Trafalgar off the Island of Trinidad on Sept. 14, 1914, a duel between two liners armed as cruisers, which lasted an hour and forty minutes, until both ships were on fire and the Carmania's rigging, masts, derricks, and ventilators had been raked by shellfire, and a shell had passed straight through the cabin under the forebridge, and she had 304 holes from 79 projectiles before the enemy cruiser capsized to starboard and went down bow first with her colors flying.

The gallant ship Carmania shows no trace of war now, but the story of her fight reminded all aboard of the days when no liner put out from our ports for the transport of troops without the menace of mines and submarines every knot she made, yet by the unfailing courage of our navy and mercantile marine brought all these Canadians and vast numbers of American comrades in a never-ending traffic.

Those black days have gone, and the moonlight of these nights shines down upon peaceful waters as when the other day 3,000 Canadians went home again, and sang "The Long, Long Trail" before they left the ship.

BRITISH SEE NO MENACE IN THE GERMAN ARMY

Prediction Made That French Will Be Converted to Anglo-American Armistice Views.

By ERNEST MARSHALL.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Serious as undoubtedly are the differences of opinion which have arisen in regard to the renewal of the armistice and the policy which is to determine its terms, I have good reason for stating that a satisfactory way out of them has already been found. The British attitude is one that greatly helps toward a solution. It may be described in a few words as follows:

The first and most urgent duty of the conference is to remove the menace of militarism from the world. It is essential to insure that the resurrection of militarism in Germany, with its concomitant conscription, is precluded. Can this be done by the armistice conditions imposed during the armistice?

The French view is that the armistice terms should be enlarged so as to secure conditions which will roughly correspond with the peace settlement.

As against this, the argument put forward in British quarters is that the best course is to ascertain exactly the position of affairs in Germany so far as the military power is concerned and frame the conditions accordingly. It is predicted that by proceeding along this line an agreement can be reached between the French view and the American view.

British expert opinion, both military and naval, is that there is no immediate danger of a militaristic resurgence of Germany, despite the rather truculent speeches delivered at Weimar. If this attitude is adopted by the Supreme War Council, as it is today expected will be the case, the chief difficulty, which turns on the point whether it is legally possible to extend the original terms of the armistice, will be overcome.

ANTI-REDS IN PARIS SAID TO BACK WILSON

The following cablegram was received by the New York Jewish Daily Forward last night from its correspondent in Paris:

"The Russian anti-Bolsheviki in Paris held a meeting over the invitation to the Bolshevist Government for a conference and finally split. A large majority indorsed Wilson's Russian policy.

"The conservatives, among whom there are some prominent Social Revolutionists, left the meeting in protest against any conferences with the Bolsheviki.

"The Esthonian delegation in Paris decided to participate in the Prinkipo meeting. They say the Bolsheviki are criminals. But so are the Germans, and, if peace with Germany is possible, why not also with the Bolsheviki?

"Several thousand Russian workmen and soldiers now in Paris sent an address to President Wilson, thanking him for his attitude on the Russian question, and they received from him a warm answer."

AIMED TO CRIPPLE FRANCE.

Documentary Proof in Paris of Germany's Industrial Designs.

PARIS, Feb. 11, (Associated Press.)—The report prepared in 1916 by German Main Headquarters to show how Germany would benefit from the destruction of certain industries in France contained 482 pages, according to the statement made to the Supreme War Council at its meeting Monday afternoon by Louis Klotz, the French Minister of Finance. Material for the report was collected by 200 experts who were released from military duties for the purpose.

A full review is made of every French industry including spinning, dyeing, pottery, chemicals, sugar, brewing, mining, leather, milling, clothing, and rope making. The report says that all these industries "offer excellent openings for German traders in spite of a somewhat hostile feeling."

As the French metal industry in the occupied regions had been "suppressed" and was without supplies of raw material, which the occupied regions could not produce, the report says that it was possible for German traders "to substitute yourselves in this new market."

Regarding the French sugar industry, the German Headquarters pamphlet says:

"Business relations with Germany are sure to continue because the French sugar industry cannot do without German beet seed without damaging itself, and it must also buy large quantities of German coal, the French coal mines having suffered severely."

In its inventory of the ruin caused in the weaving plants of Northern France, the report says:

"Considerable quantities of raw material, manufactured goods, thread on bobbins and warps have been sent to Germany. In Sedan all the plants have been destroyed. The machinery has been taken away and the buildings lie open to the winds like scrap iron. There is an enormously important opening there for German constructors."

PYRO
ALCOHOL
Sure Protection —from Freezing —from Repair Bills due to Corrosion
—the same non-freezing mixture the Government uses in the Army, Navy and Post-office cars and trucks. Your garage has or can get it.
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HEARTBURN
or heaviness after meals are most annoying manifestations of acid-dyspepsia.
KI-MOIDS
pleasant to take, *neutralize acidity* and help restore normal digestion.
MADE BY SCOTT & BOWNE
MAKERS OF SCOTT'S EMULSION
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A SAFE INVESTMENT
is the investment that adds to your wealth of health. It is more essential to safe-guard and build up strength than it is to add to your wealth of gold. To an underweight child or anemic adult
SCOTT'S EMULSION
three or four times daily would be an investment that would yield splendid returns in strength and vigor. *Scott's Emulsion is concentrated, tonic-nourishment, ideally suited to a growing child.*
Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 18-20

WANTED—A SALESMAN.
A large, well established electrical wire manufacturing concern wishes the services of a man who has the confidence in his ability to earn a big salary as general salesman, capable of gaining entree to big men, who is willing to travel part time. We will start such a man at a good salary and advance his compensation as the value of his services becomes apparent. Write fully, age, present position, and salary, and business experience; must be experienced in this particular line; none others need apply. Z 148 Times Annex.

MILTON WEBER, Inc.
7 Wall Street Cor. New Street
Announce
That they will hold a
Removal Sale
Of highest grade of Men's Attire
Friday, Feb. 14
Store Closed
Wednesday and Thursday
February 12th and 13th
to arrange stock for a quick clearance.
Their store has been leased to the Lincoln Trust Company and they are forced to vacate by May 1st.

CHURCHILL'S
"More Than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution"

To dine at Churchill's is to enjoy one of New York's really delightful features.
Churchill's 1919 Revue
At 7.15 and 11.15
Dancing on Main Floor
Special Dinner $1.65
Also a Delightful Special Luncheon, $1.00
With Dancing
Banquet Rooms Seating 10 to 250 Available

KING GEORGE PLEADS FOR SOCIAL PEACE

Urges Parliament to Spare No Effort in Healing Causes of Existing Unrest.

WANTS POVERTY ABOLISHED

And Hopes for Increasing Co-operation Between Great Britain and the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—King George in opening the new Parliament today, after alluding briefly to events since the dissolution of the last Parliament just after the armistice, urged quick and decisive action on reconstruction measures and asked Parliament "to spare no effort in healing the causes of the existing unrest." He enumerated some of the measures proposed to ameliorate prevailing and prewar conditions.

Referring to the visit to England of President Wilson the King said that the enthusiastic welcome accorded the President was proof of the good-will which all sections of the people felt toward the great republic of the west and "an earnest of the increasing understanding with which, I trust, they will act together in the future."

The full text of the speech follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: The dissolution of the last Parliament followed almost immediately upon the collapse of Germany under the ceaseless blows of the allied armies. Since that date the terms of the armistice, which has been more than once renewed, have been perseveringly enforced. The enemy forces have retired behind the Rhine and have surrendered much of their armament. The allied armies have occupied bridgeheads across that river, thus laying open roads into Germany should she attempt to renew the war.

"During the same period the might of the German navy has been shattered by the surrender of the enemy's submarines and the internment of his main fleet in my ports.

"These great results, which give practical securities that the struggle between German tyranny and European freedom is at an end and that a new era has dawned, have been achieved by the vigilance, discipline, and efficiency of the British and allied fleets and by the courage, endurance, and determination of my armies and the armies of the many nations fighting with them. Among the resolutions to be submitted to you will be one asking you to give solemn expression to the gratitude of my people for the achievements and sacrifices of those who suffered for the country's cause by land and sea and in the air.

"In order to reap the full fruits of victory and safeguard the peace of the world an adequate army must be maintained in the field, and proposals which will be necessary to secure the forces required will be submitted to you in due course.

Peace Conference Harmonious.

"For the last month a conference of my plenipotentiaries and of representatives of all the allied powers has been assembled in Paris to deliberate upon the terms of a just and lasting peace. Their discussions have been marked by the utmost cordiality and good-will, and by no disagreement. They have made good progress with the examination of numerous varied problems which will require settlement in the terms of peace, and I trust that before this session is far advanced the preliminaries of peace will be signed.

"I rejoice particularly that the powers assembled in the conference have agreed to accept the principle of a League of Nations, for it is by progress along that road that I see the only hope of saving mankind from a recurrence of the scourge of war.

"I took an early opportunity to visit France and to convey to the President of the republic the heartfelt enthusiasm with which my people acclaimed the final liberation of her territories and the vindication of the national unity of our faithful friend and ally. I was deeply moved by the demonstration of cordial affection which I received during my visit.

"It has also given me great pleasure to receive in this country the President of the United States of America. The enthusiastic welcome accorded him is proof of the good will which all sections of my people feel toward the great republic of the West and an earnest of the increasing understanding with which I trust they will act together in the future.

"For the last few months the Imperial War Cabinet has been in continuous session, and my councils in regard to the war and external affairs have been both strengthened and enlightened by the presence of the leading Ministers of my self-governing dominions and representatives of my Indian Empire. The inspiring sacrifice and invaluable service which have been rendered by the peoples of my dominions and of India during the war have won for them an important place in the councils of the world, and it has been a source of especial satisfaction to me that their title to representation has been recognized by the Paris Conference.

"I trust that the reports of the committees which are now inquiring into matters connected with the Indian constitutional report will be received in time to enable a bill on the subject to be presented in the course of this session.

"The position of Ireland causes me great anxiety, but I earnestly hope that conditions may soon sufficiently improve to make it possible to provide a durable settlement of this difficult problem.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, you will be asked to make further provision for meeting the permanent charges resulting from the war and new expenditures required for the purpose of reconstruction.

For a Better Social Order.

"My Lords and Gentlemen: The aspirations for a better social order which have been quickened in the hearts of my people by the experience of the war must be encouraged by prompt and comprehensive action. Before the war poverty, unemployment, inadequate housing and many remediable ills existed in our land, and these ills were aggravated by disunion. But since the outbreak of the war every party and every class have worked for and fought together for a great ideal. In pursuit of this common aim they have shown a spirit of unity and self-sacrifice which exalted the nation and has enabled it to play its full part in the winning of the victory.

"The ravages of war and the wastages of war have not yet, however, been repaired. If we are to repair these losses and rebuild a better Britain we must continue to manifest the same spirit. We must stop at no sacrifice of interest or prejudice to stamp out unmerited poverty, to diminish unemployment and mitigate its sufferings, to provide decent homes, to improve the nation's health, and to raise the standard of well-being throughout the community.

"We shall not achieve this end by undue tenderness toward acknowledged abuses, and it must necessarily be retarded by violence or even by disturbance. We shall succeed only by patience and untiring resolution in carrying through the legislation and administrative action which are required. It is that resolute action which I now ask you to support.

"A large number of measures affecting the social and economic well-being of the nation await your consideration, and it is of the utmost importance that their provisions should be examined and, if possible, agreed upon and carried into effect with all expedition. With this object in view my Government will invite the consideration of the House of Commons to certain proposals for the simplification of the procedure of that House which, it is hoped, will enable delays to be avoided and will give its members increasing opportunity of taking effective part in the work of legislation.

"You will be asked to approve a bill for the creation of a new Ministry to deal with public health with a view to the establishment throughout the land of a scientific and enlightened health organization to combat disease and conserve the vigor of the race. There will also be a bill to establish a Ministry of Ways and Communications with a view to increasing and developing the industrial and agricultural resources of the country by improved means of transport.

"You will be asked to consider measures for effecting a speedy increase on a large scale in the housing accommodations of the country for the fulfillment of pledges given to trade unions for the prevention of unfair competition by the sale of imported goods below their selling price in the country of their origin, and for increasing the industrial and agricultural output without which considerable and permanent betterment in the national condition cannot be effected.

"Proposals will also be laid before you for encouraging settlement on the land, particularly by those who have been in the fighting forces of the Crown; for providing suitable men with the necessary agricultural training and for enabling them to stock and equip their hodings, and for the reclamation of land and the promotion of a comprehensive scheme for afforestation.

"Finally, I commend to your earnest consideration the industrial problems of the time. That the gifts of leisure and prosperity may be more generally shared throughout the community is my ardent desire. It is your duty, while firmly maintaining security for property and person, to spare no effort in healing the causes of existing unrest, and I earnestly appeal to you to do all that in you lies to revive and foster a happier and more harmonious spirit in our national and industrial life.

"I pray that Almighty God may vouchsafe His blessing on your labors."

Full Text of Lloyd George's Warning to British Labor That Its Course Hampers Peace

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

think they exercised wise discretion in that respect. It would be a misfortune if discussions which have taken place there were, before they were concluded, referred to the Parliaments of the various countries who are represented at the conference. So far we have made progress which is equal to and even beyond the most sanguine expectations in approaching agreement upon most of these questions, and I should deprecate very strongly anything in the nature or sort of separate debates in the Parliaments of these countries upon questions which can best be discussed by representatives of those countries together.

"There is this difference between this conference and all other conferences the world has ever seen, the conference of Frankfort in 1871, the Berlin conference in 1878, and the Portsmouth conference. They practically all dealt with differences of opinion between two countries. Here at this conference you are settling questions which involve every continent in the world. It is therefore a very difficult task to adjust all the various claims which are put forward and which will have to be most carefully considered. The whole energy of the delegates of the great powers has been devoted to trying not merely to effect a durable settlement, but to effect it at the earliest possible moment, because we all realize that not only is peace important, but speedy peace, and that until we establish peace among the nations there will always be a feeling of unrest throughout the world and industry will not settle down to its normal task.

After Those Responsible for War.

"Only two questions have been asked about the Peace Conference, one about the punishment of those responsible for the war and the other about making Germany pay. [Cheers.] As to the first an able commission has been appointed representing all the great powers to consider the responsibility not only of an individual but of a good many individuals, and not merely responsibility for war but responsibility for the laws of war. [Cheers.] We hope to get their report upon the whole question.

"With regard to the indemnity which is to be exacted from enemy countries, that also has been referred to a singularly able commission. Upon this commission the British Empire is represented by the Prime Minister of Australia, [Hear! Hear!] by Lord Cunliffe, and Lord Summer. They have been sitting every day. I saw Mr. Hughes just before I left. He told me they had appointed three subcommittees to investigate different branches of the question. So far from this being lost sight of, it was the first committee appointed. It proceeded immediately to work, and we shall act upon its report.

"A third question was asked, whether the treaty of peace will be placed on the table of the House before ratification. I believe that is the ordinary course. Of course, subject to ratification of the treaty, the representatives of this country will follow the same course as the representatives of every other country and sign the treaty at the Peace Conference. The treaty will undoubtedly be laid upon the table of the House for ratification. If the House of Commons chooses to repudiate the treaty, the House of Commons is all powerful.

"The League of Nations has made much progress. There was a general feeling in favor of it, especially among the small nations. I think the House will feel that it is an experiment which will be full of hope for the future, and it will be tried with the full assent of all the nations great and small.

"And now I come to the question of labor unrest. I cannot conceive of any question which is more important to the House than this question. If this unrest continues the consequences will be grave. There is no doubt of the unrest. It is not so easy to define the causes of it. Some causes are legitimate and some are not. [Hear! Hear!] Let us consider those which are legitimate. In some respects the economic conditions of the country during the war have been better than during our lifetime.

"There has been no unemployment during the war. Still there are special war conditions which have conduced to unrest—the strain of the last four and one-half years. [Hear! Hear!] That is why I respond; to appeal to preserve our sense of proportion. Men have been working four and one-half years amidst tense excitement with all kinds of anxieties, working time and overtime, and four and one-half years of that is sufficient to produce a condition of things when men are not in their ordinary frame of mind. [Hear! Hear!] Let us begin by remembering that and making allowances for it.

"There is genuine fear of unemployment. Men have got that fear now. The better educated the working classes have become the deeper and stronger is their resentment of social conditions, many of them involving human degradation. They protest against them. Then there is bad housing and overcrowding in many districts that has been aggravated during the war.

"Then there is no doubt at all that even restrictions on the people's luxuries and amusements have had their effect. All these are causes which have contributed to the unrest.

"In so far as there are legitimate causes of unrest it is the business of the Government to do their best to remove them so as to give no justification for any unrest, so as not to give material to those who are exploiting the unrest.

"In individual cases we are dealing with the unrest. Much has already been done. In trades affecting three millions of workers agreements have already been arrived at with regard to hours of labor, and in trades affecting two millions negotiations are going on.

"But there will be a good deal to be said for a more general investigation into the whole course of industrial unrest. The Government would be glad to agree upon any method of investigations which would be satisfactory to employed and employer and to the community at large.

"My right honorable friend, the Member for Derby, [J. H. Thomas,] made a very broad speech on Sunday. He said he did not altogether trust Parliament to carry out its pledges of social reform.

"I cannot imagine a graver indictment against any Government in any Parliament if that were true. Still, the Government mean to do their best, and I am confident that Parliament will support them. [Hear! Hear!] Bills will be introduced, and introduced soon, and we propose to submit to the House of Commons certain regulations for the improvement of procedure.

"With regard to reform of the present procedure of the House of Commons, I have always considered that it is designed to prevent rather than promote legislation. I am certain that our present method of having 600 men scrutinizing every line and every word of a measure for weeks in the presence of the press is a fatal method of transacting business. I am perfectly certain that Magna Charta would never have been carried if all the Barons had adopted the procedure of the House of Commons. [Laughter.]

Question of Unemployment.

"Now I come to the question of unemployment. I do not believe that there is any fear of unemployment if we had rationing. But if there is any attempt to reproduce the conditions which we have witnessed in Russia, where there is a deficiency of profitable employment and of food, that would, indeed, be fatal to employment in this country.

"The burden of the war bears heavily upon all classes and upon all industries, and that has got to be borne in mind when you are trying to start the wheels of industry again in this country. I wish it were borne in mind when demands are put forward by certain sections of the community.

"There is plenty of material for employment if all classes act with restraint and wisely. There is no danger of unemployment if certain essential conditions are adhered to. The first of all is that confidence must be given to those who are responsible for starting the wheels of industry. [Cheers.]

Difficult to Make Progress.

"It is with difficulty that we can get a move on. There is a great hanging back, because men do not quite know what is going to happen if the enterprise which they start is going to be interrupted by some social upheaval. They would rather not start it.

"They know perfectly well that if they begin and something happens to be caught halfway, it would be ruin. [Cheers.] Confidence is, therefore essential for setting the wheels of industry and commerce going. Disturbances create unemployment, aggravate unemployment, perpetuate unemployment.

"What is the second possible cause of unemployment? If the cost of production in this country becomes so high that it either reduces the purchasing capacity of the community at home or puts us out of the markets of the world [cheers]—both would happen if the cost of production was high—that means disastrous unemployment. This is why one individual trade cannot be considered without reference to the rest. [Cheers.]

"I should like all sections of the community to bear in mind at the present moment that a great increase in the cost of some essential ingredient, like coal or transport, might easily destroy our chance of restoring our exports.

"We are a great exporting country. I believe we exported before the war something like one thousand million pounds worth of goods of all sorts, which was a gigantic trade. It used to be put that half of that was wages.

"Most of that business was conducted on a narrow margin. It was not a big margin. A little change this way or that would give the trade to some one else. Four shillings a ton on coal and a shilling added for some other ingredient, whether it is shipping or transport, might deprive us of hundreds of millions of trade in all parts of the world. [Cheers.]

"What does that mean to employment? It means the throwing of hundreds of thousands of men out of work. I will not say that it might not run to millions. Would the miners gain by that in the end? It is a great mistake to imagine that there is an inexhaustible reservoir of profit that you can dip into it any moment without hurting any trade or business.

"There is no better illustration than the railways. At the beginning of the war the railways of this country were making a profit of £50,000,000, that produced under 4 per cent.

"Well that is not very extravagant return for capital. A good deal of it is invested by people who have nothing else. They are small people. It is not invested in big sums as a rule. What has happened since the war owing to increases in one thing and another, wage, curtailment of the hours of labor, increased cost of material—these have added £90,000,000 to the cost of running the railways.

"Where is the fund of profit to draw upon? There it is all gone. Who is to make it up? The first-class passenger would not produce much if you doubled or trebled his fare. You have to get it from the consumer in some way or other, your third-class passenger, your goods, your food—that is thme only way to do it.

"I want every section of the community, when it puts forward demands, to bear these essential facts in mind—that all these demands are passed on to some one else and that there is a stage where if you could pass them on they will crowd on the top of some poor industry that can hardly march now, it is so crushed. That means unemployment for some one.

"There is a feeling that one way of providing employment is by reducing the hours of labor so that there will be enough work to go round at same wages. Reduce the hours of labor to what is fair, profitable, and possible, but to reduce the hours of labor merely in order to create employment, paying exactly the same wage, is one way to make unemployment in the whole country. [Cheers and cries of "Boo!" from the Labor benches.]

"I should have thought that stood to reason. It is so elementary. It increases the cost of a particular commodity and that commodity is an ingredient in something else. If you put up the price you diminish the purchasing capacity, and if you diminish the purchasing capacity you diminish employment. And not only that, for, as I have pointed out, you destroy overseas trade, [cheers] upon which this country depends more than any other country in the world. I despair if the working classes of the country do not recognize that elementary and fundamental principle, but I am sure that they do. If in the end you increase the cost of everything, you will only do what has happened in Russia, where the workmen seem to be getting sumptuous wages. They run up to most splendid figures.

"What is the good of these inflated wages, puffed up wages which are all paper? As far as the working classes are concerned, they are being cheated at every step and they are beginning to discover it.

"There are legitimate ways by which the Government can assist employment. Take the housing problem. My right honorable friend, Mr. Adamson, ventured to say that no single step had been taken. He is quite misinformed. As a matter of fact the Minister of Supplies has already taken most gigantic steps to prepare for a housing program. They have ordered material on a very considerable scale, which will provide employment—brick and windows, and doors and all the material which is essential for the building of houses. That is one method.

"There is the development of ways and communications of this country which will open up the resources of the country. That provides legitimate employment and enriches the country. At the same time there are projects like afforestation and settlement of the land which will provide the healthiest means of employment any State can find for its people.

"But there are illegitimate means and causes of this unrest. A sedulous attempt has been made for years to undermine confidence in trade union leaders. It has produced lack of discipline which is even beyond the control of the trade union, which has almost made collective bargaining impossible, and I cannot conceive anything more fatal to the industrial life of this country that that. [Hear, hear.]

"A trade union leader acquires in the course of years, like any one else, knowledge and experience in the conduct of his business. Knowledge and experience give responsibility. The moment they exercise that responsibility they are attacked, their influence is undermined. Distrust and suspicion are sown about them, and the result is that there is chaos where there ought to be confidence, and it is almost impossible to do business in some trades.

"Why is this done? It is done undoubtedly by some for the very reason that anarchy is the only thing that can follow, and that is what they are after. Anarchy is their aim, anarchy is their purpose.

"Some of these men are seeking to destroy not merely trade unionism but the State. There are several trades upon the continuous work of which success in the war was dependent. If they had suspended their activities for a month it might—I won't say it would—have produced disaster or defeat, but it would have seriously impaired our chances of success.

"The leaders of these trades knew that they behaved with a patriotic restraint which does them honor. But now that the war is over, the sense of power remains with those trades, but the peril which created restraint is for the moment gone, and there are men in those trades who are undoubtedly urging their leaders to use the power which they have got to hold up the community.

"Every complaint which is put forward by any body of workmen the Government are bound to examine, and they will examine, fairly and carefully with a view to removing any legitimate grievance and to redressing any unfairness or any inequality. But every demand which is pressed forward with the view not to obtaining fair conditions but with the ulterior motive of holding up the community, to overthrow existing order, and to destroy the Government, relying not upon the justice of their claim but upon the brute force which is behind it, [Hear! Hear!] then I say, on behalf of the Government and in all solemnity, we are determined to fight Prussianism in the industrial world [cheers] exactly as we fought it on the Continent of Europe with the whole might of the nation." [Cheers.]

A Labor Member—Can you fight it in England?

Lloyd George, continuing:

"If anybody uses force to drive an unfair bargain with the community, [A Labor member: "What about Carson and the Lord Chancellor?"] then we are bound to fight it with the whole weight of the nation, or we cease to be a Government. The first thing we have to do is to get peace.

"The disturbances are interfering with the making of peace. Every morning before I went to the Peace Conference I had messages from London about a strike here, and when I returned in the evening, of another strike, and trade union leaders thrown over and bargains repudiated, and I don't mind saying I think it would be to the advantage of the Peace Conference if I had been able to remain there a few days.

"These disturbances are promoting the very evils which they are supposed to be intended to work against, to get rid of, and I really appeal to the men of all classes to consider seriously the effect of the demands which are made upon the community, upon the strength of the force behind them.

"I know the perils, I know the dangers, and I have reckoned carefully the cost, and I say deliberately that if the people of this country are prepared to face both peril and cost with the courage, endurance, and patience which they exhibited in the face of equally great menace, if all classes of the community are prepared to make the necessary sacrifices for the stability, security, and freedom of the industries upon which the future of this land and the happiness of its people really depend, I am prepared to say, with full knowledge of the peril, that no section of the community, however powerful it may be, can be or will be allowed to hold up the whole nation. [Prolonged cheers.]

"Claims will be examined and all legitimate effort made to redress grievances, but I appeal to the common sense of all sections of the people that the victory so largely won by the heroism and tenacity of this great nation in five years of sacrifice shall not be wantonly dissipated in a few weeks of frenzied strife." [Prolonged cheers.]

The Prime Minister resumed his seat after speaking for an hour.

Adamson Depicts Labor Crisis.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Previous to the address of Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons, William Adamson, leader of the Labor Party, spoke. He declared that the industrial situation was almost as menacing and dangerous as war itself. He said that the principal labor amendment to the reply to the address from the throne would relate to the causes of industrial unrest.

"I hope," he continued, "that no attempt will be made to disappoint the legitimate expectations of the working people. All sections of the people should understand that we have reached the stage when we have laid the cards on the table and when the working class will refuse longer to be treated as cogs in a machine for mere profit-making purposes."

Mr. Adamson said he regretted that no mention had been made in the King's speech concerning pensions, or of the disposal of Government shipyards, factories and other properties on which millions had been spent, or of Russia.

Mr. Adamson said he spoke for the party of Constitutional Laborites. Referring to a suggestion that the present unrest had been caused by a revolutionary group, he said his group would never encourage revolution or unconstitutional action. The revolutionary elements would exercise little influence unless there were genuine grievances which they could exploit. Unfortunately there were many grievances concerning wages and hours of employment, and fear of more unemployment as well as fear that the Government was encouraging monopolies which would make the cost of living impossible.

Mr. Adamson asked for statements regarding conscription and for the submission to Parliament of the final peace terms before they are ratified.

Answering the claim that the Labor Party was the principal opposition in the House, he said the Laborites were ready to support the Government in any acceptable proposal, but that they would do their utmost to prevent vested interests from "pressing down upon the brow of labor a crown of thorns and crucifying the worker upon a cross of gold."

Sir Donald MacLean, leader of the Non-Coalition Liberals, who followed Mr. Adamson, expressed regret at the absence of former Premier Asquith and said he hoped that the former Premier would soon return to the House.

Sir Donald asked for more publicity concerning the Peace Conference proceedings and for information about the progress of the plan for a Society of Nations. While an army must be maintained in the field, he said, there was distrust concerning the continuance of conscription.

FIGURES REFLECT BREST CONDITIONS

TOURS, France, Feb. 11, (Associated Press.)—An official report has been made of burials at Brest of American soldiers during the occupancy of that port by the American Expeditionary Forces. The figures include those men who died after being brought ashore at Brest from transports before October, the month in which influenza was at its height, and those who died in Brest among the sick and wounded brought from various hospitals on their way home.

The report shows burials prior to October to have been 1,577, and during October 1,566. Pontanezen Camp was not then open.

In November the burials numbered 93, and in December 52, of which 35 were at Pontanezen. In January, 69, of which 63 were at Pontanezen, while in February, up to date, there have been 8 burials, all at Pontanezen. This gives a total of 3,365.

Daily admissions to the hospital during December amounted to one in every thousand. The sick during the first week in January numbered 1.35 per cent. The sick reported during the remainder of January numbered 2.3 per cent.

The average strength of the troops during December was 33,292 and during February 57,698.

AUSTRIANS PRAISE MILES.

Note His Conscientiousness in Delimiting Boundaries of Carinthia.

VIENNA, Feb. 11, (via Basle.)—The American commission under Lieut. Col. Miles, which has been delimiting the boundaries of Carinthia under the armistice between German-Austria on one side and Carinthia and the Jugoslavs on the other, has returned to Vienna from a visit to the disputed territories to submit a report to Professor Coolidge, head of the American economic and political mission to the former Austrian Empire.

The commission, the Politische Rundschau says, accomplished its task with "great conscientiousness and devotion."

PROVISIONAL GERMAN RULE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

He ridiculed Dr. Dernburg's assertions.

As a consequence of the controversy the House showed excitement for the first time since the opening of the Assembly.

Herr Labe, Majority Socialist; Herr von Prager, Democrat; Herr Delbrück, Conservative; Herr Heim, Centrist, and others spoke in favor of the Constitution.

Fought Use of Word "Empire."

The Independents at first raised objection to the frequent use of the word "empire" in the document, and requested the substitution of "republic" throughout the draft offered for acceptance. Much time was consumed in this procedure, and for a while it looked as if the old obstructionist tactics were being employed.

Centrist and Conservative speakers declared that the Provisional Constitution was open to various objections more or less technical, but that they were willing to accept it; as Herr Delbrück said, for the sake of unity and the urgent need of gettting an established Government in working shape for its effect on Germany's enemies.

Dr. Cohn acted as spokesman for the Independents in demanding that "republic" be substituted in some dozen places for "empire." He spoke so long that the House began to lag in its attention until with waving arms he launched a veiled threat against the entire right of the House as follows:

"If the Government does not in its Provisional Constitution make a clean break with the old order of things, nobody in Germany or outside will believe that the revolution has accomplished anything."

Dr. Cohn concluded with an appeal for the construction of the Constitution in such a manner of wording as to leave no possible doubt in any mind that the monarchy was banished forever. Unless this were done, he added, "revolution, which is nourished by the lack of raw materials, will live again." He concluded by warning his hearers to "remember the past and make a new Government and not to make the mistakes of the old."

Hope for Peace and Bread.

Herr Gröber, Centrist, calmed slightly the troubled waters of the assembly by appealing for the Provisional Constitution as the basis for a solid Government which would spell peace and bread for Germany.

The Independents sat in sullen silence as clause after clause and paragraph after paragraph were proposed for a final vote, and the remainder of the House rose.

They also heckled the other members of the House by disputing over one word in the clause concerning the election of a President. The clause depended on the exact meaning of an adjective, which they insisted did not make the meaning clear and possibly would prove dangerous for the future. After considerable debate this matter was straightened out and the Provisional Constitution was adopted.

BASLE, Feb. 11.—The annual salary of the President of the German Republic will be limited to 1,000,000 marks, according to a dispatch from Berlin. The President will reside in Berlin. He will select his executives from all parties.

Scheidemann for Chancellor.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 11. — According to a dispatch from Weimar, an agreement has been reached by the German National Assembly on the composition of the new ministry, which will consist of fourteen members.

Philipp Scheidemann has been selected as Chancellor, Dr. August Müller, Minister of Economics; Herr Bauer, Minister of Labor, and Herr Landsberg, Minister of National Defense and Justice.

Another portfolio will go to Dr. Eduard David, who resignes the Presidency of the National Assembly, which position will be taken over by Konstantin Fehrenbach.

The Socialists have seven seats in this Cabinet, the Democrats have three, and the Centrists have three, including Mathias Erzberger, who will hold the post of Minister without portfolio. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, anti-Socialist, will be Foreign Minister.

Allies Order the Germans and Poles to Stop Fighting

LONDON, Feb. 11, (Havas.)—The allied Governments have ordered the Poles and the Germans to cease hostilities, according to newspaper reports received here today from Berlin by way of Copenhagen.

GERMANY TO RAISE NEW DRAFT ARMY

Hindenburg Wants 200,000 for Eastern Border—Full Size of Force Not Determined.

BERLIN, Feb. 9. (Associated Press.)—Conscription of various classes of men, up to 35 years of age, will soon be decreed, according to information given to the correspondent today.

Authority in this direction, it is expected, will be conferred on the Government by the National Assembly. It is understood that Gustav Noske, who is mentioned for the post of Minister of National Defense, will proceed forthwith to adopt the measures needed to reestablish the army and put it on an effective footing.

The recruiting of volunteers, which has been proceeding in haphazard fashion during the last few weeks and which has been stimulated by the Spartacide riots and is chiefly financed from private sources, has failed, according to the information, to achieve practical results. The contemplated emergency action has been hastened by the increasing menace of Poland and more urgent need of forestalling an anticipated Bolshevist invasion.

The chaos at present prevailing in Germany's military organization, due to demobilizing and disorganization of all authority and discipline, which is being accentuated by the domineering rule of the revolutionary soldiers' councils, has brought the nation to a point, it is stated, where it is now virtually incapable of hastily mobilizing an equipped force of even the modest dimensions required for such an apparently small task as defending the German-Polish frontier.

JAPAN THREATENS TO KEEP ISLANDS

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

sentatives of the other associated powers.

According to official diplomatic information reaching here, Japan virtually has threatened war if China makes public secret treaties between the two countries and fails to carry out an agreement to make Japan the successor of Germany in rights, property, and concessions held by Germany at the outbreak of the European war.

The reports received here say the threats against China were conveyed to the Chinese Foreign Minister by the Japanese Minister in Peking in thinly veiled terms. The Japanese Minister is said to have reminded him that Japan had an army of more than a million men idle at home, fully equipped and with arms and munitions enough to conduct a long war, and to have pointed out that Japan had more than half a million tons of shipping, with the intimatiton that this would be ready on short notice for active work. He also is said to have referred pointedly to large sums of money owed to Japan by China and to the fact that China had been unable to live up to her financial agreements.

When the Chinese peace delegates arrived in Paris, the information now available discloses, they reported that their copies of the secret treaties were stolen from their baggage while they were passing through Japan, and consequently they were unable to carry out their purpose of making them public at the conference. The delegates, however, made verbal reports of the substance of these treaties to some of the peace delegates of the other countries. This led the Japanese authorities to demand of China that she disavow this action on the part of her delegates and that she keep secret the treaties.

Some of the secret treaties have not yet been ratified by the Chinese Government, although Japan has ratified them, and, according to today's advices, the Japanese Government is bringing every pressure to bear on China to ratify them before anything can be done at Paris. The most important of the treaties as yet unratified by China is the agreement of Sept. 24, 1918, which grants Shantung to Japan and admits Japan as the successor to Germany's rights, concessions, and properties in the Shantung district. This includes railways, mines and other valuable property and the rights to them for a long term of years. According to the Chinese claim, Japan already has possession under treaties and agreements of two-fifths of the iron ore deposits of the entire Chinese Republic, and is seeking possession of the other three-fifths.

Although they so far have been able to resist the Japanese demands, the Chinese officials now say that the pressure is becoming unbearable. The Chinese President has approved by cable the action of the Chinese delegates in Paris in announcing their willingness to make public the treaties in spite of Japanese opposition.

China has asked, depending upon the impression made upon the accredited delegates from other countries, that the Peace Conference see the twenty-one demands made upon China by Japan in 1915 be revoked and that the Chinese Republic be removed definitely from the influence of Japan. The complete independence of China is asked under the protection of the League of Nations.

China is relying on the Peace Conference, and is seeking support from the United States and Great Britain. Advices from the Orient through diplomatic channels, however, say American Minister Reinsch at Peking, seeking to reassure the Chinese Foreign Minister with statements of the friendship of the United States Government, was told frankly that the Foreign Minister did not see how at this time the United States or Great Britain could divert their attention to the Orient when the European situation demanded so much attention.

The account of Minister Reinsch's visit to the Foreign Office says he reaffirmed the friendship of the United States for China and desired to give active support in her desire for independence. He learned, however, that the Japanese Minister in Tokio reached the Foreign Minister a few minutes before him and conveyed the intimations of what would happen if Japans' demands were not met.

Officials of the State Department declined to make any formal comment today on the situation. The impression was given that the whole matter was being handled in Paris.

EISNER SAYS PLAGUE SWEPT GERMAN CAMPS

And Army Heads Hoped to Spread It Among Allies by Exchanging Prisoners.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

BERNE, Feb. 11.—On the last day of the Socialist Congress here Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, speaking in support of the liberation of the German prisoners still held by the Allies, caused a sensation by revealing the fact that in the last year of the war the Siberian plague broke out in prisoners' camps in Germany.

The German military authorities, he said, being unable to master the epidemic, which had been spread by Russian prisoners from Siberia, took the most rigid measures to keep it secret, calculating that the exchange of prisoners would carry the infection also into Entente countries.

Later, when the influenza appeared in Spain, they camouflaged the plague that was raging in the German camps as Spanish grippe.

After the triumph of the revolution in Munich, Eisner visited the Bavarian prison camps and found the dead and dying lying side by side in the dormitories with their still healthy comrades. Rows of coffins blocked the corridors. There was no attempt at isolation.

Eisner said that after this experience he had not the courage to protest against the retention of German prisoners by the Allies, but merely appealed humbly to their sense of humanity and justice.

MAY ADOPT GERMAN MONEY.

Vienna Contemplates Counter-Action Against Czechoslovaks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

VIENNA, Feb. 10, (via Geneva.)—It is reported from Prague that the Czechoslovak Government is about to order the stamping of all Austrian bank notes within the Czechoslovak State with an import fee of 1 per cent.

Vienna financial circles expect that countervailing measures will be taken by the Austrian Government which may finally change the kronen standard to marks.

May Selling Flowers To Your Valentine

Dainty Novelties from $1.50 up.

Order Early

Max Schling, Inc

785 Fifth Avenue

New Telephones: 7241, 7242, 2022 } Plaza

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no dangerous or deleterious substitutes.

Ideas for Adoption

At first, advertising was used chiefly to exploit frauds or near frauds. The Louisiana Lottery, for example, or some villainous nostrum that "cured" cancer or consumption, cost 2c per bottle to make and 60c to sell.

Next came the advertising of sound but commonplace merchandise like soap, shoes, oranges and inner tubes.

But what of the future?

Advertising conveys a message from one to many.

What are the limits as to the nature of these messages?

Just before the armistice was signed, an advertising agency received a $250,000 order for a campaign in favor of "UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER."

A firm in the Middle West are just now exploiting their own method for solving the labor question.

Where do you limit the advertising of the future?

Why can not ideas be advertised for adoption as well as goods or services?

Advertising space in the Butterick publications is for sale by accredited advertising agencies.

Butterick—*Publisher*

The Delineator

Everybody's Magazine

Two dollars the year, each

AN ULSTER

WHILE THE DRAPE IS THE ARRESTING NOTE, THE GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE GARMENT RECOMMENDS IT FOR PRACTICAL BUSINESS AND MOTOR SERVICE. PRESENTED IN A LIMITED ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH STUFFS WHICH WERE PERSONALLY CHOSEN BY FINCHLEY.

$50

CUSTOM FINISH WITHOUT THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON

READY TO-PUT-ON TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

FINCHLEY

5 West 46th Street

NEW YORK

The Scientifically Simple Dictaphone is *"The Shortest Route to the Mail-Chute"*

Our 15-minute demonstration will absolutely prove it in *your* office on *your* work. Phone or write for demonstration today.

Phone Worth 7250—Call at 280 Broadway

There is but one Dictaphone, trade-marked "The Dictaphone," made and merchandised by the Columbia Graphophone Co.

THE DICTAPHONE

BUTTER CAKES ARE BACK

And there's hardly a soul in town who doesn't know exactly where to go to get them.

For years butter cakes have been a CHILDS specialty. The ban on wheat automatically withdrew them from our menu. Now they're back and receiving an enthusiastic welcome.

Raised until light as a feather and baked on a quick griddle, they come to you with brown, crispy crusts and delicate, fluffy inside—the best hot bread you ever tasted.

Served HOT so they immediately melt and absorb the rich, golden butter served with them.

An order of CHILDS famous butter cakes, right-off-the-griddle, and a cup of CHILDS coffee, will please the palate "tired of everything else."

Childs

47 Rue Blanche, Paris

TELL the people of the United States, if you will, that they are following the quarter century experience of the French people in relying upon

BAUME ANALGÉSIQUE BENGUÉ

to relieve pain. Here we have prescribed this preparation quite constantly to relieve headaches, the pain of neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago or sciatica, or muscular pain of all kinds.

Baume is also most effective, as your physician will tell you, in checking colds and catarrh.

Jules Bengué M.D.

Phm de 1re Classe Paris

Thos. Leeming & Co.
American Agents, New York

ODDS And ENDS

that we used to throw away are now appetizing dishes our husbands want more of, because we use plenty of the appetizing, savory

A1 SAUCE

Income Tax
CORPORATIONS

We have prepared an income tax chart based on the law just passed. Arranged to simplify figuring of taxes. Years of experience in filing reports for concerns of national reputation. Mailed upon receipt of One Dollar to any part of the United States.

Accountants P. S. & Systematizing Co., Inc.
154 Nassau St. New York City

PRINCIPAL

Application now considered, vacancy to be filled next season; a girls' private day school—primary through college preparatory; school location Southern city; only such candidates need apply as feel certain that their education, experience, and natural ability qualify them to conduct a school of the highest standards.

Z 303 TIMES ANNEX.

FAMOUS PICTURES.

The Rotogravure Picture Section of Sunday's New York Times is famous for its illustrations of more than temporary value. They should be preserved in a binder which will hold six months' issues. Price $1.75 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

NEW SPARTACIDE REVOLT IN SIGHT

Berlin Government Fears a Third Red Uprising Within a Few Weeks.

EICHHORN IS ACTIVE AGAIN

Sheltered by Brunswick's President, He Plans to Sit In National Assembly.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, (via Copenhagen,) Feb. 11.—General Eichhorn, the former Police President, is a fugitive. The Spartacide chieftain is now in Brunswick, where the President of that comic opera republic, the old clothes mender Oerter, has placed the old Grand Ducal Palace at his disposition and has evidently decided to protect him against the Central German Government.

Such at any rate is the news published by the Zeitung am Mittag today, which adds that Eichhorn's formal acceptance of his mandate to the National Convention was dispatched from Brunswick, and that evidently he has the intention, relying upon his friends among the Independent Socialists, to claim his seat at the opportune moment.

It seems that Eichhorn never left Berlin for Denmark as was believed when it was discovered that he had written himself a passport for Copenhagen. All the time he must have been hiding in the capital and only left when he found that he had forfeited the confidence of his Spartacide friends.

The latter instituted an investigation to find out why the Spartacide revolution failed, and came to the conclusion that it was mainly due to Eichhorn's indecision on the one hand and his haste in preventing sufficient preparation on the other. Then, again, he had persuaded the Spartacides to desist from certain definite plans against the Government, and by entering peace negotiations had given Noske time to collect forces sufficiently strong to suppress the movement.

It is generally supposed that Eichhorn has found congenial spirits in Brunswick, where he is now aiding the preparation of a new attack on the Fatherland.

Berlin Spartacides Active.

Meanwhile the Berlin Spartacides have not gone to sleep, and, while Saturday's shooting affray may not have been planned by them and may even have been at cross-purposes with them, it is certain that they are preparing a new coup on a large scale than ever, for which purpose they have organized a so-called legal and illegal agitation. The legal agitation is confined to the press and public meetings, while the illegal measures are the preparation of a new armed revolt against existing conditions, the Spartacides believing that they will succeed this time, just as the Bolsheviki were able to overthrow the Kerrensky Government only on their second attempt.

At present they lack money, but this may be supplied by Russia. Their ranks are considerably thinned by the defeat of the last revolt, but they are certain that time is working in their favor, and that the ever-increasing idleness, whether enforced or otherwise, and the ever-increasing scarcity of food, must drive the masses into their arms.

"There will be no fortresses in the next revolt, like the police headquarters on various newspaper buildings. The next will be an open attack on the Government, wherever in the capital its representatives are encountered by the Spartacides," concludes the Zeitung's informant. But he adds that the Spartacides will probably find the Government roops prepared for any new method they may employ.

The Times correspondent is informed that the main reason why the Majority Socialists at Weimar are so anxious that the former Centrists, now the Christian People's Party, and the German Democrats shall share the responsibility is that the Government fears a third revolution within four or six weeks, the suppression of which will necessitate ruthless measures and in all probability fearful bloodshed.

This third revolution is feared much more than either the Polish or Russian danger, but all three might become acute simultaneously by accident or even co-operative design, forit is well known in Berlin that the Spartacides are secretly communicating with both the Poles and the Russian Bolsheviki.

The Spartacides, however, belittle the Polish and Russian danger, asserting that the Government is using both as a mask for preparations against a third revolution.

STORM A RUMMAGE SALE.

The sidewalk traffic on Fifth Avenue was congested yesterday afternoon in front of 723, when scores of women stormed the rummage sale that opened there in aid of the Lenox Hill Settlement. Society women acted as saleswomen and auctioneers, and clothes and objects of art were sold at a moderate price.

The organizers of the sale were taken by surprise at the rush of bargain hunters, and the articles, including some wild Canadian geese, sold like hot cakes. Jewels, lamps, mandarin coats, suits, and hats were among the bargains offered.

Mrs. Lydig Hoyt was in charge of the clothing sale, and Mrs. Paul Dougherty was at the jewel table. Mrs. Henry Miller, Mrs. Samuel Auchincloss, Mrs. Wendell Blagden, Mrs. Thomas Frothingham, Mrs. Philip Weld, Mrs. George McMurtry, and Mrs. Isabel T. Pell were others who acted as saleswomen. Mrs. R. Penn Smith, Jr., headed the committee in charge of the sale, which will continue for four days.

TELLS SENATORS OF BOLSHEVIST TERROR

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

of the Soviets issued in September last by M. Petrovski, then the Bolshevist Commissary for Home Affairs. The order was dated Sept. 5, 1918, and read:

To all Soviets—The murder of Volodarski and Uritski, the attempt on Lenine and the shooting of masses of our comrades in Finland, Ukraine, the Don, and Czechoslovakia, the continual discovery of conspiracies in our rear, open acknowledgement by the Right Social Revolutionary Party and other counter-revolutionary radicals of their part in these conspiracies, together with the insignificant extent of serious repressions and shooting of masses of White Guards and Bourgeoisie on the part of the Soviets, all these things show that notwithstanding frequent pronouncements urging mass terror against the Social Revolutionists, White Guards and Bourgeoisie no real terror exists.

Such a situation should decidedly be stopped. An end should be put to weakness and softness. All Right Social revolutionists known to local Soviets should be immediately arrested. Numerous hostages should be taken from the Bourgeoisie and officer classes.

At the slightest attempt to resist or the slightest movement among the White Guards, shootings of masses of hostages should be begun without fail. Initiative in this matter rests especially with the local Executive Committees.

All branches of the Government must take measures to seek out and arrest persons hiding under false names and shoot without fail anybody connected with the work of the White Guards. All the above measures should be put immediately into execution, and indecisive action on the part of local Soviets must be reported to the People's Commissary for Home Affairs. Not the slightest hesitation or the slightest indecisiveness in using mass terror. PETROVSKI.

A few weeks ago, when Dr. Huntington was in Sweden on his way to the United States, he said that Petrovski, the signer of the massacre order, arrived in that country. He was accompanied by a woman and brought more than twenty trunks. These trunks contained, according to reliable information, Russian rubles to the value of $10,000,000, the money to be used for propaganda work in other European countries. The money, Dr. Huntington said, was that of the old monarchist régime.

Tells of Bombing Grand Dukes.

In answer to a question as to whether or not a report were true that several Russian Grand Dukes had been thrown into a well and then bombarded with hand grenades by Russian Red Guards, Dr. Huntington said that he understood the report was correct. He said that his information came from an American business man of standing who was in the town at the time of the slaughter. The bodies were afterward recovered.

Dr. Huntington also told of the investigation he made of the murder of two prominent Russians who were members of the old Kerensky Ministry. These men were ill and in prison and supposedly were transferred to a hospital. The fact was that they were murdered, and Dr. Huntington found their bodies side by side with those of many others in a Petrograd morgue.

Smuggled Letters Read.

The three letters which were smuggled out of Russia, and which were written between Sept. 16 and Oct. 1 last, were next read by Dr. Huntington. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent knows who the writer of the letters is, and the person is of unquestioned standing. The name is withheld only for the purpose of safeguarding the writer from the vengeance of the Bolshevist Government. The letters are among the few authentic ones that have come out of Russia since the allied officials quit the country. The first, in part, reads:

I am glad you are not here just now. Living conditions are awfully hard. Have you ever seen people dying on the streets? I did three times, two men and one old woman. • • • They were not sick, just horribly thin and pale.

It's awfully hard, and I would not have believed it if I had not seen it myself. These three cases illustrate conditions in Petrograd better than description. People are dying quietly, horribly quietly, without groan or curse, poor helpless creatures, slaves of the terrible régime of today.

The next letter was dated Sept. 20 last. In part it reads:

Today Mr. Poole (American Consul General at Moscow) left Russia. He was the last link between your human world over there and the madhouse here. You cannot imagine what is going on in this country. Everything that is cultured, wealthy, accomplished or educated is being persecuted and systematically destroyed.

We all live under a perpetual strain under fear of arrest and execution. Yesterday bulletins appeared on the corners of all streets announcing that the Allies and the bourgeoisie have been spreading cholera and hunger all over Russia and calling for the open slaughter of the latter. • • •

People here are starving in accordance with four categories. The first category, the workmen, get one-fourth of a pound of bread and two herrings every two days. The second category, the workmen who do easy work, get one-eighth of a pound and two herrings every two days. The third category, the people who "drink other people's blood," that is people who live by mental work, get two herrings every two days and no bread, while the fourth category, the other who "drink other people's blood," sometimes get two herrings, generally nothing at all. I inclose the slip from the official paper which mentions these four categories.

People who have a little money run away from Russia. They sell all they possess and just run. They go mainly to the Baltic provinces and to the Ukraine. And you know it is the German Consulate there which helps them to get permits and tickets.

The third and last letter, dated about Oct. 1, tells of four new decrees, the first concerning the seizure of bourgeoisie lodgings, the second, forced hard labor for the bourgeoisie; the third, requisition of warm clothes for the Red Army, and the fourth concerning the distribution of food.

When he arrived in the United States Dr. Huntington said he found for the first time that most of the messages that had been sent to Moscow by the State Department had never been delivered, and that the same was true of messages sent by the American diplomatic agents there to Washington.

"Furthermore," he added, "conditions became so intolerable that we had to get out. We were not even permitted to protect American citizens."

In answer to a question Dr. Huntington told of the executions of persons who met the displeasure of the Soviets.

"It is an absolute reign of terror, is it not?" Senator Overman asked.

"Yes, and the Bolsheviki do not attempt to deny that such is the case," was the answer. "They admit it and then try to justify the actions taken."

"Is there any freedom of the press in Russia?"

"Absolutely none. The only papers that are permitted to be published in Russia are Bolshevist papers. All others are suppressed.

At the present only those who are listed as among the proletariat are permitted to vote. The children of the others, it is stated, may be permited to vote when they become of age provided they take the Bolshevist viewpoint."

"What about the nationalization of industries, of the factories?" was asked.

"In nearly every instance," Dr. Huntington replied, "these factories have come to grief. When the decree of nationalization was issued the factories were placed in charge of committees of workmen. Then came factions and friction and quarrels between them. One would have supplies, another would not, and the result is that few if any factories are running now.

"The principal industry left in Russia now is printing paper money. I have seen the complete overthrow in Russia of all that we know in human life as it exists here at home. I have seen a condition of absolute chaos in all human relations develop in Russia. I have seen conditions attained that amount to nothing less than a reign of absolute terrorism.

"Those in authority take any measures they see fit no matter how unscrupulous. Men and women are held as hostages. Their army is made up principally of Lettish mercenaries and Chinese. They are also using some Austro-Hungarians. To the so-called army have been added other citizens who are forced to serve through threats against their wives and little children.

"The armies they are reported to have are not fired by loyalty to a great cause but are to a large extent made up of men whose condition is such that they have joined in order to be clothed and fed."

Dr. Huntington said that 85 per cent. of the Russian population was of the peasant class and that 7 per cent. of the population were workmen. This 92 per cent., he said, no longer sympathized with the revolution and was held in check by the terrorist machine.

Agent Simmons Imprisoned.

An instance was cited in which a Mr. Simmons of the United States Government service was thrown into prison. It was ten days before the American representatives were able to find him. Mr. Simmons is to be a witness before the Senate committee at its Thursday session.

"Are the trials secret in Russia?" asked Senator Wolcott.

"There is, I believe, a pretense at trial," was the answer. "They, however, give no reasons for what they do to the outside world."

"Who orders the executions?"

"What is known as the Extraordinary Committee for Combating Anti-Bolshevist Propaganda. One of the worst of the men identified with the carrying out of executions is a Lett, who when I left was in charge in Moscow."

On one occasion, during the last days of his stay in Moscow, Dr. Huntington said he saw a copy of a propaganda sheet which the Bolshevist Government had printed for the purpose of converting American and British soldiers at Archangel. In this document the soldiers were urged to mutiny and return to their native countries and start a Bolshevist movement in Great Britain and the United States.

One of the evils under which Russia is suffering, it was brought out, is the nationalization of homes. The Soviets order a housewife to be ready to receive several guests. She replies that she has no room, and they tell her to "double up." In most instances the unwelcome guest is some one whom the persons who live in the house have never seen before.

Dr. Huntington was asked to say something about propagandists sent out of Russia into other countries. He mentioned the name of an English writer named Arthur Ransome. This man, according to his information, left Russia before the German debacle and was permitted by the Germans, at the instance of the Bolsheviki, to get into Scandinavia. He traveled under the protection of a Bolshevist courier passport, according to the information given to the witness.

"Has he written anything in favor of the Bolsheviki?" asked Senator Wolcott.

"I think he has," was the reply. "I think THE NEW YORK TIMES printed one or more of his articles."

[Arthur Ransome was the Petrograd correspondent of The London Daily News. Many of his dispatches were reprinted in America.]

"Do you know of any writers or speakers who are operating in this country now as agents of the Bolsheviki?"

"All I know about that is what I have read in the newspapers."

Attended Washington Meeting.

Dr. Huntington said he had attended, through curiosity, the Bolshevist meeting held recently in this city. He said they defended the régime in Russia, and that one of the speakers was a young woman who was introduced as Miss Louise Bryant.

Major Lowry E. Humes, who is directing the inquiry for the committee, interrupted to state that Miss Bryant is Mrs. John Reed, wife of the New Yorker whom Trotsky tried to have made Consul General in New York. Dr. Huntington replied that he had seen the Bolshevist request for the acceptance of Reed as Consul General in the American Embassy in Petrograd. The request was refused.

"Are the Bolsheviki now carrying on propaganda in other countries to overthrow the Governments of such countries?" was asked.

"Oh, yes, that is after all their ultimate objective," said Dr. Huntington. "They have offices with large staffs in Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Bergen. Undoubtedly they have a special fund for propaganda to overthrow the Governments of the world."

In answer to a question Dr. Huntington said he had no doubt that the propaganda machine was operating in France, England, and other European countries.

Tchitcherin Defense of Killings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, (Associated Press.)—At the Senate sub-committee hearing on Bolshevism Dr. Huntington read a letter from G. Tchitcherin, Director of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, dated Sept. 1, 1918, at Moscow, to Major Allen Wardell of the Red Cross, seeking to justify the execution of 500 in Petrograd.

"You speak of the execution of 500 persons in Petrograd," read the letter, "as of one particularly striking instance of acts of like character. Among those 500, 200 were executed on the ground of the decision of the local organizations to whom they were very well known as most active and dangerous counter-revolutionaries, and Epp had been selected already some time ago as belonging to the vanguard of the counter-revolutionary movement.

"In the passion of the struggle tearing our whole people, do you not see the suffering, untold, during generations of all the unknown millions, who were dumb during centuries, and whose concentrated despair and rage have at last burst into the open, passionately longing for a new life for the sake of which they have the whole existing fabric to remove?"

Professor Samuel N. Harper of the University of Chicago, a student of Russian affairs, testified that there had been much misrepresentation of Russia and exaggeration of conditions there published in newspapers in this country.

"Then you think we are not getting the truth about Russia?" asked Senator Overman.

The witness said this undoubtedly was the situation, but that correct information that had come out of Russia showed that generally Bolshevism had been a failure. He assented to Major Humes's suggestion that the Bolsheviki, to maintain themselves, had instituted a reign of terror, deprived the people of the right of free speech and press, and compelled military service for their purposes, forced disarmament of those not in sympathy with themselves, and limited the right of suffrage to those within their group.

Professor Harper said he had never heard Bolshevist principles preached for application in the United States, although protest against existing conditions was often mistaken for Bolshevism in this country.

DEMAND FOR DEPORTATION.

Senator Penrose Wonders Where Bolsheviki May Be Sent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senator King of Utah told the Senate today that the Department of Labor was making transportation arrangements to send back to their home lands undesirable aliens who have been spreading Bolshevist propaganda in this country. As soon as the ships could be obtained, he said, the exodus of undesirables would begin.

Senator Jones of Washington brought up the problem of what to do with the Bolsheviki, when he put into the record a petition signed by 1,800 "minute men" of the American Protective League of his State, protesting against the activities of the I. W. W.'s and the Bolsheviki.

"They urge the deportation of those aliens who have taken out their first naturalization papers but who, when the war came on, in order to escape military service, renounced their declaration," said Senator Jones. "They particularly call attention to the fact that of 205 persons who renounced their citizenship declarations 54, or nearly 27 per cent., had I. W. W. cards in their pockets.

"There is a very strong sentiment in the State of Washington for the deportation of these people. They are not considered desirable citizens from any standpoint."

Senator King interrupted to say that the Department of Labor had taken the matter up and that, as soon as accommodations could be had "some of these alien anarchists and Bolsheviki who are seeking the destruction of our Government will be deported."

Senator Penrose asked if the countries from which the objectionable aliens came would be willing to take them back.

"It occurs to me that we might ship them home and their own countries refuse to accept them," said Mr. Penrose. "Perhaps they could not be landed from the vessels."

Senator King thought that under the alien law passed last October there would be no difficulty in deporting undesirables.

"I can see how the anarchists might spend their lives going from one shore to another," commented Senator Penrose.

Senator Jones said the State Department took a different view from that of the Department of Labor. It had received a protest from one Government against the deportation of its nationals in this country.

"It seems that this Government does not want them returned," said Senator Jones, "so it protested against our taking any action. I think, though, that we ought to find the way to get these people out of the country. I do not care where they go, so long as they get out of here."

"Where would they go?" demanded Senator Penrose.

"To somebody's else shores," replied Mr. Jones.

"Maybe the north pole," suggested Mr. Penrose.

Senator Jones insisted that they be deported, no matter where they went.

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PIONEERS CONSTRUCTION CO. NEW YORK

Your name would be in good company if on this list:
Chevrolet Motor Car Co.
Swift & Co., 3 Buildings
Julius Kayser & Co., 2 Buildings
National Lead Co.
They all Let WHITE build it of CONCRETE.

White
Pioneers of Construction Company
NEW YORK

Special—Lincoln's Birthday Luncheon

Served from 11:30 to 2:30 in the Gimbel Restaurant—Eighth Floor

Assorted Vegetables, Bread and Butter, 50c
Fried Oysters, Salad Tartar, Bread and Butter, 50c
Grilled Sardines on Toast, Asparagus Salad, Bread and Butter, 60c
Poached Eggs, Surprise, Bread and Butter, 60c
Baked Shad, String Beans, Parsley Potatoes, Bread and Butter, 70c
Chicken Pattie, Fruit Salad, Bread and Butter, 70c
Roast Turkey, Cranberry Jelly, Vegetable, Sweet Potatoe, Bread and Butter, $1.00

½ Price Sale Military Clothing of Interest to Civilians
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

For Men in Uniform Visit Re-Union Headquarters
GIMBELS—Eighth Floor

Men Will Find Much to Interest Them at Gimbels Today—Lincoln's Birthday

The birthday of Lincoln, whose simply homely virtues so endeared him to the American heart, will be signalized at Gimbels by special offerings whose plain, strong, straight forward values must appeal to the common-sense man.

Lincoln Day Special—For Today Only

Men's Suits and Overcoats, $23.50
Regularly $25, $27.50, $30, $32.50

Many models to select from. The newest fabrics of the season, tailored with the snap that the good dresser likes.

The Right Clothes for Now and the Spring.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

For Lincoln's Birthday Only—We repeat our recent popular offer of
English Last, Black Calfskin
Men's Shoes, $5.90
Similar to those generally selling around $8.00

A shoe with style and quality. Excellent grade of black calfskin — English lasts with slender, graceful lines. Laced models with hand-pegged heels and kid trimmings

GIMBELS—Second Floor

The Best Men's Hats in New York at the Price
High Grade Hats of Fur-Felt, $1.95

A continuation of our extraordinary sale.

This is a hat value you will long remember. These fine medium-weight hats are just what you need this time of the year.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues) West Forty-third Street

Sharply Reduced! MEN'S OVERCOATS and SUITS

From the Kirschbaum Shops

Overcoats formerly $30, $35 and $40; Suits formerly $30, $32.50 and $35, now $25

Overcoats were $42.50, $45, $50 & $55; Suits formerly $40, $45 and $47.50, now $35

EVERY style model thoroughly correct and metropolitan in lines. Every detail of tailoring exhibiting skilled and careful handiwork. Every garment a fine value at our original, close-margined price—offered now, in many instances, actually below the wholesale worth. *Store will be open all day to-day.*

JUGOSLAVS SEEK WILSON AS ARBITER

Ask Him to Pass on Territorial Dispute with Italy on the Adriatic.

ITALY'S NEW ASIATIC MOVE

Plans to Occupy the Smyrna Region, England, France, and Greece Consenting.

PARIS, Feb. 11, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson received tonight a note signed by N. P. Pachitch, the former Serbian Premier; M. Trumbitch, President of the Jugoslav Committee in Paris, and Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, Serbian Minister to France, the three Jugoslav delegates to the Peace Conference, asking him to act as arbitrator in their differences with Italy regarding the frontier along Istria and the Adriatic.

This is in consequence of the President's last interview on this question with M. Trumbitch and Premier Orlando of Italy. M. Trumbitch claimed for Serbia all of Istria, Fiume, and Dalmatia.

President Wilson expressed to Premier Orlando the opinion that an agreement might be reached giving to the Jugoslavs Dalmatia and the eastern part of the peninsula of Istria and by making Fiume a free city. Premier Orlando answered that Italy could not possibly renounce its claims to Fiume without the risk of very grave trouble.

President Wilson, not wishing the Peace Conference to be confronted with the necessity of making a decision that might deeply wound either side, suggested that the Italians and the Jugoslavs discuss their differences and, if they could not agree, that they submit the disputed points to arbitration.

Premier Oplando answered that he thought arbitration was the proper thing before the war, but not after the long conflict that had ended with the defeat of the enemy and the occupation of the territories claimed. He added that he would consider the suggestion and discuss it with his colleagues on the Italian delegation.

No decision is expected from the Italians until after President Wilson returns from America, as Premier Orlando, Baron Salandra, and Signor Barzilai will start for Italy Thursday to attend the reopening of Parliament.

Meanwhile another Italian territorial question has arisen. Italy, at the suggestion of Englnd and in accord with France, has decided to occupy with military forces Adalia and Konieh, in the Vilayet of Konieh, in Asia Minor, south of the territory claimed by Greece, having Smyrna as its centre.

The Greek Premier, M. Venizelos, also looks with favor upon the presence of the Italians in Asia Minor on condition that the islands of the Dodecanesus (Sporades) be transferred to Greece, excepting, perhaps, Stampalla, the smallest of the group, which Italy may keep as a naval station.

Two Italian divisions have been ordered to Rhodes to join another division already there, and the whole force will cross to Adalia as soon as the formalities with Great Britain are completed.

Italian troops are to occupy Baku and Batoum, on the Black Sea, also. Italy will ask for a concession of the mines of Heracleum, the largest in the Near East, located in the Vilayet of Costamuni, on the Black Sea, which are now exploited by French, Russian, and German companies.

The occupation of these points was suggested in order that Italy should be interested in a mandate in Asia Minor.

ALLIES IN NORTH REPEL RED ATTACK

Heavy Losses Inflicted on Bolsheviki by American, British, and Russian Troops.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Bolsheviki launched an infantry attack on Saturday against the allied positions near Bredmakrenga, southeast of Archangel, and were repulsed, according to an official statement on activities in Northern Russia issued by the War Office tonight.

In the operations Friday, in which American, British, and Russian troops improved their positions on the Petrograd road south of Kadish, the Bolsheviki suffered heavy losses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Vice Consul Palmer at Novo Nicolaevsk, Russia, has notified the State Department of the release of 2,100 Bolshevist hostages held by the Ufa Government since last November as a measure to guarantee the safety of loyal Russians in the Ufa district. The allied representatives protested against the arrests.

CLYDE MEN GOING BACK

Employers in Irish City Propose Terms to End the General Strike There.

BELFAST, Feb. 11.—At a conference of the shipbuilders and the strikers here today the employers proposed that the men resume work on a fifty-four-hour-week basis.

The employers engaged themselves to endeavor to secure by a national conference a settlement on a basis of forty-seven hours and, failing this, promised that they would make a settlement with their own employes within three weeks after the national conference.

A proposed ballot by the strikers regarding a settlement was postponed tonight, pending a conference to ascertain if the engineering firms would accept the terms reached with the shipyards.

The gas and electric supplies were again stopped and the tramways suspended service after a few hours. The Strike Committee has issued a warning circular that an attempt has been made to stampede the strike.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—All the strikers in the Clyde district have been instructed by their leaders to return to work tomorrow. The instructions were issued today by the joint committee of the strikers.

PREPARES TO OUST DUFFEY.

J. Waldo Smith Asked to Become Highway Chief.

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—After feeling his way cautiously for the first six weeks of his administration, Governor Smith is getting ready to swing his ax. It was learned tonight that he will demand the resignation of Edwin Duffey, Commissioner of Highways, although his term does not expire for a year. J. Waldo Smith of New York City, who was concerned in the construction of the Ashokan Dam and the Catskill Aqueduct, it is stated on good authority, has been offered the position.

Mr. Duffey has served in his present position since the first part of the Whitman administration. He was a close personal friend of the late Governor.

CHEVROLET

CHEVROLET One Ton Worm Drive Truck was designed and built with a thorough knowledge of the work expected of a commercial car of this type. And it meets completely these requirements. It is economical in operation.

Chassis $1325—Chassis with Express Body $1460—Chassis, Express Body, 8 post top $1545. F. O. B. Flint, Michigan.

We are exhibiting only in our own Show Room.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY
BROADWAY AT 57TH STREET

Saks

CONTINUING THIS MORNING

OUR SECOND
OVERCOAT SALE
OF THE SEASON

EVERY OVERCOAT FORMERLY
$38, $35, $33, $30, $28

REDUCED TO
$22

ULSTERS EXCEPTED

A SMALL CHARGE WILL BE MADE FOR ALTERATIONS

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

EXHIBITIONS OPEN TO-DAY FROM TEN TO FIVE

EXHIBITIONS & SALES AT THE
ANDERSON GALLERIES
PARK AVENUE & 59TH STREET, NEW YORK

¶ *To be sold Friday, Saturday afternoons, February 14, 15, at 2:30.*

CHINESE WORKS OF ART
BRONZES, ENAMELS, LACQUERS, POTTERIES AND PORCELAINS, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, TEXTILES
CONSIGNED BY
LEE VAN CHING
ART DEALER AND CONNOISSEUR OF SHANGHAI

¶ *To be sold Monday and Tuesday afternoons and evenings, and Wednesday afternoon, February 17, 18, 19, at 2:30 and 8:15.*

BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS
FROM THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE
FREDERIC R. HALSEY
AND OTHER COLLECTIONS

¶ Mr. Halsey's treasures now offered include "Tamerlane," the most desired American first edition, a little book worth its weight in gold; the most delightful colored drawing by John Leech of twelve British types, and many interesting books and drawings. The catalogue also contains selections and duplicates from the library of Mr. Henry S. Van Duser, including fine color-plate books, Lamb's "Rosamund Gray," etc.; a collection of beautifully bound sets of favorite authors, and single volumes from Robert Riviere & Sons, London, and important books and manuscripts to be sold by order of A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian. The exhibition is worth coming many miles to see.

WAR PAINTINGS
OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT
ARE ON EXHIBITION AT OUR GALLERIES

SALES CONDUCTED BY MR. FREDERICK A. CHAPMAN

A SUPERB, THRILLING, SPECTACULAR NOVEL SURPASSING ANYTHING IN MODERN FICTION.

The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse

By IBANEZ—The Greatest Novelist in Europe

Cloth, $1.90 (postage extra).
At all bookstores or may be ordered direct from

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., New York

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Will Place on Sale Today
A Superb Collection of
New Dolman Capes and Wraps for Women
Special at $54

These new and most exquisite Dolman Capes and Wraps for Spring are the last word in distinctive apparel for the Woman of Fashion. They are developed in Dove Cloth—the most delightful Cloth for Spring, as soft and silky as any deep pile Velour—beautifully lined with Plaid Silks.

Unequalled at this special price!
Fourth Floor.

Exceptional Values Are Offered Today in a
Clearance of Corsets for Women and Misses
At $1.35

Regularly $2.50. Incomplete assortments of fine Corsets by several of America's best manufacturers. Low and medium bust models, in very serviceable materials.

Smart Brassieres Reduced to 75c

Regularly $1.25. Beautifully made of fine quality Satin, trimmed with Cluny Lace top and bottom, and reinforced under arms. Flesh color only. *Third Floor.*

Inspired by Paris!
New Georgette Crepe and Meteor Frocks
for women

Today at $35

The vogue for two fabric frocks is without precedent.

Here is a model expressive of excellent taste, fashioned of Georgette Crepe with underdress of Meteor.

Embellishment is of Soutache Embroidery—a feature of the highest priced frocks for Spring.

To be had in Copenhagen, Taupe, Black, Grey, and Navy. Sizes 34 to 42.

Beginning This Morning—An Important
Sale of 1500 Metal Bag Frames at 50c

Three sizes—6, 7 and 8 inch—in Oxydized and Antique Fold finishes, with link chain attached. Cannot be duplicated anywhere at this price. One style *pictured.* *Main Floor.*

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Beginning This Morning
A Very Special Sale of
6000 Men's Shirts
At $2

According to the present cost these shirts should sell at a much higher price. Having secured them at a very favorable turn of the market we share the advantage with our clientele. They come in—

Fine Woven Madras—known for its dependability; Smart One-color Crepes; Russian Cords; and Rich Mercerized Cloths that have all the beauty of silk.

Tailored in the usual Saks way, which means the body measurements are *correct*, neckbands thoroughly shrunk, and the needlework expertly done.

500 Knitted Silk Mufflers
Regularly $3.95 to $7.50
Special $1.95

Smart two-tone Silk Reefers, offered at this low price because of trivial imperfections in weaving. At $1.95—nothing like them in town.

Just 300 Pairs
Men's Fine Shoes
Special at $5.95

Made over very graceful lasts in Dark Mahogany, leather Patent Coltskin, and Black Kidskin.

All sizes, but not in each and every leather.

On Sale at Saks Today
Men's Blanket Robes
Special $4.95

Nothing Like Them at the Price!

Blanket Robes are now very scarce, and since these were purchased prices have increased no less then twenty percent.

Tailored in Robe model, as *illustrated*, with corded edges, pockets and cuffs. All seams piped, neck finished with Sateen. They come in two-tone Jacquard, Navajo Indian, Checked and Striped patterns.

What Better Gift Could You Find For Your Returning "Boy!"

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.
Store Opens 9:00 A. M. and closes 5:30 P. M.

Your Mental Mirror
pictures all the details to perfection and though in some establishments your ideals might not tally with a moderate size pocketbook, here in this store of many savings, your ideas are met by men's apparel as high in quality as it is low in price. Though size range is not complete, there are still good selections in

Men's Suits at $19.50
Reflect the season's style thought in every line. There's a thought for the future, too, in such firm fabrics, the product of America's best mills.

Quality Plus
is cause for reflection in our high grade

Sack Suits at $26.50
All those tailoring details you expect in clothing usually much higher priced; and a line of fabrics wherein a deal of elegance is backed up by substantial worth.

Just Suppose
History repeats itself and Winter doesn't show up till late and lags along into Spring and there's snow on our Easter Lilies, then you'll appreciate this opportunity.

Overcoats at $23.75
were 32.50.
All are this season's popular models and made to stand up under more than a season's wear.
Ulsterettes, Town Coats, Slip-ons, Box Models and Waistline effects. Weight suitable for now and early Spring.
Macy's—Fifth Floor.

"So Cheery—

When you're lit'rally dead from exhaustion to sit in this light, airy restaurant and sip the most refreshing cup of tea ever brewed."
Mrs. Heather is a most delightful patron of our

Afternoon Tea 34c
From 3.30 to 5.30 P. M.
Toasted English Muffin
or
Buttered Toast with Jam or Marmalade or
Ham, Tongue or Cheese Sandwich
* * *
Ice Cream and Cake or French Pastry

Macy's Orange Pekoe, English Breakfast, Oolong or Ceylon Tea in Special Pot.

Table d'Hote Luncheon
Week days from 11.30 to 2 P. M.
49 and 62 cents.
Take 35th Street and Rear Elevators
Macy's—Eighth Floor.

COSTIGAN CASE MAY GO TO GOV. SMITH

Acting Mayor Moran Refuses Citizens Union Request for a Public Investigation.

ENRIGHT QUITS EXPLAINING

Lets His Secretary Tell Reporters That the Costigan Incident Is Closed.

A request for a public investigation of the circumstances surrounding the demotion of Inspector Daniel E. Costigan to the grade of Captain was made yesterday by the Citizens' Union to Acting Mayor Robert L. Moran on the ground that Police Commissioner Enright's explanations were "wholly unsatisfactory" and that "if the morale of the Police Department is to be maintained and the powers of disorder kept in leash it is essential that the action of the Police Commissioner be thoroughly and publicly examined through unbiased investigation."

Acting Mayor Moran received the request late in the afternoon and immediately sent a reply to the Citizens' Union, which he made public, denying the request. He said he had implicit faith in the Commissioner and was ready to "stand behind and defend" his act. Mr. Moran's reply followed a long conference with Grover Whalen, the Mayor's secretary.

The reply will be taken up at an early meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizen Union, and it is expected that the request will be laid before Mayor Hylan on his return. After every possible method of obtaining a municipal investigation has been tried, it is fairly certain that the entire matter will be laid before Governor Smith, with a view to the removal of Enright if a State investigation discloses facts to his discredit.

The request sent to the Acting Mayor placed him in the same position that Acting Mayor John Purroy Mitchel found himself in when in the absence of Mayor Gaynor he was informed that conditions at Coney Island required immediate attention. Acting on his own initiative, Acting Mayor Mitchel "cleaned up" the resort.

It was pointed out that an abrupt refusal on the part of Mayor Hylan to make an investigation would result in a quick transfer of the case to Albany. However, it was also indicated that should the Mayor take advantage of opportunities for delay and bring about a "whitewashing" for Commissioner Enright, the case would surely be put before the Governor. Here is the letter of the Citizens Union to Mr. Moran:

Hon. Robert L. Moran, Acting Mayor, New York City.

Dear Sir: The Citizens' Union hereby respectfully requests that as Acting Mayor of the City of New York you order a public investigation of the facts and circumstances surrounding the demotion of former Inspector Costigan to the rank of Captain.

The union is aware, of course, that under the law the Police Commissioner has full power to demote an Inspector to the rank of Captain. When, however, that power is exercised to reduce an officer whose long service and demonstrated efficiency and integrity have earned universal confidence, the public is entitled to clear and cogent reasons for such action. Especially is this so in the case of Captain Costigan, because his demotion must certainly tend to the emboldening of the lawless element in our city.

The explanations so far advanced by the Police Commissioner are wholly unsatisfactory. Captain Costigan's demotion was originally announced without any statement of the reasons therefor except that there were too many inspectors. In response to widespread public inquiry, the Commissioner next in a letter to the Mayor stated that Captain Costigan had been inefficient, and gave statistics of arrests to support this claim. Finally, when the accuracy of these statistics was questioned, he admitted their incompleteness and justified distrust of their fairness.

In this situation, if the morale of the Police Department is to be maintained and the powers of disorder kept in leash, it is essential that the action of the Police Commissioner be thoroughly and publicly examined through unbiased investigation.

Yours very truly,
CITIZENS UNION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
By WALTER T. ARNDT, Secretary.
Feb. 11, 1919.

Here is Mr. Moran's reply:

Feb. 11, 1919.

Walter T. Arndt, Esq., Secretary Citizens Union of the City of New York, 41 Park Row, New York City:

Relative to your request of the 11th inst, calling upon me as the Acting Mayor of the city, to cause a public investigation of the facts surrounding the demotion of former Inspector Costigan to the rank of Captain, I beg to advise as follows:

I have always believed that the Police Department should be conducted free from the dictates of City Hall. Commissioner Enright, in demoting Inspector Costigan, merely exercised the power vested in him as Police Commissioner of this city. It is for him to know who should be his competent executives.

Commissioner Enright has been raised from the rank of patrolman to the executive head of the Police Department of this city. I have every confidence in his ability to properly administer the police work of this city. During the period of the war, when it became necessary in other cities not quite so large as ours for the Federal Government to take over the management of the police work, the police force of the City of New York was so managed that there could be no just cause for criticism. Now the demotion of Inspector Costigan is purely an administrative act, and I am ready to stand behind and defend the action of Commissioner Enright.

When the Mayor left the city he reposed in me the responsibility of conducting his office in a manner fitting to the dignity of the office of Mayor. I do not think it would be in good form, nor in keeping with good faith for me to change a condition which prevailed at the time he departed. I therefore feel that I must deny your request, which I think is intended to bring about a state of chaos in the Police Department of this city, rather than that of intended betterment during a trying period of unrest.

There are some matters upon which you and I have agreed, but on this I must emphatically state that we do not agree.

Respectfully yours,
ROBERT L. MORAN,
Acting Mayor.

Commissioner Enright let it be known through his Secretary, John C. Hackett, yesterday that he would not make another attempt to justify his action in the Costigan case. Yesterday morning the Commissioner told reporters that he had nothing further to say on the assertions published in The Tribune on Monday purporting to quote former Third Deputy Police Commissioner John W. Goff on the reasons why he resigned from the department. Hardly had the reporters entered the room when Mr. Enright remarked: "Now, gentlemen, nothing today. When I have any statement or news I shall send for you. At present I can think of nothing." Questioned concerning a reply to Mr. Goff, the Commissioner said he might have something to say after hearing from the former deputy. Second Deputy Commissioner Lahey and Fourth Deputy Commissioner Wallis stood beside Mr. Enright during the brief interview, but volunteered no information.

At 5 o'clock Secretary Hackett stepped out of Mr. Enright's room to a waiting group of reporters, holding in his hand two slips of paper.

"That's all there is on this Costigan affair," he said. "This cuts it off complete." Turning to an acquaintance among the reporters he said: "You know me and these fellows don't, and you know that goes." Continuing to the group, Hackett said emphatically: "There will be absolutely nothing further on the Costigan matter. It's a dead issue, like the funeral of Moses. Absolutely no more dope."

Secretary Hackett was asked whether Mr. Enright might be seen.

"No, not today. Not on the Costigan affair." He handed the reporters two unsigned slips bearing the following:

POLICE DEPARTMENT.
City of New York.
Feb. 11, 1919.

Memorandum for ——.

An article was published yesterday in The New York Tribune, containing a number of statements attributed to former Third Deputy Police Commissioner Goff, criticising the Police Department, the Police Commissioner, and conditions in the police department.

Mr. Goff states that he did give an interview to a representative of The New York Tribune, but that in the publication of it, he was misquoted and the statements that he made were distorted. He denies that he criticised the Police Department, the Police Commissioner, or conditions in the police department. He further states that any remarks he made about Inspector Costigan had been common rumor through the police department for a year or more. "Common rumor" in the police department has been found to assay about 1 per cent.

The statement was not signed. It was typed on Police Department stationery, not on the paper of the Police Commissioner.

No intimation was given as to where Mr. Goff made the statement or the circumstances under which it was made. A reporter for The Tribune called the attention of Secretary Hackett to an affidavit made by the reporter who obtained the interview with Mr. Goff. In the affidavit the reporter deposed that he interviewed the former Deputy and that he personally wrote the story, which he said, quoted with entire correctness the statements made by Goff. Further, he said that he wrote the statement out in longhand in the presence of Goff and read it to him and Mr. Goff said the statements were correct.

Mr. Hackett took the affidavit to Commissioner Enright and reappeared several minutes later saying that Mr. Enright had seen it and had nothing to say.

"This thing is absolutely ended," volunteered Secretary Hackett, amiably but firmly. "It's ended, cut off. It's a closed incident."

"Do you speak on your own authority or do you speak for the Commissioner?" he was asked.

"Who do you think I am? What do you think my job is?" he replied.

"Is it true that Costigan will be returned to the First Inspection District as Inspector? Some people are saying that is what will happen because of the publication of the figures this morning showing Costigan's good record."

"That's absurd. Maybe I'm going to be made the Shah of Persia. This ground has been plowed over and over again. Pretty soon, if we keep on, we'll reach the centre of the earth."

It was learned last night that on Monday night there was a meeting of Inspectors of the Police Department at the the police clubhouse in Riverside Drive, presented to them by Deputy Commissioner Dr. John A. Harriss. All of the twenty-four Inspectors, it was said, were present and the chief topic of discussion was a bill soon to be introduced in the Legislature by the Legislative Committee of the Police Department to have Inspectorships put under the civil service law. This bill would make the positions permanent as they were up to 1907, and the appointments would be made to Captains who passed examinations. Commissioner Enright, it was said, addressed the Inspectors on the subject.

Dominick Henry, in charge of the Fourth Inspection District, is President of the Inspectors' Association, and John A. Leach, First Deputy Police Commissioner, was Chairman of the committee which drew the bill. The question as to ways and means for furthering the bill were discussed. It was learned after the meeting that there was talk of raising about $25,000 as a fund to pay the necessary legal expenses. Commissioner Enright could not be reached last night when it was sought to obtain further information on this subject.

District Attorney Swann was asked last night whether, in view of the fact that Commissioner Enright had given his explanation for demoting Costigan, he had anything to say. "Does the explation explain?" he asked, and declined further comment.

HYLAN REFUSES COMMENT.

Says Police Affairs Are in the Hands of Enright.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 11.—Mayor Hylan made it clear tonight that the New York Police Department was entirely in the hands of Commissioner Enright and that the Mayor was not going to be drawn into any controversy about it. When the Mayor's attention was called to the statement of John W. Goff, Jr., that Costigan had been on the toboggan from the moment Enright went into office, he said he had read about it in the papers and added: "I leave police affairs to the Commissioner; he is in charge of that department."

The Mayor today had a talk with Richard Delafield, President of the National Park Bank, and with Samuel Untermyer, whom he met in the Cocoanut Grove at the afternoon concert. Both conversations were on subjects suggested by the Florida sunshine, the Mayor said. Mr. Hylan brought a bathing suit and will take his first swim tomorrew morning. He went automobiling this afternoon with his wife, his daughter, Miss Katherine Menahan of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Theodore Eppig, a sister of Archbishop Mundelein of Chicago.

GUARD LEAVES GERARD

So Clergyman-Owner Withdraws Complaint Against Inspector Henry.

The Rev. John R. Rankin, owner of the Hotel Gerard, 123 West Forty-third Street, yesterday withdrew his complaint of oppression against Police Inspector Dominick Henry, whom he summoned before Magistrate Corrigan, in the West Side Court. His lawyer explained this was because the patrolman who had been placed on guard at the door of the hotel had been withdrawn.

When Mr. Rankin obtained the summons on Monday he asserted that Inspector Henry had caused his arrest last Friday, charging violation of the tenement house law, and that subsequently the Inspector had stationed a policeman at the door, thus impairing the hotel's business.

In requesting permission to withdraw the summons, the lawyer asked the Court to impress on Inspector Henry the necessity of showing as much respect to the hotel owned by Mr. Rankin as he showed to the larger hotels. Inspector Henry wanted to take the stand but Magistrate Corrigan said there was no need for it, as it would only result in additional publicity. The summons was withdrawn.

CALL FOR HOSPITAL CORPS.

Navy Recruiting Office of This District Appeals for Volunteers.

Lieut. Commander D. P. Wickersham, in command of the navy recruiting offices in this district, has issued a call for volunteers for the Hospital Corps. He points out that the men in this corps have the same privileges of promotion as in other branches of the service. His letter says in part:

"Special schools have been established for the instruction of men who enlist in this branch of the service, where they receive, free of charge, a thorough elementary course of instruction in anatomy, first aid and emergency surgery, pharmacy, chemistry and compounding of medicines, hygiene, care of the sick, and surgical procedures. Those who show special ability may avail themselves of courses in bacteriology and other laboratory examinations and tests and the X-ray."

Other branches of the service also want men, and it is stated that 200,000 men will be needed to carry out the plan of a big working peace time navy. Men who have been discharged from the service are urged to explain the advantages of the naval training to others so that the heavy withdrawal of men who enlisted only for the war will not hamper the work of organization. Recruiting offices in this district are at 34 East Twenty-third Street, the U. S. Recruit, 406 East 149th Street, 22 South Broadway, in Yonkers, and the Post Offices at Newburg and Kingston.

Tightens Ban on Insignia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Continuing its effort to check the sale of unauthorized insignia and decorations to returning troops the War Department issued orders today forbidding post exchanges to handle any but officially sanctioned devices for military uniforms. Commandants were instructed to bring influence to bear on stores near army camps or posts to stop such sales.

EXHIBIT BIG PNEUMATIC TIRE

Latest Developments in Commercial Cars Seen at Truck Show.

One of the new things in the Motor Truck Show in Madison Square Garden and the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory is a pneumatic tire, 44 by 10 inches, fitted to a Republic three-and-one-half-ton truck. It is the largest automobile tire ever made, and is the latest production of the Firestone Rubber Company. Two of these huge tires, which with the tubes and rim weigh approximately 250 pounds apiece, are attached to the rear wheels of the truck, while the front ones have 38-by-7 pneumatics. The cost of the larger tire is $350 for the shoe and $45 for the tube, or $395 for the complete tire, while the smaller size costs $155 for the shoe and $24 for the tube.

These enormous pneumatic tires indicate the trend which has been developing toward the use of pneumatic tires for heavy trucks. The advantages claimed are greater speed and less vibration, but with the use of better springs the vibration, and consequent injury to the load, have been materially reduced on the trucks using solid rubber tires. The prevailing opinion among the dealers and engineers at the show is that the big pneumatics are not likely to be extensively used for some time.

There is one six-cylinder truck in the show, the Parker truck. It is fitted with a newly designed contractors' body, of which the distinctive feature is its two-cylinder hydro-hydraulic hoist. The body is 12 feet in length by 6 feet wide, and the three-foot tailgate when lowered permits the body to be extended to 15 feet. It is a five-ton truck, and extra large springs reduce the vibration.

H. L. Horning, formerly Chairman of the Automotive Products Section of the War Industries Board, visited the show during the day. He was especially interested in the development of tractor use on American farms. He said that there was no load that could injure a first-class tractor engine, and he did not think the price of fuel was of first importance with the farmer. Farmers are buying tractors provided with attacrments to burn kerosene in case gasoline becomes prohibitive.

More than 100 representatives of motor-truck manufacturing companies who came to New York for the show met in the rooms of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, 7 East Forty-second Street, yesterday, to discuss different phases of the industry. Colonel Fred. Glover of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., told the members that all surplus trucks in army use would first be offered to other Government departments, and only in case that they could not all be used would the excess trucks be offered at public sale. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General James I. Blakslee discussed the reason for his request for an appropriation of $100,000,000 as an emergency measure to provide employment and start industrial activity during the period of war readjustment. With the appropriation he plans improvement of the highways and the operation of motor trucks in a wide extension of the rural parcel post service.

ASKS FOR MEXICAN INQUIRY.

Senator Lewis Moves to Investigate Murder of Americans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Inquiry into whether action is necessary to protect American lives and property in Mexico was proposed in a resolution introduced today by Senator Lewis of Illinois, and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Charges that under the Carranza Government Mexican officials had murdered Americans and confiscated their property were recited in the resolution. It proposes that the Foreign Relations Committee make an investigation of the charges, through the State Department and other sources, and if the charges are sustained, recommend to the Senate any measures which it may deem necessary to protect American life and property in the Southern republic.

BOARD RELEASES 14 SHIPS.

Eight for European Food Relief and Six for Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Release of fourteen more cargo carriers from war work—eight for European food relief and six for commercial trade—was announced tonight by the Shipping Board. The total deadweight carrying capacity of the fleet is 103,407 tons.

The American steamers Lambs, Victoria, West Indian, Volunteer, and Western Pride, and the Dutch steamers Wierengen, Arakan, Corontola, Pjikbang, and Zelandia were ordered to load at New York on Feb. 28, chiefly with food cargoes, for European ports, while the American steamer France was ordered to load Feb. 20, also at New York. The Homestead was turned back to the United Fruit Company for southern routes, and the Lake Dunmore and Lake Mauretas were ordered to load general cargo at New York immediately for Brazilian ports.

Saxons of the Banat Favor Rumania

BUCHAREST, Feb. 11. — A delegation representing the Saxon population, which forms the main part of the German settlements in Transylvania and the Banat of Temsvar, has arrived here and requested union with Rumania. The delegates said that they rejected a union with Germany because the Saxons had been separated from Germany for eight centuries.

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Will place on sale today---for prompt close-out---the following Rich Furs---

Fine Quality Mink Coat
Formerly $2,000.....at $895

Luxurious Kolinsky Wrap Coat
Formerly $1,500.....at $795

Mole and Seal Coat
Formerly $875.....at $485

Mole Coat, taupe wolf border and trimming
Formerly $875.....at $485

Fine Quality Caracul Coat
Formerly $850.....at $450

Smart Taupe Nutria Coat
Formerly $650.....at $395

Leopard Motor Coat
Formerly $495.....at $300

Hudson Seal Coat, kolinsky collar
Formerly $450.....at $295

Genuine Silver Fox Set
Formerly $1,000.....at $675

Genuine Silver Fox Scarf
Formerly $900.....at $475

Genuine Silver Fox Scarf
Formerly $500.....at $300

3 Short Coats of Taupe, Muskrat and Marmot
Formerly to $250.....at $125

About ten short coats—in plain and combination effects of Hudson Seal, Nutria and Leopard.
Formerly to $450.....at $295

MAISON BERNARD
Fifth Avenue AT FIFTY-SEVENTH ST.
Special to-day and all this week
Advanced Spring
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
—perfect replicas of advanced Paris models, correctly copied in every detail in all the new fabrics: Satin, Charmeuse, Metal Cloths, Embroidered and Beaded Georgette and Tricolette. Some are in pastel shades suitable for Southern wear. Very exceptional values at
$35 $50 $65
Prevailing shades All sizes
Original French Models $125 to $295
New Spring Hats
Perfect replicas of Paris models and distinctive Maison Bernard designs, regularly sold at $18 to $25. $10
Remaining Winter Models
in Gowns, Costumes and Manteaux
Fur Coats, Neck Pieces and Muffs
AT A VERITABLE SACRIFICE

STORE OPEN ALL DAY
Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.
Impressively New Silhouettes in
MISSES' SPRING CAPES
Sizes 14 to 20 Years
59.50
Illustrated is only one of many new models
Straight lines—youthful lines are the latest verdict of Fashion, and the graceful Cape illustrated, of navy or reindeer wool tricotine carries this style out in every detail.
The quaint fichu outlined with two-color wool fringe is reminiscent of an earlier day, while the picturesque monk collar of a contrasting color suede cloth is effective and very unusual; silk lining of cape repeats the shade of the collar.

Other New Model
Spring Capes
Capes in long or short lengths are of such desirable Spring fabrics as silk duvetyn, wool velour, serge, Poiret twill, wool tricotine, silk or wool Jersey, Chanella Jersey or new fibre silk weaves.
29.50 to 155.00
MISSES' COAT SHOP—Second Floor

STORE OPEN ALL DAY
Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.
DISTINCTION IN
Women's Suits
At 69.50

One of the many new models is illustrated, made of wool tricotine, in wanted colorings; including beige and walnut; tailored with a precision of detail, which is particularly noticeable in the narrow shoulders, close fitting collar and hand corded braid bound edges and buttonholes; lined with Pussy Willow silk; one-piece skirt, buttons in back from belt to hem.
Other New Suit Fashions
DISTINCTION is an illusive something which must be in-built into a Suit—become a vital part—a cardinal principle. It is indescribable—is without price but marks the wide difference between the chic and the commonplace. Every Franklin Simon suit possesses distinction elevated to the highest degree.
39.50 to 245.00
WOMEN'S SUIT SHOP—Balcony Floor

Lord & Taylor
38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street
Lincoln Day
FEBRUARY 12th
In commemoration of the Birth of
Abraham Lincoln
"The most dominating figure in American History"
This store organization will hold a Lincoln Day meeting
Today from 9:00 until 9:45 A. M.
The public is invited—but Customers will not be served until after the meeting.

AJC
Store Open Lincoln's Birthday Continuing
PRE-INVENTORY
SALE OF FURS
owing to its popularity
Monday and Tuesday
A. Jaeckel & Co
Furriers
384 Fifth Avenue
Between 35th & 36th Sts.
Telephone 2044 Greeley

Final Reductions
$33.50
Stein-Bloch Overcoats
That Were $45 To $65
ABOVE and beyond an *extra-heaping* return for the purchase price, you will possess an Overcoat, Ulster or Greatcoat that you are not afraid to *show about* and *blow about*, because it carries the most illustrious name in Ready-To-Wear Tailoring in America.
$65, $60, $55, $50, $45.....$33.50
$40 and $35 Overcoats.....$24.50
No charge for alterations, if required. No day like to-day, because if you wait, the Overcoats won't. All Stein-Bloch Suits are also reduced in price, with a specially large assortment for stout men.
JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

FOR SALE
4 Mietz & Weiss Fuel Oil Engines
150 H. P. EACH
They have been run less than 1,000 miles.
Price $5,000 Per Unit
Write Box B 416 Times Downtown.

CARPENTERS AGREE TO STRIKE TRUCE

Lockout in Building Trades Is Also Called Off Until Saturday.

RESUME WORK TOMORROW

Meanwhile Unions and Employers May Adjust Differences—Sympathetic Demonstration Fails.

The beginning of the end of the differences between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Building Trades Employers' Association was forecast last night when, by mutual agreement, the strike and lockout in the building trades were called off and a conference between the employers and the unionists set for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The carpenters will return to work early tomorrow pending the settlement, but not with the increase of $1 a day, the question of wages remaining to be determined at the conference.

At the close of a conference which was held at the Continental Hotel yesterday the assembled union leaders issued the following statement:

"After several hours' conference, the representatives of the Allied Trades prevailed upon William L. Hutcheson of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to consent to a truce until Saturday noon, Feb. 15, 1919, it being understood the trades approve a carpenter's wage of $8.50 per day, and all return to work Thursday morning, and that a committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association meet representatives of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners Thursday afternoon to adjust the wage scale in accordance with the above understanding.

"This arrangement was reached through William Dobson, General Secretary of the International Bricklayers, and Frank Keeney, General President of the Elevator Erectors, and a representative of the Building Trades Employers' Association."

General strike orders issued yesterday before this conference of union leaders were called off last night, it was learned. Though telegrams were sent to the locals in cities where association contracts were being filled ordering a strike, no labor disturbances had been reported to the Building Trades Employers' Association last night.

Ronald P. Taylor, President of the Employers' Association, declared that the lockout, which went into effect on Monday morning, had been called off and that satisfactory adjustments of the differences were looked for tomorrow.

"The committee representing the carpenters, William Dobson and Frank Feeney, and C. J. Norman, Chairman of our committee, met at noon and discussed the situation, at Mr. Dobson's request," he stated. "At 4 o'clock Mr. Dobson advised us that all strikes had been declared off and that the men would return to work on Thursday morning. We agreed in return that a committee of employers would meet the representatives of the Carpenters' Union at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. We are to meet the committee of carpenters to take up their grievances, including the question of wages."

The strike of plumbers, steamfitters, electrical workers, plasterers, elevator erectors, and workers in allied trades at the army base at Second Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, did not take place yesterday morning. Instead, all men reported and continued to work peacefully, without any indication of the impending walk-out.

The fact that many discharged and wounded soldiers had been employed to take the places of the striking carpenters and dock builders who walked out in November, said an army officer in charge of the work, is believed to be the reason for the compromise. At the office of the Construction Quartermaster at the base it was said yesterday that appeals had been sent out to all employment agencies to supply soldiers available for work, and that, with few exceptions, all the men employed were ex-soldiers.

GARMENT STRIKE IS WANING.

724 Firms Said to Have Accepted Union's Terms.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, whose members are striking against the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, announced yesterday that 724 dress and waist firms had signed individual agreements with the union, granting the forty-four-hour week, an increase in wages, and other union demands, and that 15,000 workers had thus far been returned to work.

Of those who signed, it was said, 373 were independent manufacturers, 26 were members of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, against which the strike is being waged; 250 were members of the Dress Contract Manufacturers' Association, and the remaining 75 independent shops in Brooklyn, Harlem, and the Bronx. Several thousand dollars in strike benefits was paid out by the union yesterday at 16 West Twenty-first Street, it was announced.

The reserves of the East 120th Street Station were called yesterday afternoon to quell a disturbance in a loft building at 70 East 130th Street. When policemen arrived there they found Thomas Neary, a private decetive employed by the Eisinger Shirtwaist Company, unconscious, after he had been struck on the head with his own revolver. Neary, on regaining consciousness, said he had tried to keep out strikers attempting to enter the factory, and had been assaulted by several men, one of whom took his revolver from him.

The police arrested Jack Ravner, 21 years old, of 82 Avenue D, who said he was a discharged soldier, and Abraham Goldstein, 20, of 2,055 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, charged with felonious assault on Neary's complaint. The detective was removed to Harlem Hospital.

Eighteen members of the Garment Workers' Union were arraigned before Magistrate Tobias in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on charges of disorderly conduct. The complainant was Jacob Steinbrink, manager of the Max Field Shirtwaist Company, 134 West Thirty-seventh Street. The strikers, seven of them young women, were fined $5 each and warned not to cause disturbances at other factories. The strikers, said Steinbrink, had stopped the factory machinery by turning off the electric power. When ordered from the loft they refused to leave, he said.

UMPIRE IN HARBOR DISPUTE

Will Be Chosen Today, War Labor Board Announces.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The New York Harbor workers' dispute with the Boat Owners, whose employes recently struck for an eight-hour day and increased wages, will be placed in the hands of an umpire to be chosen tomorrow, it was announced here tonight at the close of an executive session of the War Labor Board.

The dispute referred to resulted in the tying up of all harbor transportation for three days during the strike of 16,000 members of the Marine Affiliation on Jan. 9, 10, and 11 to enforce their demand for a basic eight-hour day and a wage increase of 25 per cent. At the end of three days President Wilson cabled to the National War Labor Board urging intervention. The board came here and then appointed a sub-committee to take evidence.

The umpire will be appointed, it was learned last night, to award a decision that will be acceptable to both the Boat Owners and the Marine Affiliation on the evidence taken by the sub-committee. The Boat Owners' Association has not accepted the jurisdiction of the National War Labor Board. The Marine Affiliation, on the other hand, announced that it would accept any decision.

WHITE HOUSE PICKETS TO MEET WILSON HERE

Militants Prepare for Demonstration When He Arrives—Mrs. Havemeyer Freed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Members of the National Woman's Party are preparing for a demonstration at the dock when President Wilson arrives from France. The militants sent Miss Mildred Morris and Mrs. Lucille Shields to New York today to take charge of the organization of working women and others for the demonstration. According to present plans, a line of women who have served jail sentences for White House picketing and similar demonstrations will stand along the President's path from the steamer to his motor car.

Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, who was sentenced to five days in jail in connection with the demonstration during which the women on Sunday tried to burn the President's effigy in front of the White House, was released from pail today. At the headquarters of the Woman's Party it was announced that Mrs. Havemeyer's release was "effected by her family." Several of the pickets now in jail will be passengers on the Prison Special, which the women will send out from Washington next Saturday night.

Mrs. Havemeyer, who had already given $1,000 for the expense of the Prison Special, today contributed the additional sum of $500.

Before starting for New York today Mrs. Havemeyer said:

"No one doubts that the President could have won one more vote for the amendment Monday, if he had chosen to use his political influence to the full. I am glad to have taken part in the protest against the tactics of the Democratic Party in the Senate. The fact that the amendment has failed to pass when women of the whole Anglo-Saxon world, and even the women of Germany, have been granted suffrage, is a blot of lasting shame on the Democratic Party.

"It is significant that on the day the amendment was defeated twenty-five women were imprisoned for demanding its passage. It is a disgrace that women guilty of no crime should be not only thus arrested and jailed, but should be put into the abandoned workhouse of the jail, which had been unused for many years until last August when other suffragists were held there. It is cold and damp, and no fit place for any prisoner."

VEEDER SAYS LOGAN WAS 'DIAMOND T'

Witness Positive Tumulty Was Not the Mysterious Correspondent of the Packers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—"Diamond T," Washington representative of Swift & Co., who furnished confidential information forecasting Government activities in connection with the meat industry, was identified as Thomas F. Logan by Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift & Co., today before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. Logan recently testified that he represented Swift & Co. and other corporations in Washington and conducted a news agency, but had retired from the Congressional press gallery after going into the service of the packers. "Diamond T" was so-called because his correspondence bore a "T" within a diamond at the top of the page.

Mr. Veeder testified Logan's employment by Swift & Co. was solely for the purpose of advising on matters of publicity. It was a fact, however, he said, that all of Logan's letters were on matters other than publicity and that he always sent gossip or information he thought might be useful. The witness did not know about a dinner Logan was said to have given Edward N. Hurley.

The witness, in response to a question, said he was sure "T" referred to Logan and not to Secretary Tumulty, and denied that he ever had had luncheon in Washington with Mr. Tumulty and Mr. Logan.

Francis J. Heney asked many questions about the "Diamond T" letters. Mr. Veeder said he did not know who the author was until Mr. Logan told him Sunday.

"Did you ever hear," asked Mr. Heney, "how Mr. Logan got C. W. Morse out of jail by a successful feat wherein he wrote how Morse was starving to death, whereupon President Taft let him out of jail?"

"No," replied the witness.

FAVORS U. S. RULE IN TURKEY

Morgenthau Says Two Warships and a Regiment Could Do It.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Mandate control of Turkey by the United States was advocated today by Henry Morgenthau, formerly American Ambassador to Turkey, in speaking at the Great Lakes Congress of the League to Enforce Peace. He said that two battleships and a regiment of marines, backed by the great moral force of the United States, would be sufficient to carry out mandatory rule.

"The Allies must neutralize the Dardanelles," said Mr. Morgenthau. "If the United States will accept any mandate, that over Turkey would be as good as any, and it would insure all nations a fair chance at Russian trade. Constantinople under American control would become in ten years the fourth city of the world in population and importance."

The delegates adopted a platform which pledged "unrestricted support" to President Wilson in his advocacy for a league for an enduring peace, declared that "Germany must be made to pay the full penalty for every offense which she has committed against international law," and that "no unrepentant, no unregenerate Germany should be admitted to fellowship with free nations in a League of Nations," but must be on probation until she proves her right to communion with free nations.

Nobody likes corn flakes better than me—says Bobby and I have the best—

POST TOASTIES

WILSON FAVORS BUDGET.

Cables Indorsement to Sherley, Who Will Introduce It in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—With a message from President Wilson to support him, Representative Sherley of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, announced today he would include a rider for a budget system in some appropriation measure yet to be acted on at this session of Congress.

The President sent this cablegram to Mr. Sherley:

"I hear you are again endeavoring to work out a budget system plan. I hope that you will succeed."

Wilson Receives Prince of Wales.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—In the interval between the meeting of the Peace Conference Commission on a Society of Nations and the session of the Supreme Council today President Wilson received the Prince of Wales at the Murat Mansion. The Prince called on the President in company with his staff.

TIFFANY & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET

PEARLS DIAMONDS JEWELRY SILVER
CLOCKS WATCHES CHINA STATIONERY

Best & Co.

SUITS & OVERCOATS

for Hypercritical Men

40.50

OVERCOATS—*regularly 52.50 and 57.50*
SUITS—*regularly 47.50 and 52.50*

IMPORTANT: When these Suits and Overcoats were marked at the foregoing prices they were actually 5.00 to 10.00 under prevailing market value.

NOT the season's left-overs and unsold balances, but hundreds of Suits just "Made In Our Own Shops"---and shown now for the first time. Fabrics from famous looms---the identical fabrics usually absorbed by the most prominent Fifth Avenue custom tailors. Models scrupulously true to the art of craftsmen who have the knack of expressing their ideals in garments they design. Every Overcoat and Suit decisively impressed with New York's most perfect style.

Made in Our Own Shops

Tailoring that puts "Best" Ready-for-Service Clothes squarely in the ranks of the costliest custom products.

All models and sizes are in the display---many light enough in weight to be worn throughout Spring. Forethoughtful, economical men will not limit their selections to just one suit, but will provide liberally for next Fall and Winter.

NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

Men's Shop---Fifth Floor Entrance---1 West 35th St.

You Never Pay More at Best's

"Then give us wings and wings and wings and still more wings prepared to smile till victory comes."
ANTHONY EUWER

Aeronautical Exposition

Manufacturers Aircraft Association

This exhibit marks an historic page in the miracle of aircraft development.

Each succeeding step in the building of air machinery will be shown.

Side by side the first Langley and the original Wright machines and the Navy's newest Flying Boat, with the record carrying capacity of fifty passengers.

The United States Army and Navy Departments, together with the Manufacturers, will display every type of 'plane built in America during the war, including a complete exhibition illustrating the tremendous strides in aerial ordnance, photography, the use of wireless and other developments.

It will be America's first glimpse of the wonderful collection of war trophies, captured German 'planes exactly as they were brought down behind the Allied lines.

All together it is an exhibit that will bring home and make real to you for the first time much of the air history you have read during the war.

See how the aviator keeps warm
—How he drops bombs
—How he tells his altitude
—How he takes pictures at 10,000 feet
—How he shoots through the propeller and never hits a blade.

These and many other interesting things shown you at

Madison Square Garden
and 69th Regiment Armory

March 1st. to 15th.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

MEN'S HIGH GRADE SHIRTS

Marked for the Anniversary Sale at the Very Low Price,

$2.15

Silk striped and fibre striped madras, also corded combed yarn and Italian silk lustre striped madras in a splendid selection of patterns and color combinations; correctly cut and perfectly finished.

MEN'S FINE SILK SHIRTS, $6.65

A large assortment of higher priced Shirts taken from regular stock and reduced for this occasion.

Ground Floor

MEN'S SHOES, SPECIAL AT $6.75

Dark tan calfskin lace, gun metal lace, black kidskin lace; easy, comfortable English lasts.

Boys' Heavy Black Leather Shoes--Sizes 1 to 6--$4.85

Fourth Floor

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

At Anniversary Low Prices
A Rare Chance

Mostly of light and medium fabrics, mind you, and ordered long ago for regular mid-season business — have come in to fill our cases. These suits are all-wool, smart, splendidly tailored, absolutely equal to the best custom-made.

The overcoats are snappy, new, all-wool, elegantly tailored. Three or four months of overcoat weather still coming.

Read This, Men!

Now we've had an inspiration. We've decided to put these suits and coats into the Anniversary Sale at the low prices which attracted such attention in January Reduction Sale.

SUITS
$28.75, $32.75, $36.75, $43.75

OVERCOATS
$23.75, $29.75

No Charge for Alterations
Fourth Floor

At the Brill Stores To-day!
Kuppenheimer Overcoats
Ulsters and Suits for Men

at $29.50

Suits Formerly $35 and $40
Overcoats Formerly $40, $45 and $50

And $65, $70 and $75 Overcoats and Ulsters at $48.50

This Season's Incomparable Kuppenheimer Clothes for Men at Reductions Which Bring Them Down in Many Instances to Pre-War Prices.

Boys' Wash Suits Up to $5.00, Now $2.25

Shoes Up to $14.00 In a Sale at 49th Street Only, At $8.45
And $15.00 Shell Cordovan Shoes at $9.45

Brill Brothers

THE KUPPENHEIMER HOUSE IN NEW YORK

279 Broadway
44 East 14th St.
Broadway, at 49th St.
1456 B'way, at 42d St.
47 Cortlandt Street
125th St., at 3d Ave.
2 Flatbush Ave.
Brooklyn

ALL BRILL STORES OPEN ALL DAY TO-DAY

PROPOSE INCOME AND SOFT DRINK TAX

Commission Urges First, Travis Second Way of Making Up Prohibition Loss.

FACE $29,600,000 DEFICIT

Of This $19,000,000 Will Fall on Localities—Other Suggestions for Increasing Revenue.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Controller Eugene M. Travis, chief fiscal officer of the State, while not actually opposing a State income tax, which has been suggested as a means by which the State may retrieve in part the loss in revenue sustained as a result of prohibition, does not believe that it would be practical to impose such a tax at the present time. In a statement prepared for the joint legislative Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, Controller Travis suggests that soft drinks be taxed to make up in part for the loss.

The Controller believes that a tax on non-intoxicating liquors would produce at least $6,000,000 annually. This would equal approximately one-half of the revenue that flowed into the State Treasury during the last fiscal year from the excise tax, but would not make up any part of the revenue derived from the same source by localities. Under the excise law one-half of the proceeds from the tax levied against liquor traffic goes to the State and the other half to the localities where the tax is collected. Controller Travis estimates that a deficit of $10,600,000 in State revenues and $19,000,000 in revenues of localities must be reckoned with by the lawmakers.

Commission for Income Tax.

The State Tax Commission in its annual report to the Legislature, which became public today, comes out flatly for a personal tax at a low rate on incomes, regardless of source, to make up primarily the loss in excise revenues. The report does not embody any suggestion for an exemption on small incomes. It is known that some of the lawmakers now framing tax measures believe that all incomes above $500 of single and above $1,000 of married persons should be taxed, with an exemption of $100 for each child. The Federal income tax law allows an exemption of $1,000 for single and $2,000 for married persons and an exemption of $200 for each child. There is considerable opposition to levying a tax on incomes smaller than those held taxable by the Federal Government, partly on the ground that it would not pay for the cost of collection.

"It is recommended that the income tax be supplemented by a tax at a fixed rate upon tangible personal property and a business tax," the report adds. The report also recommends that the corporation tax law be amended so that all corporations shall be taxed upon their net income, instead of limiting the tax to mercantile and manufacturing corporations, as heretofore, and that the definition of "net income" be made less vague than in the present law.

The commission calls attention to the fact that court actions are pending to test the right of the State to assess upon net incomes without allowing deductions for taxes paid on income and excess profits to the Federal Government. Should these deductions be allowed, it would mean a loss of revenue to the State from this source of from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000 annually.

Tax on Business Men.

Controller Travis believes that the present law providing for a 3 per cent. tax on the net income of mercantile and manufacturing corporations should be broadened so as to include partnerships and individuals engaged in commerce and manufacturing. Many corporations subject to the present tax have been dissolved or changed into partnerships to escape paying the tax. The State Controller believes that by extending the scope of the law the State would be the gainer by approximately $12,000,000 annually.

The Controller also favors amendments to the inheritance tax law so as to make it applicable to the personal property of all non-resident decedents, as it was prior to 1911, when the law was amended on the ground that it had the tendency of driving such property into hiding. Controller Travis estimates that the change has cost the State more than $12,000,000 in lost revenues.

The tax on certificates of secured debts, at present permissive, which returned $1,265,000 last year, according to Controller Travis, ought to yield the State at least $4,000,000 annually from $10,000,000,000 of intangible property which so far has failed to contribute anything to the revenues of the State. Mr. Travis also believes that the revenue from the incorporation tax should be doubled by raising the rate to what it is in other States. The revenue from this source, lessened somewhat on account of war conditions, was only $819,365 last year, and in 1917 only $1,217,436. Bills have been introduced to increase the stock transfer tax rate which at 2 cents on each $100 worth of shares sold or transferred yielded more than $5,000,000 last year, but Controller Travis does not urge any change in the law under which this tax is collected.

Pointing out that the State spends approximately $12,000,000 annually on good roads and that the State's share of the motor vehicle tax, which is divided equally with the localities where it is collected, is only $2,000,000, Controller Travis holds that owners of motor cars should contribute more than they do at present to keeping the roads in good condition. He suggests that through the automobile associations they be invited to confer with the lawmakers with a view to bringing about an increase in the revenue from this source.

Want Commuters Assessed.

Wealthy New Jersey and Connecticut commuters who, earning big salaries or deriving large incomes from business in New York City, escape all taxes in this State by making their homes in States adjoining, would be compelled to contribute to the State revenues if suggestions made today by prominent real estate men from the city at a hearing before the Joint Legislative Committee on Taxation are adopted by that body in framing prospective revenue measures.

Walter Lindner, counsel for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and Alfred E. Marling, a prominent New York real estate operator and member of the Chamber of Commerce, recommended that such suburbanites be compelled to make some return for the opportunities and the protection they enjoy in this State.

The real estate men submitted a bill to the committee in which provision was made for a tax on all personal incomes of over $1,000 for single and $2,000 for married men at the rate of 2 per cent. where the income was less than $5,000, and 4 per cent. where it exceeded that amount. Exemption was made, however, for income derived from rents or interest on mortgages, this on the ground that real estate was already carrying more than its share of the tax burden. Members of the committee did not take kindly to this exemption.

Others who appeared before the committee were J. F. Zoller of Schnectady, representing the General Electric Company, and President Beech of the State Savings Bank Association. Mr. Beech suggested that if necessary a small tax might be imposed on individual savings banks accounts, but said the bankers were opposed to any tax on the undivided profits of savings banks and to the proposed annual mortgage tax.

PERKINS NOMINATION OUT.

Senate Committee Acts—Cahill for State Fair Commissioner.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Governor Smith's nomination of Miss Frances Perkins as a member of the State Industrial Commission was reported today for the consideration of the Senate by the Finance Committee. The nomination had been held in committee several weeks.

John H. Cahill of Syracuse was nominated a member of the State Fair Commission by Governor Smith. The Governor also sent to the Senate for confirmation the following appointments to membership on the Mohansic Lake Reservation Commission: William Fellowes Morgan and Mrs. Charles L. Guy of New York, and Colonel Willis S. Paine, Mrs. Laura J. Belknap, and John J. Crennan of West Chester.

BIG NAVY WINS IN HOUSE, 194 TO 142

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

gram came during the debate on the adoption of the rule. Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee, which reported the rule for the restoration of the section eliminated by a point of order yesterday, stoutly defended the action of the committee and criticised Republicans and "little navy men" for seeking to embarrass the President and "play partisan politics."

"There is nothing to the rule except that it makes the legislation in order," said Mr. Pou. "The committee thought the House should have an opportunity to vote on legislation of such vast importance. The President, upholding the aspirations of mankind, made a request for this program in his recent message. He told us this legislation will be helpful to him in the great task he has undertaken. Instead of criticising this man, instead of making his task harder, it seems to me the hour has come when every man should rise above any political consideration and support him in his great effort to gratify the aspirations of mankind for an everlasting peace."

Representative Campbell, ranking Republican member of the Rules Committee, took exception to the statement that the opposition was indulging in partisan politics. He said he could not understand the President's position proclaiming before the Chamber of Deputies for disarmament and sending a "secret and confidential" message to his Secretary of the Navy demanding a big navy.

Kelley Backs the President.

Representative Kelley of Michigan, Republican member of the Naval Affairs, led the fight for adoption of the rule and made a rousing speech exhorting his colleagues to support the President.

"I don't want the President to come back and say he was on the point of getting a reduction of armament," added the speaker; "that he was on the point of bringing into being a tribunal which would adjust the demands of the world and prevent war, but at that critical moment Congress withdrew its support and because of that action he failed. I do not want the President to urge that upon his return."

Opposition to the rule, but support for a big navy, was expressed by Representative Longworth of Ohio. He said he was opposed to the limitation, and that the bill did not attempt to provide "for a bona fide navy." Mr. Longworth said he had read the President's message, but the message had not convinced him of the necessity of voting for the program in its present shape.

Representative Fess, Republican, of Ohio, thought the President's naval plan amounted to a threat.

"It is a form of threat," he said. "It is not an announcement to Germany or to Austria—to our enemies. It is a subtle announcement to the men with whom our President sits about the table and are our friends. It is not an open statement, but it is a statement, not made clear to you, that there is something of a secret matter on which we cannot take the public into our confidence. This is something that we must hold as a club. Over whom? Over our friends and our enemy, and to me it seems the proper thing today is to sit about that table as friends and decide how the war shall end and end at once by signing this treaty."

Mann Views It as Threat.

Speaking against the rule, Minority Leader Mann declared he had heard only two arguments in support of the construction program. First, a cable had been received, he said, from the President. This cable, he added, must not be taken too seriously, and if it was important then the House ought to be familiarized with it.

"I am not inclined to take the President's cablegram too seriously," he said. "There are two ways of looking at it. Navy officials whose duty it is to extend naval power have induced the Secretary of the Navy to ask the President to cable Congress in support of this measure. The President cabled back that it should be adopted.

"It is not his position to determine the appropriation for the navy. That is our responsibility. Now that we have arrived at peace it is time for us to know the reason for the appropriation itself, and not to act merely because some one in the executive department desires it.

"Again it has been suggested in the House, and whispered among members in private, that the President desires this as a threat to force other nations to agree to his policy at the Peace Conference. Certainly if the President has a reason for this great navy, he ought to give it to us. I doubt if this is a threat if it would be a successful one.

"If it is a threat, and directed against Great Britain, (and gentlemen here have said that we must never rely on the navy of Great Britain again,) this bill would leave us where we would depend on the navy of Great Britain, because the President is given power to cancel the authorization at his discretion.

"I hope the President will be successful in his aspirations for a League of Nations. But I do not believe that the proper way to secure peace is for the Congress of the United States to say:

"'We propose to have a navy large enough to lick the world.'

"Reports will immediately go throughout the world that we are to contend with Great Britain for the largest navy, and that those who won the war have begun to quarrel at the Peace Conference. That is the gladdest piece of news that has reached Germany in many a long day."

Benjamin Ide Wheeler Resigns.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California, after serving twenty years, resigned today on account of the increasing burden of university work. The resignation is effective on July 15.

Opportunities

The sustained eagerness to obtain Haviland China is not due to its scarcity. In spite of the difficulties of importation, New York's favorite china is procurable in gratifying variety here. A wholesome appreciation that mere cheapness does not mean china economy or satisfaction is responsible—stimulated right now by the season-end repricing of many of our most attractive patterns.

Haviland & Co
Founded 1837
11 East 36th Street 10 East 37th Street
New York

So you may distinguish it, each piece is stamped under glaze—

Haviland
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The decorated China has an additional stamp *on the glaze*—

DECORATED BY Haviland & Co. Limoges

REPORT I. W. W. PLOT AGAIMST PRESIDENT

Man Seized in Cleveland Said to Have Conspired to Attempt Lives of Wilson and McAdoo.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 11.—Pietro Pierre, an alleged I. W. W. leader arrested today in Cleveland by Federal officers, was wanted in connection with an alleged conspiracy against the life of President Wilson and former Secretary W. G. McAdoo, according to local Government agents. Chicago apparently was the place where the plans were made, Federal officers said.

Pierre was released from the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth on Oct. 14, after serving a year and a half for opposition to the selective draft. Soon before his discharge from prison, Pierre is alleged to have told fellow-prisoners that he had been chosen to attack the President and to have added that he would go to Chicago for final instructions at I. W. W. headquarters there.

RIPON PROTESTS HERRON.

Friends of Wife He Divorced Object to Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

RIPON, Wis., Feb. 11.—Friends of the former wife of Dr. George D. Herron, whom he divorced to become a protégé of a wealthy woman, have united in a formal protest against his appointment as an envoy to the Russian conference.

CHURCH PROTEST ON HERRON.

Newark Presbyterians Assert He Tried to Establish Free Love.

The Presbyterian Union of Newark last night adopted resolutions protesting against the appointment of George D. Herron as a representative of the United States to confer with the Bolsheviki.

The resolutions condemn Herron as a man who has "flagrantly violated the laws of God and man," and call upon President Wilson to revoke his appointment. They go into his past history and assert that he endeavored at one time to establish a free-love colony at Metuchen, N. J.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY 34th Street

Extraordinary Purchase and Sale of
SUPER-QUALITY
WILTON RUGS
From a Leading Manufacturer

(Name woven on back of every rug as a guarantee of quality.)

These are standard Rugs of the highest grade woven in this country and are widely known for their beauty and durability; rare and expensive Oriental Rugs have been reproduced with all the soft rich color harmonies and lustre of the originals.

For a Limited Time Only
This New Collection Will Be Offered
At Amazingly Low Prices

9 x 12 ft. Wilton Rugs
77.50
regularly 125.00

Beautiful designs and colors; most desirable for all rooms.

Size 8.3x10.6 ft.	74.50	regularly 113.00
Size 6 x 9 ft.	52.00	regularly 76.75
Size 4.6x 7.6 ft.	29.75	regularly 43.75
Size 36x63 inches.	14.50	regularly 21.25

IN ADDITION

200 Wool Wilton Rugs

8.3x10.6 ft. or 9x12 ft. **55.00** regularly 79.50 and 82.50

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

MEN'S OVERCOATS
at $23.50
will be the feature on the Sixth Floor
to-day (Wednesday)

This very low price represents the final reduction in these smart coats, many of which are lined throughout with silk.

Serving Producer and Consumer

The Livestock Producer Wants
—The highest prices his cattle will bring.
—An assured market 12 months in the year.
—Selling outlets that cover the entire world.

The Meat Consumer Wants
—Meat at the lowest prices it can be bought.
—A stabilized supply, winter and summer alike.
—Distribution that brings the meat fresh, sweet and in prime condition.

These things Armour and Company are able to provide, because the Armour organization has kept pace with international needs.

When Armour began turning waste parts into saleable by-products, the farmer profited because it became possible to pay him on a basis for the *whole animal*, instead of for just the meat, hide and tallow. And as by-products provide for a large part of the production cost, the consumer pays less for his meat.

When Armour and Company started building refrigerator cars on a large scale, fresh beef, pork and mutton became at once available at all seasons and in all consuming centers. And with Armour branch houses to hold enough to make them independent of railroad uncertainties, and to distribute according to retailers' requirements, stock-growers have the encouragement of sure markets and consumers are assured a steady always-dependable supply.

There is nothing to prevent any packing concerns from building and operating their own refrigerator cars. Nor are they barred from conducting their own branch distributing houses.

The big point is that Armour and Company, realizing that a national business could not be conducted except on a national scale, *have* built these cars and provided necessary marketing facilities. The system is the outgrowth of necessity, and to render the service which is expected of it, must operate as a whole. It cannot be efficient piece-meal, or under scattered management. The very nature of the business is against that.

Time, and the utmost in co-ordination and efficiency, are first essentials in the successful handling of food-products. There can be only one way to realize the greatest efficiency under such circumstances, and that is to do it as Armour and Company are doing it—with preparation and shipping facilities under one comprehensive management.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

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Rich in Food Value

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS
MAILLARD'S
EAGLE SWEET CHOCOLATE
FOR EATING AND DRINKING

Delicious Nourishing Satisfying

¼ and ½ pound Package

CHOCOLATE PRODUCTS

BRING DEFIANT REDS HERE TO DEPORT

Advocates of Anarchy and Bolshevism Held on Ellis Island Awaiting Ships.

ATTACK SUPPOSED "SPY"

Soldiers Called to Quell Fight—Seattle Radicals Among Those to be Banished from America.

The first of the radicals whom the Government plans to ship out of the country arrived yesterday morning at Hoboken—fifty-seven men and one woman—and last night were held at Ellis Island by the immigration authorities, awaiting allotment to steamships which are to carry them back to the lands of their birth. In the contingent were disciples of Bolshevism, anarchy, terrorism, and members of the I. W. W. Following the best traditions of their beliefs the disturbers tried "direct action," soon after reaching Hoboken, by attacking an alleged Government spy, and announced they would fight deportation through the courts.

Miss Caroline A. Low, who said she was the I. W. W. attorney in Chicago, said last night that she would sue out writs of habeas corpus for the members of her organization. She had visited Acting Commissioner Byron Uhl at Ellis Island earlier in the day, but when she was unable to produce credentials showing her to be the counsel for the members of the I. W. W. in the detachment, permission was refused her to interview them. Commissioner Uhl informed Miss Low that all of yesterday's arrivals had full legal rights at the time of their conviction, and that he doubted very much whether any of the local Federal Judges would entertain any further petitions in their behalf.

The radicals reached the D., L. & W. terminal in Hoboken shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The agitators traveled in four tourist Pullman cars, which had carried soldiers to embarkation ports during the war. The cars were attached to regular passenger trains. Long before the scheduled arrival of the agitators the immigration barge William C. Moore tied up at a pier connecting with the terminal, and the Hoboken police reinforced by a number of private police under Chief Edward Beattie of the Lackawanna, picketed the path from train to barge, preventing anybody from approaching.

Apparently, the police had expected a large crowd of sympathizers to be on hand to make a demonstration, but when the train arrived the only spectators were early workbound commuters whose sympathy consisted of boos, groans, and hisses. The radicals filed past a line of women and men whose faces showed no sympathy.

The prisoners came from the trains in two groups. The first consisted of about thirty men, exceptionally well dressed and carrying valises. The first group appeared to be made up chiefly of men from the Scandinavian countries. They went along quietly enough until they saw the camera men; then, seemingly scenting a chance for publicity, a big chap dropped his two suitcases, adjusted his flaming red tie, and shouted, "Three cheers for the Bolsheviki."

The effort fell flat. He got his three cheers, but there were gaps in them occasioned by prods from the immigrant guards walking alongside of the marchers. "To hell with America!" cried out another one of the group, but before his comrades could applaud this sentiment they were shoved vigorously on the barge, for the guards had had little sleep on the journey from the Pacific Coast and weren't feeling any too softhearted.

The members of the second contingent, who started from the cars as soon as the others were safely aboard, were not so well dressed and appeared to be of more radical type. In this group was the wife of Merta Peter Williamson, a Finnish agitator ordered out of the country. Mrs. Williamson strode along the pier with a most determined mien, a big, bulging umbrella under her arm, and letting the world know her I. W. W. convictions by a large red bow in her hat.

Cheers for the Bolsheviki.

The agitators in their brief parade to the barge William C. Moore shouted for the Bolsheviki and for the I. W. W. Their enthusiasm worked under a decided handicap and they were quickly hustled on the barge. As soon as the second group got on the boat, trouble began. As the last were going up the gangplank, one of the agitators, peering down from the barred windows of the boat's upper deck, shouted "Here he comes, the Government spy; let's 'get' that guy right now."

When the second contingent reached the second deck they were informed of the discovery of "the spy," and, including Mrs. Williamson with umbrella upraised, rushed at the suspected man. He was down in a moment and was beaten unconscious before the guards and police could interfere. Policeman Robert Parks of Hoboken was hit squarely on the nose and, dazed, went to the terminal drug store for treatment.

Special policemen and immigration agents rushed aboard the boat, but the radicals were at least holding their own when A. D. H. Jackson, Special Agent of the Seattle Immigration Bureau, in charge of the deportation, sent in a hurry call for aid from the army guard on the Hoboken piers. While the fight was gaining in intensity, the soldiers, twenty men, a Sergeant, and a Lieutenant, arrived. The soldiers had their automatic pistols strapped to their hips. They marched aboard the barge and that ended the fighting. The mere sight of the soldiers was enough, and all "direct action" ceased at once.

The agitators reached Ellis Island at 10 o'clock and under escort of the soldiers marched to the detention rooms. They were placed with other undesirable foreigners awaiting deportation and no unusual restrictions were placed upon them. Shortly after they arrived, Commissioner Uhl and Deputy Commissioner George Baker obtained the pedigrees of all but a few of the arrivals.

List of Those to be Deported.

The names, aliases, date of conviction of the radicals, together with the reasons why they have been ordered out of the country, as supplied by Commissioner Uhl, with four names not supplied, follow:

JOHNSON, CHRIST LINDEN, Feb. 4, 1919, Seattle; found a member of or affiliated with an organization that advocates or teaches the unlawful destruction of property.

MARTIN, JOE, Feb. 4, 1919, Seattle; found a member of an organization that advocates or teaches the unlawful destruction of property.

FLOHAUS, EDWIN, Feb. 4, 1919, Seattle; found a member of or affiliated with an organization that advocates or teaches the unlawful destruction of property.

LEIVO, JOHN, Feb. 4, 1919, Seattle; found a member of or affiliated with an organization that advocates or teaches the unlawful destruction of property.

LUND, JAMES, Feb. 4, 1919, Seattle; found a member of an organization that advocates or teaches the unlawful destruction of property.

HENDRICKSON, AUGUST AXEL, or AXEL HENDERICKSON, Feb. 4, 1919, Seattle; found a member of or affiliated with an organization that advocates or teaches the unlawful destruction of property.

BOSTROM, AUGUST, Feb. 4, 1919, Seattle; found a member of or affiliated with an organization that advocates or teaches the unlawful destruction of property.

SMITH, ARTHUR J., Feb. 4, 1919, Seattle; found a member of or affiliated with an organization advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property.

JACKSON, HERBERT HAROLD, or Herbert Jackson, Feb. 4, 1919, Seattle; member of or affiliated with an organization that advocates or teaches the unlawful destruction of property, and entered country at a time or place other than as designated by immigration officials.

McDONALD, E. P.; JENSEN, ANTON, or Jensen, A. George, Feb. 4, 1919, Seattle; found a member of or affiliated with an organization that advocates or teaches the unlawful destruction of property.

WILLIAMSON, MERTA PETER, Jan. 13, 1919; found advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property.

WILLIAMSON, ELSIE MERTA, wife of Merta P. Williamson; deported because of preaching of doctrine of unlawful destruction of property.

BAKER, FREDERIC or FREDERICK, Jan. 17, 1919; person likely to become a public charge at time of entry.

JOHNSON, OLAF; Jan. 17, 1919; person likely to become a public charge at time of entry; also entered without inspection.

ACCETURA, SANTO ANGELA, or Accetura, Angello; Jan. 20, 1919; had been sentenced, subsequently to the passage of the Immigration act, to imprisonment for a term of one year or more because of conviction in this country of a crime involving moral turpitude committed within five years after his entry into the United States.

ALFIERO, PASQUALE, or Alfierit, Pasquale; Jan. 8, 1919; sentenced, subsequently to the passage of the immigration act, to imprisonment for a term of one year or more because of conviction in this country of a crime involving moral turpitude committed within five years after his entry into the United States.

NELSON, SAM; March 27, 1918; found advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property.

VAN HARTMAN, LEONARD WALTER, or Leonard Hartman or George Chester Colgate, or Chester George Williams or George Harrison Curtis or Dr. F. C. H. Curtis or Patrick Finnegan or Dennis Glanniran or Edward H. Harrison or Arthur Alvarez; March 28, 1918; convicted of felony prior to entry into the United States.

MIHALIK, FRANK; Jan. 10, 1919; person likely to become a public charge at the time of his entry.

SCORDO, FORTUNATO; Oct. 30, 1918; morally unfitted and a person likely to become a public charge.

LEONARD, ROBERT WILLIAM; July 10, 1918; convicted of a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude prior to his entry into the United States; a person of constitutional psychopathic inferiority at the time of his entry; a vagrant at time of entry.

OLSON, OSCAR EWALD, or Olsen; Dec. 21, 1918; person likely to become a public charge at the time of his entry.

JACKSON, CHARLES; Oct. 2, 1918; person likely to become a public charge at the time of his entry.

SANTUCCI, TONY, or Antucci Antonio; March 8, 1918; morally unfit.

HOLM, JALMAR, or Holmes; Dec. 3, 1918; found advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property.

MISCHE, LOUIS, or Miller, Louis, or Lloyd, Louis, Feb. 18, 1918; advocated the unlawful destruction of property and entered without inspection.

FIELDS, WILLIAM, Nov. 18, 1918; an anarchist or person who, at the time of his entry, believed in or advocated the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all forms of law; was found advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property.

PETERSON, JENS BJERREGAARD, or Berg, John, Nov. 22, 1918; found advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property.

OTTERHOLM, MAGNUS, or Otterholm, Magnus Anderson, Nov. 19, 1918; had been found advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property.

DIXON, SAMUEL H., or Dixon, Sam, or Dixon, Sam H., or Dixon S. H., Nov. 26, 1918; had been found advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property.

DE WAL, MARTIN, or Dewall, Dec. 3, 1918; had been found advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property.

FINNESTAD, OLAF; Jan. 25, 1919; advocated the unlawful destruction of property; had been found a member of an organization that entertains a belief in or advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law.

LONGFORS, WILLIAM, (or Kongfor, or Gustaf Ludwig Wilhelm Longfors;) Jan. 22, 1918; found advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property.

McPHERSON, DONALD; Jan. 18, 1919; found advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property, subsequent to entry; entered without inspection.

HOLM, FRITZ ARTHUR, (or Fritz Holm;) Jan. 22, 1919; found advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property.

EMERSON, CHARLES PETER, (or Charles Emerson;) Dec. 31, 1918; a person likely to become a public charge at the time of his entry.

KISIL, ALEX.; Dec. 3, 1918; found advocating the unlawful destruction of property.

SHEEHAN, JOHN; Dec. 16, 1918; found a member of or affiliated with an organization that advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law.

RIMMER, THOMAS, Jan. 25, 1919; likely to become a public charge.

LIPKINS, GUSTAVE, Jan. 25, 1919; advocated unlawful destruction of property.

OSBORN, ALBERT, Dec. 23, 1918; likely to become a public charge.

MASKELUNAS, KAZIE, Nov. 21, 1918; anarchist.

SLUTZKAR, AARON, Dec. 3, 1918; likely to become a public charge.

ROSS, MacBERGER, Dec. 1, 1918; member of organization that advocates or teaches unlawful destruction of property.

LISTKOFF, EPHIM, or Kerts or Kertz, Dec. 20, 1918; found advocating or teaching anarchy.

BERNAT, CHARLES, Nov. 26, 1918; found advocting or teaching the unlawful destruction of property.

CANZOR, SEBASTIAN, or Kantzer, Oct. 5, 1918; likely to become a public charge at the time of his entry.

JOHNSON, ALFRED, or ADAMS, JAMES; Oct. 5, 1918; a person likely to become a public charge at the time of his entry.

SOLOMON, or EHRLICH, SOL; Dec. 16, 1918; he believes in and advocated anarchy.

GUERRA, ALVERTO; Dec. 5, 1917; a person likely to become a public charge when he entered and entered without inspection.

SCHUTES, EUGENE E., or SCHUTTIES, A.; Jan. 17, 1917; morally unfit.

MORGAN, JOHN; Dec. 1, 1918; member of an organization that advocates and teaches the unlawful destruction of property.

NUCHA, JOSEPH; Jan. 3, 1919; served prison term before coming to this country.

BAPTISTA, STEPHEN VITO; Jan. 16, 1919; morally unfit.

In giving out the names, Commissioner Uhl said the men would be classified by nationality and in this way sent overseas. So far as he knew, he said, no New York radicals had yet been taken in the Federal net. He said that he understood that many others were destined to arrive at this port in the near future.

MAKE NEW TRAFFIC RULES.

Sweeping Changes in the Regulations of the Police Department.

Sweeping changes in the Police Department rules restricting various classes of traffic to particular streets are announced in a bulletin given out yesterday through the Traffic Court. So much dissatisfaction was caused by the rules announced by the Police Department in its bulletin of Aug. 23, 1918, that a series of conferences was called at Police Headquarters to discuss modifications, so that the charge of "unreasonable regulation" would be avoided.

In the old regulations traffic on most of the avenues was restricted either to passenger or commercial traffic as far north as 125th Street, but in the new regulations there are no restrictions above Fifty-ninth Street, except in Fifth and Park Avenues. Fifth Avenue is restricted to passenger traffic to 125th Street, and Park Avenue is restricted as far north as Ninety-sixth Street. Above Fifty-ninth Street all the other thoroughfares are open to all classes of traffic.

A modification of the hours of enforcement also has been made. Under the old regulations the restrictions were in force day and night, but under the new rules the restrictions are to be observed only from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. At night all classes of traffic may use all thoroughfares, although the use of the restricted passenger thoroughfares by commercial vehicles is not to be encouraged. The revised list of restrictions follows:

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES ONLY.

First Av.—Houston St. to 59th St.
Third Av.—Fifth St. to 59th St.
Sixth Av.—Third St. to 59th St.
Eighth Av.—Abingdon Square to 23d St.
Tenth Av.—Fourteenth St. to 59th St.
Park Row—Chambers St. to Division St.
Bowery—Grand St. to 5th St.
Centre St.—Pearl St. to Broome St.
West Broadway—Vesey St. to 4th St.
Hudson St.—Chambers St. to 14th St.
Church St., Trinity Place—Fulton St. to Morris St.

PASSENGER VEHICLES ONLY.

Broadway—Bowling Green to Fulton St.; 34th St. to 59th St.
Lafayette St.—Duane St. to Astor Place.
Fourth and Park Avs.—Astor Place to 96th St.
Fifth Av.—Waverley Place to 110th St.
Seventh Av.—31st St. to 59th St.
Vanderbilt Av.—42d St. to 45th St.

RESTORED TO ALL TRAFFIC.

Second Avenue.
Seventh Av.—Greenwich Av. to 31st St., and north of 110th St.
Park Row—Duane St. to Division St.
Bowery—Canal St. to Division St.
Madison Avenue.
Park Av.—North of 96th St.
All other thoroughfares and sections of thoroughfares not specified as restricted.

Privileges under the restrictions are given to all classes of vehicles. If a commercial truck is required to make several stops to deliver or collect merchandise along five blocks in a restricted thoroughfare, it is permitted to travel the entire distance without turning into an intersecting street. Nor do the restrictions apply to daily newspaper wagons, vehicles of the fire, police or other city departments, United States mail wagons, military cars, ambulances, automobiles of licensed physicians; nor to emergency repair wagons of public service corporations.

John Grant Lyman Convicted.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—John Grant Lyman, known internationally under that and other names, was found guilty in the criminal court here today of forgery in connection with the purchase of Liberty bonds. Sentence was suspended pending an appeal. Lyman went under the name of A. O. Brown here. According to the police, he was released from the Federal prison at Atlanta last July.

GLASS SEES BIG TASK IN WAR PROHIBITION

Asks Congress Not to Put the Burden of It on Revenue Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Secretary Glass is strongly opposed to Congress placing responsibility for enforcement of National prohibition upon the Bureau of Internal Revenue. His views were set forth in a letter today to Representative Carlin, Chairman of the House Judiciary Sub-Committee, which is considering legislation for enforcement for prohibition.

"This bureau," said the letter, "is now, as you know, burdened to the uttermost with the administration of a very comprehensive and technical tax law, which will engage its every facility to administer adequately and equitably. The enforcement of war prohibition has no relation whatever to the collection of the revenue, and a law which is exclusively of a police character would certainly complicate, if it would not endanger, the effective administration of the tax laws."

Denmark Not to Cede Greenland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Danish Legation denied today that Denmark was ready to cede Greenland to Canada. The statement issued by the legation says that the Danes, on the contrary, are extending their "dominion" in Greenland, and asserts that when the Danish West Indies, now the Virgin Islands, were ceded to the United States Secretary Lansing went on record as not objecting to the extension of the political and economic interests of Denmark to the whole of Greenland.

Put Strike in War Board's Hands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The National War Labor Board will intervene to settle the textile strike at Paterson, N.J., under an agreement reached today by representatives of both sides in conference with officials of the Department of Labor. The board will proceed immediately with its investigation, and both employes and employers will abide by its decision. The strikers also will be expected to return to work pending a decision.

SENDS CASE BACK TO RABBIS

Orthodox Jewish Court to Settle Brothers' Dispute.

An appeal from a rabbinical court was heard yesterday in the Court of Chancery by Vice Chancellor John Griffin in Jersey City, who, agreeably to all concerned, sent it back to the rabbinical court for judgment. The members of the rabbinical court, with full black beards and wearing black broadcloth garments and black skull caps, sat together facing the Vice Chancellor and gave close attention. They were Rabbis Charles H. Hirschensohn of Hoboken, Isaac Idelsohn of Jersey City, and Isaac Fiegel of Bayonne.

The litigants, Michael H. Harris of 23 Jewett Avenue and Max Harris of West Hoboken, brothers, have prospered in the plate glass business. Two years ago Michael H. Harris bought sixh apartment houses, 707 to 717 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City, from Dr. Otto Albanesius for $84,000. A few months later Michael sold the houses to Max, and then they formed a parnership in ownership.

Their accounts became involved, and they submitted the case to the rabbis, who directed Michael to pay a specified amount to Max, which Michael did; but it was not satisfactory. Robert S. Hudspeth, for Michael H. Harris, and Abram Levitan reviewed the case yesterday on Max's application for an accounting. Mr. Hudspeth said his client and his client's brother believed the case should be settled by the rabbis, as they are orthodox Jews. If the rabbis fail to effect a settlement, the case will be argued before Vice Chancellor Lewis.

AMERICANS THEIR VICTIMS.

Robbers That Preyed on Soldiers Discovered at Vichy, France.

VICHY, France, Feb. 11.—The police have discovered the headquarters of a gang which has been robbing Americans in this region. Four members of the gang have been arrested, and the police are looking for others.

Connecticut House Votes Dry.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 11. — The Connecticut House of Representatives this afternoon voted in favor of ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment 153 to 96. A week ago the Senate refused to ratify the amendment by a vote of 20 to 14.

BUY W. S. S.

The disease germ is more dangerous than the mad dog

If a foaming-mouthed, wild-eyed maniac of a mad dog charged at a crowd of children, you know what you would do.

Every ounce of chivalry in your being would be in the quick spring that would land you between the children and danger.

But how about the *unseen* menace—more threatening—more fatal—more cruel—than a million mad dogs—the disease germ.

The danger spots in the home—places where germs positively will breed unless these places are regularly disinfected, are garbage cans, cuspidors, toilets, sinks, drains, dark, sunless corners and wherever flies gather or breed.

You can make the danger-places in your home completely germ-proof by the regular use of

Lysol Disinfectant

for no germ can live in its presence.

Lysol is invaluable for Personal Hygiene.

Lysol is economical; a 50c bottle makes 5 gallons of powerful disinfectant, enough to last for months; a 25c bottle makes 2 gallons. Get a bottle today—use it regularly—you will then make a better fight against disease than disease can make against you.

Remember, there is but one true Lysol—the product made, bottled, signed and sealed by Lehn & Fink.

Lysol Toilet Soap
Contains Lysol, and therefore protects the skin from germ infection. It is refreshingly soothing and healing and helpful for improving the skin. Ask your dealer. If he hasn't it, ask him to order it for you.

Lysol Shaving Cream
Contains Lysol, and kills germs on razor and shaving-brush (where germs abound), guards the tiny cuts from infection, and gives the antiseptic shave. If your dealer hasn't it, ask him to order a supply for you.

OUR NAME IS OUR BOND
Lehn & Fink

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *(Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues)* West 43rd Street

A Very Special Sale To-day

BOYS' SEMI-NORFOLK SUITS

In all the wanted shades and fabrics, including blue serges; well tailored;

Sizes 7 to 18 years; values up to $15.00, **$9.75**

BOYS' HATS GREATLY REDUCED

Hats made of Plush, Cloth and Corduroy, . . at 95c to 1.95
Knitted Hockey and Aviation Hats, ... at 75c & 95c

$8.50 Velour Hats at $5.00 *Golf Caps—$1.00 and 1.50*

FOR SALE
40,000 POUNDS OF IMPORTED POTATO STARCH
9c per lb.
Packed in 200 lute. F. O. B. cars North Philadelphia, Pa.
TASTY BAKING CO.,
2335 Sedgley Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

If you wish to make sure that your plans for disposing of your property will be carried out after your death, appoint us trustees of your estate now.
Lawyers Title and Trust Co.
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn

SOMETHING FOR EVERY ONE.
Americans, Poles, Slavs, Germans, French, British, Russians, Ukrainians, Lithuanians, &c., have especial interest in the February Current History Magazine, *published by The New York Times Company. Forty special features of history-making events in January—official facts—no comment. News stands, 25 cents.—Advt.*

MARMON 34

The Closed Car Classic

On Exhibit at Our Showrooms

Art and engineering formed an alliance and the Marmon Closed Carriage came forth. It is Beauty and Luxury put to work in the interest of Comfort and Utility.

Rubay and other noted masters produced the coachwork. And replicas could not be created on other than the Marmon Chassis. Its long, low, unincumbered construction brings the floor-boards so close to the ground that the over-all height of the car is only 79½ inches.

Yet the interior has ample headroom. The doors are wide, the interior commodious and the decorations superbly conceived and carried out.

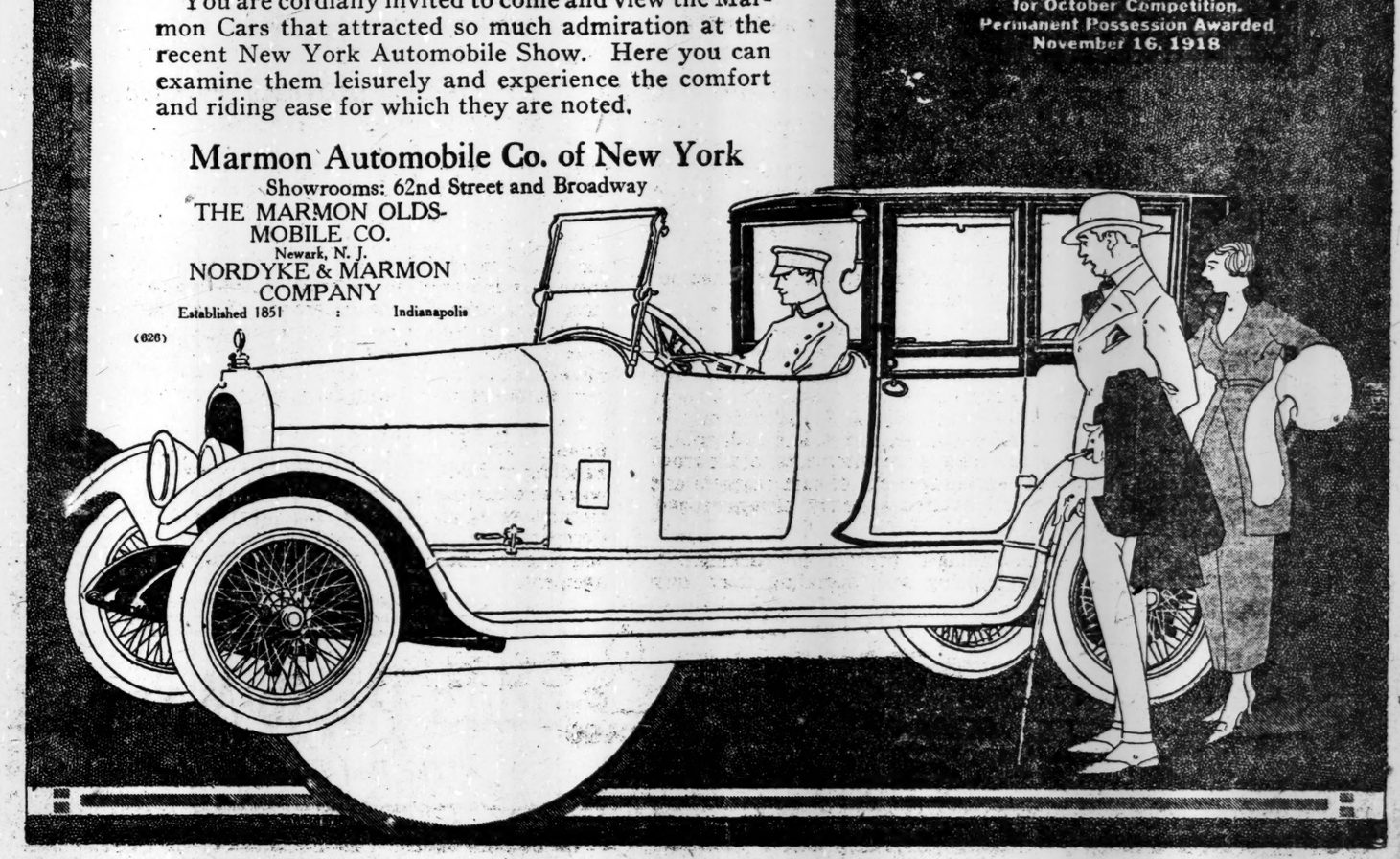
The Marmon Town Car, 4-Door Family Sedan, Limousine and Landaulet are all that they appear to be—noble in their line and grace, bird-like in acceleration and riding ease—indomitable in energy.

Marmon Closed Cars are 1100 pounds lighter—they even weigh less than open cars of equal size and power but of other manufacture.

You are cordially invited to come and view the Marmon Cars that attracted so much admiration at the recent New York Automobile Show. Here you can examine them leisurely and experience the comfort and riding ease for which they are noted.

Marmon Automobile Co. of New York
Showrooms: 62nd Street and Broadway
THE MARMON OLDS-MOBILE CO.
Newark, N. J.
NORDYKE & MARMON COMPANY
Established 1851 : Indianapolis
(628)

CHAMPION LIBERTY MOTOR BUILDERS
Awarded to Nordyke & Marmon Co. November 1, 1918 for October Competition. Permanent Possession Awarded November 16, 1918



NEW ARMY CASUALTY LISTS ADD 1,456

Casualties Reported Number 246,554; Twenty-one Dead on Yesterday's Lists

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Four army casualty lists were issued by the War Department today, containing 1,456 names, bringing the total for the army up to 240,783. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued, but the total previously announced for that arm was 5,771. The total for army and Marine Corps is now 246,554.

Army lists issuel today contained the names of 5 killed in action, 5 who died of wounds, 1 who died of accident, 10 who died of disease, 253 severely wounded, 522 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 660 slightly wounded.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported Feb. 11.	Total.
Killed in action	30,836	5	30,841
Lost at sea	732	..	732
Died of wounds	12,993	5	12,998
Died of accident	2,768	1	2,769
Died of disease	19,104	10	19,114
Total	66,433	21	66,454
Wounded	161,704	1,435	163,139
Missing	11,190	..	11,190
Total	239,327	1,456	240,783

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

ALBEN, OSCAR F., 229 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn ..... (WU)
ALBRECHT, R. F., 313 East 141st St. (WU)
BRASSER, CARL R., 613 Graham Av., Long Island City ..... (WU)
BRODECKER, FREDERICK, 214 East 8th St., Brooklyn ..... (WU)
BURKE, W. B., 303 W. 127th St. ..... (WS)
CALLAHAN, WILLIAM L., 410 West 40th St.—Sgt. ..... (WL)
CEDAR, FREDERICK, 247 Willis Av. (WS)
CRONIN, W. E., 671 Henry St., Bklyn. (WS)
CULMER, H. C., 33 Marion St., Bklyn. (WS)
DILLMAN, Henry, Jr., 514 11th St., College Point ..... (WL)
DOYLE, W. J., 323 E. 36th St. ..... (WU)
EVANS, JOS., 409 Ralph Av., Bklyn. (DD)
FISHER, FRANCIS, 103 Christopher St.—Corp. ..... (WL)
FLYNN, A. F., 406 North Lenox Av. ..... (WS)
GALLIN, NATHAN, 2130 Lexington Av. (WS)
GARRETT, T. S., 557 W. 148th St.—Lt. (WL)
GASS, HAROLD, 49 E. 102d St. ..... (WU)
GERSHOWITZ, ALB., 162 E. 4th St. (WU)
GIECK, GEORGE, 2,390 Catalpa Av., Brooklyn ..... (WS)
GILLIARD, WILBERT, 265 W. 47th St. (WS)
GOODALL, STEPHEN, 114 Lenox Av. (WS)
HAUN, J. J., 11 Belmont St., B'klyn. (WS)
HOGE, G. 23 Park Av.—Lieut. ..... (WL)
JOHNSTON D., 1,662 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn—Corp. ..... (WL)
LACOMERE, J. E., 6,903 Fort Hamilton Av., Brooklyn ..... (WS)
LEDERMAN, H., 844 Dawson St. ..... (WL)
LESHIN, E. D., 115 W. 129th St. ..... (WU)
LEVIN, J., 156 Junior St., B'klyn. ..... (WS)
LYLE, F. A., 297 Felton Av., West New Brighton ..... (WL)
LYNCH, J. J., 43 Douglas St., B'klyn. (WL)
LYNCH, J. A., 92 Stone Av., B'klyn. ..... (WL)
LYNOTT, C. S., 84 E. 17th St.—Corp. (WL)
McCAFFERY, E. J., 128 Bradhurst Av. (WU)
McCAHON, H., 344 8th Av. ..... (WL)
McCUE, H. M., 22 Menahan St., B'klyn. (WL)
McENROE, J., 54 Hulburt St., B'klyn. (WL)
McINORNEY, T., 2,004 Madison Av., Corp. ..... (WL)
MANGOFICI, P., 151 Morris Av. ..... (WU)
MARMION, D. C., 405 W. 22d St. ..... (WU)
MARTIN, F. J., 1,842 B'way., B'klyn. (WL)
MARZULLO, F., 120 Chrystie St. ..... (WU)
MAZZARELLO, C., 416 10th Av. ..... (WL)
MENKEL, F., 118 Wyckoff Av., B'klyn. (WU)
MEYERS, H., 357 Hendale St., B'klyn. (WU)
MILLER, H. F., 257 Prospect Av., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
MILLSTEIN, M., 940 Tiffany St. ..... (WL)
MONAHAN, J. J., 2,224 E. 177th St. (WS)
MORGAN, A. A., 102 Garfield Place, Brooklyn ..... (WL)
NATHAN, J., 394 Bergen St., Bklyn. (WS)
NEEB, E. A., 285 Lincoln St., Bklyn. (WS)
ORGIL, J. G., 163 Monroe St., Brooklyn—Lieut. ..... (WL)
O'ROURKE, T., 729 Amsterdam Av. ..... (WL)
OSMER, G. H., 465 East 54th St., Brooklyn—Lieut. ..... (WS)
OTTUSCH, J. J., 2,021 Bleecker St., Brooklyn ..... (WU)
PARMENTIER, J. A., 506 Jackson Av., Brooklyn ..... (WU)
PIGINI, I. J., 151 18th St., Flushing. (WS)
POLITIS, C., 96 Roosevelt St. ..... (WU)
PREFER, M., 109 Eldridge St. ..... (WU)
REEVES, H. M., 172 Lee Av., Bklyn. (WU)
REILLY, J. J., 708 Eleventh Av. ..... (WU)
REICHENSTEIN, L., 871 Holmes St. (WL)
REIFFEN, L., 323 Beekman Av. ..... (WL)
RENEHAN, T., 97 Willow Av. ..... (WS)
ROBINSON, T. E., 159 Greene St., B'klyn. (WU)
ROBINSON, W. A., 1,574 East 14th St., Brooklyn ..... (WU)
ROCKETT, J. E., 706 Myrtle Av., Bkn. (WU)
ROMANI, F., 140 Lawrence St., Flush. (WU)
ROONEY D., 1,434 Lexington Av. ..... (WL)
ROSENBERG, WILLIAM, 292 Bedford Av., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
ROSENBLUM, SAMUEL, 108 Ambush St., Brooklyn ..... (WU)
SCHUSTER, STEPHEN A., 33 Meeker Av., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
SHERMAN, MOSES, 232 E. 103d St. ..... (WL)
SIEGEN, ABRAHAM, 244 Roebling St., Brooklyn ..... (WU)
STAHLBERG, L. G., 1,530 Minford Pl. Lt. ..... (WS)
TRAITLER, E. P., 43 Hudson Av., Brooklyn—Lt. ..... (WS)
VOTEY, E. W., 1,183 Herkimer St., Brooklyn ..... (WU)
WALDRON, J. M., 8 St. Nicholas Terrace—Capt. ..... (WL)
WHINTROP, John, 149 E. 118th St. ..... (WL)
WINTHER, G. S., 503 W. 178th St.—Sgt. (WL)
WRIGHT, A. C., 201 W. 70th St. ..... (WL)
YOUNG, E. J., 160 Union Hall St., Jamaica ..... (WU)
ZISHOLTZ, H., 305 S. 2d St., Bklyn. (WL)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

AMIES, C. A., Rochester—Sgt. ..... (WL)
BAER, JOHN E., Buffalo ..... (WS)
BENZ, JOSEPH, Fort Plain ..... (WS)
BUFFHAN, WALTER H., Lockport ..... (WU)
BURNS, PATRICK J., Verplanck ..... (WS)
COLE, PERRY C., Lima ..... (WU)
COON, DORRIS C., Athens ..... (WU)
COOPER, EDWIN A., Buffalo ..... (WU)
CULHANE, JOHN, Rochester—Sgt. ..... (WL)
DIXON, WALTER, Albany ..... (DW)
DOYLE, JOHN B., Utica ..... (WU)
FISHER, JOHN E., Ithaca—Corp. ..... (WL)
FLURSCHUTZ, GLENN E., Wellsville. (WS)
HAIGHT, GEO. F., Poughkeepsie ..... (WS)
HARE, FRANK D., Gloversville—Corp. (WU)
HARRINGTON, C. D., Gasport—Wagn. (DD)
HENNESSY, J. J., Ozone Park ..... (WU)
HENRY, CHAS. A., Ballston Spa ..... (WU)
HOFMANN, E. J., Geneva—Corp. ..... (WL)
HOKE, HARRY F., Rochester ..... (WU)
JENNINGS, TOBIAS D., Yonkers ..... (WU)
JOHNSON, EDWIN, Randolph—Corp. (WL)
KENNEY, H. J., Binghamton ..... (WU)
KRITCH, ADOLF F., Rochester ..... (WL)
KULESZA, K., Schenectady ..... (WS)
LAMBRAKAS, N. G., Poughkeepsie. (WU)
LANPHERE, LLOYD L., Clarks Mills. (WU)
LANGTO, ELMER F., Watertown—Sgt. (WL)
LEDWIN, JOSEPH, Buffalo ..... (WS)
LOGUE, EDMUND, Nyack ..... (WU)
LOPAU, FRED K., Batavia ..... (WS)
LOUN, G. O., Binghamton ..... (WU)
LOVEJETT, WILLIAM M., Armonk ..... (WU)
LYLES, WESLEY, White Plains ..... (WS)
LYNCH, EDWARD B., Buffalo ..... (WL)
LYNCH, FRANCIS M., Yonkers ..... (WL)
McCABE, BARNEY J., Rochester ..... (WU)
McCANN, E. L., Salamanca ..... (WL)
MACKAY, A. E., Yonkers—Corp. ..... (DD)
MADDEN, L. E., Syracuse ..... (WU)
MARCONE, FRANK, Seneca Falls ..... (WL)
MAZUR, JAN, Buffalo ..... (WU)
MENECH, JIM, Rochester ..... (WL)
MINER, HOWARD L., Oxford ..... (WS)
MONAHAN, JOHN J., Laurel Hill ..... (WL)
MONROE GEORGE H., Elmira ..... (WL)
MORGAN, HAROLD D., Scotia ..... (WL)
NEELEY, JAMES R., Watervliet—Lt. (WS)
NICHOLS, BENJAMIN H., Watertown. (WU)
OPPENHEIM, JULIUS JEHUDA, Patterson ..... (WU)
ORMOND, THEODORE B., Syracuse ..... (WL)
ORTOLANO, JOSEPH, Silver Creek ..... (WU)
PARKE, JOHN S., Elmira—Sgt. ..... (WL)
PARO SHERMAN, Canton ..... (WU)
PARRY, JOHN, Yorkville ..... (WL)
PECK, EARL J., Gouverneur ..... (WU)
PICKENS, CHARLES E., South Rochester ..... (WU)
PERRY, WILLIAM H., Arkport ..... (WS)
PETERS, CLARENCE L., Utica ..... (WU)
POWER, JAMES C., Oneida—Corp. ..... (WL)
PRATT, LEWIS WENTWORTH, Montezuma—Sgt. ..... (WL)
PRENDERGAST, THOMAS, Lockport—Corp. ..... (WL)
PRESICCI, LUGI, Niagara Falls ..... (WU)
PURDY, CHARLES F., Dansville ..... (WU)
REAGAN, JOHN F., Marcellus—Corp. (WL)
REMSEN, LEONARD O., Glen Cove ..... (WU)
ROCCASECCA, JOHN, Poughkeepsie ..... (WL)
ROGALA, FRANK, Syracuse ..... (WU)
ROGERS, JOHN MATHER, Binghamton ..... (WL)
ROGERS, THOMAS, Lockport ..... (WU)
ROGERSON, GEORGE A., Bay Shore Corp. ..... (WL)
ROLOFF, RICHARD C., Buffalo ..... (WU)
ROOT, FRANK E., Randolph ..... (WU)
SANTIMAW, E. J., Utica ..... (DW)
SCORZA, J. J., Poughkeepsie ..... (WU)
SEELEY, FRANK, Ions Island ..... (WU)
SHERMAN, L. E., Oswego ..... (WL)
SHOPE, G. W., Elmira ..... (WU)
SIKORSKI, B. J., Lackawanna ..... (WU)
SIMON, N. G., Gloversville ..... (WU)
SLOCUM, H. F., Frankfort ..... (WL)
SMITH, F., Tr[illegible] ..... (W[illegible])
SYNORACKI, BARNEY, Buffalo ..... (WL)
TIERNEY, C. E., Marcellus Falls ..... (WU)
TIERNEY, L. E., New York Mills ..... (WL)
WARD, ALFRED, Gloversville—Cook. (WL)
WELDON, C. A., North Victory ..... (WL)
WILLIAMS, E. J., Rochester ..... (WS)
WILSON, J. H., Auburn ..... (WL)
WINN, H. D., White Plains ..... (WU)
WORMUTH, C. R., Port Jervis—Corp. (WU)
YENDERNSIAK, TOFTIL, Rochester. (WL)
YOUNG, HENRY, Hempstead ..... (WL)
YOUNG, J. E., Watertown ..... (WL)
ZIFLINSKI, W. J., Rochester ..... (WL)
ZMOSZYNSKI, MICHAEL, Buffalo ..... (WL)

ARKANSAS.

SHADDON, ORVILLE, Mulberry ..... (DD)

CALIFORNIA.

CARLETTILLO, NICK, Los Angeles. (KA)

CONNECTICUT.

AM ENDE, ALBERT, Rockville ..... (WU)
BARNO, FRANK, Bridgeport ..... (WS)
BUSHNELL, JOHN J., New Milford. (WU)
CARDELLO, Hartford—Sgt. ..... (WL)
CHIDSEY, H. H., East Haven—Sgt. (WU)
CONTE, JOSEPH, New Haven ..... (WU)
DOWLING, PAUL H., New Haven. (WS)
HICKS, ERNEST F., New Haven ..... (WU)
KRAGUNAS, JOHN, Hartford ..... (WL)
KRIVDA, ANDREW, Stratford ..... (WL)
MADIGAN, JAMES H., Hartford ..... (WL)
MARCHESE, FRANK, West Haven ..... (WL)
POLO, GENNARO, New Haven ..... (WU)
ROBERTS, A. A., Bristol—Sgt. ..... (WL)
TURNER, JOSEPH, Bethel ..... (WL)
WILHELM, PAUL, New Haven—Sgt. (WL)
ZINNA, GIUSEPPE, New Britain ..... (WU)

GEORGIA.

BULLARD, LEE, Columbus ..... (DA)

MICHIGAN.

McCLELLAN, C. J., Highland Park. (DW)

MINNESOTA.

CHARLSON, ELMER E., Ada ..... (KA)
HANSON, A. B., Mountain Lake ..... (KA)

MISSOURI.

WAGNER, ANTONE F., Sedalia ..... (DW)

NEBRASKA.

HAGEL, PAUL W. M., Bushville ..... (DD)

NEW JERSEY.

ALBACH, M. M., Roselle Park ..... (WU)
BREIT, DAVID, Newark—Sgt. ..... (WL)
BUDELIS, JOSEPH, Newark ..... (WS)
DELIA, LEONARD, Millburn ..... (WS)
HOYLE, JOSEPH M., Elizabeth ..... (DD)
GUTCHES, JOHN K., Lyndhurst ..... (WS)
HIGGINS, JOHN J., Paterson ..... (WU)
KINNEY, GEORGE D., Bridgeville. (WU)
KIRWIN, WILLIAM J., Paterson ..... (WU)
KRAMER, JOSEPH, Newark ..... (WL)
LARSON, LOUIS, Jersey City—Lt. ..... (WS)
LESTER, FRANK McA., Millington. (WU)
LUBOWIECKI, STEPHEN, Newark ..... (WS)
LYNCH, E. W., Jersey City—Sgt. ..... (WL)
MADER, CHARLES H., Newark ..... (WL)
MESSINA, FRANCISCO, Jersey City. (WU)
METZ, A. F., North Bergen ..... (WL)
MORBACH, AUGUST, Newark ..... (WL)
O'REILLY, JOHN J., Hoboken ..... (WU)
PAONE, TONY, Perth Amboy ..... (WL)
PARKS, HARRY, Clayton ..... (WL)
PARTUSCH, J. C., Passaic ..... (WU)
PENN, JESSE, Collingswood ..... (WU)
REICHE, HENRY, Carlstadt ..... (WU)
REINHARDT, JOSEPH F., Newark. (WL)
RICCI, SALVATORE, Mammonton. (WU)
ROBERTS, D. B., Jersey City ..... (WU)
ROCCI, SAMUEL, Jersey City ..... (WU)
ROLL, JOSEPH S., Somerville—Corp. (WL)
ROMANSKY, JOSEPH, Jersey City. (WL)
RUBIN, B., Perth Amboy—Sgt. ..... (WL)
SHIEBLER, C. M., East Orange ..... (WU)
SCHILLER, S., Jersey City Heights. (WL)
SIANO, GERO, Jersey City ..... (WU)
STEWART, G. W., Rahway—Sgt. ..... (WL)
TIBBETS, F. W., Riverdale ..... (WL)
TICHENOR, ALBERT W., Pompton. (WL)
VRINDTEN, E. S., Jersey City ..... (WL)
WALKER, CHARLES, Clinton ..... (WL)
WILKINS, T. Jr., Palmyra ..... (WU)
ZIAJKA, PAUL, Perth Amboy ..... (WL)
ZIRKLEBACH, J. M., Jr., Newark. (WU)

OHIO.

FISCHIETTO, FELIX, Cleveland ..... (DD)
HOWELL, EDWARD I., Carrolton. (KA)
OKTAVEC, EDWARD, Bedford ..... (KA)

OKLAHOMA.

McGRIFF, LEO, Bailey—Corp. ..... (DD)

OREGON.

HODGES, GEORGE D., Gaston ..... (DD)

PENNSYLVANIA.

BURNETT, THOMAS L., Philadelphia. (DW)

WISCONSIN.

BLACKWOOD, ROBERT, Red Granite. (DD)

Revised Casualty List.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Reptd	Prev. Reptd.
ASHE, G., 374 W. 35th St.—Lt. (WS)	(KA)	
AUFMKOLK, G., 3 Bank St. ..... (WU)	(MA)	
BEATTY, R. H., 130 Av. C, Bkn. (RD)	(MA)	
BRANDES, M. D., 188 Orchard St. ..... (RD)	(MA)	
CAVELLO, F., 172 Park Row ..... (KA)	(MA)	
FAZIO, J., 45 Scholes St., Bkn. (RD)	(MA)	
GOLDMANN, W. E., 531 W. 151st St.—Corp. ..... (RD)	(MA)	
JULIANO, J., 61 8th St., L. I. C. (WU)	(MA)	
LENNON, J. A., 514 W. 51st St. (Sick)	(MA)	
LUTICH, P., 434 2d Av. ..... (WU)	(MA)	
MARKS, HENRY, 271 E. B'way. (RD)	(MA)	
RABINOWITZ, H., 564 Christopher Av., Brooklyn ..... (RD)	(DD)	
RANDALL, C. F., 961 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn ..... (WU)	(MA)	
RYAN, J. WM., 633 53d St., Brooklyn ..... (Erroneously)	(DW)	
STUART, W. A., 420 W. 118th St.—Lt. ..... (KA)	(MA)	
YACCARINE, J. A., 961 Hancock St., Brooklyn ..... (RD)	(KA)	

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

CAPE, R. N., Webster ..... (WU)	(MA)	
COLLIER, A. J., Lincoln Park. (WU)	(MA)	
COTTRELL, A. J., Kirkwood ..... (KA)	(WU)	
COWALSKI, J., Amsterdam ..... (RD)	(MA)	
GILDAY, F., New Rochelle ..... (KA)	(WL)	
HILD, CHARLES, Queensboro. (RD)	(MA)	
KERNAGHEN, W., Cohoes—Sgt. (WS)	(MA)	
KIESSLER, C. K., Hempstead—Corp. ..... (WU)	(MA)	
LAU, GASTANO, Endicott ..... (WU)	(MA)	
MULLEN, F. J., Utica ..... (WU)	(MA)	
NORTH, EMIL, Glendale ..... (WU)	(MA)	
RAESLER, A. J., Auburn—Sgt. (WS)	(KA)	
ROY, PAUL F., Lake Placid ..... (RD)	(MA)	
SCHMITT, A. P., Astoria—Corp. (WU)	(MA)	
SCOTT, G. W., Gloversville ..... (WU)	(MA)	
SCOTT, R. T., Nyack ..... (WS)	(MA)	
WOODWARD, W. J., Glens Falls. (RD)	(MA)	
WYMAN, D. V., Salamanca ..... (WU)	(KA)	

OTHER STATES.

	Now Reptd.	Prev. Reptd.
CARTER, O. W., Marshall, Mo. (KA)	(MA)	
CHAPMAN, H. C., Jacksonville, Texas ..... (KA)	(MA)	
CHESNEY, A., Kulpmont, Penn. —Corp. ..... (RD)	(DD)	
CLEVENGER, C., Winchester, Md. (KA)	(WU)	
CONRAD, H. J., Nantyglo, Penn. (RD)	(KA)	
CONSTANTINO, C., S. Wilmington, Ill. ..... (KA)	(MA)	
CROFF, C., Osceola, Ark. ..... (KA)	(MA)	
CRONIN, J. L., Boston, Mass. ..... (KA)	(MA)	
CULBERTSON, T. W., Sewickley, Penn.—Lt. ..... (KA)	(MA)	
DELLER, J. A., Cincinnati, Ohio. (KA)	(MA)	
DUFAU, JOHN, Norwood, Ohio. (KA)	(MA)	
FLODIN, B. O., Worcester, Mass. (WU)	(KA)	
GOLDBERG, A. I., Youngstown, O. (KA)	(MA)	
HAMMOND, Y. E., Oregon City, Ore. ..... (KA)	(WU)	
HARIN, F., Monskoy Goob, Russia. (KA)	(MA)	
HARRIS, JAMES, Caston, S. C. ..... (Erroneously)	(DD)	
HATFIELD, J. D., Palmyra, Penn.—Corp. ..... (KA)	(MA)	
HEALEY, H., Providence, R. I. ..... (KA)	(MA)	
HEATH, FRED, Elrod, S. D. ..... (KA)	(WU)	
HELLER, J. J., Detroit, Mich. (KA)	(WL)	
HOYLE, W., Bingham, Ill. ..... (WU)	(KA)	
HUNT, C. C., Colemans Falls, Va. (WU)	(KA)	
HURD, A. P., Peckville, Penn.— Corp. ..... (KA)	(WU)	
JOHNS, P. A., Corinth, Miss. ..... (KA)	(MA)	
KAISER, A. P., Chilton, Wis. ..... (KA)	(MA)	
KNAG, E. J., Litchfield, Ill. ..... (KA)	(MA)	
KNAPP, C. A., Hartford, Mich. ..... (Erroneously)	(KA)	
LOSCO, M. J., South Jacksonville, Fla. ..... (KA)	(MA)	
LYNCH, J. W., Clarion, Iowa ..... (KA)	(WU)	
McDONALD, E. M., Scranton, Penn. ..... (RD)	(KA)	
McINTYRE, J., East Linden, Ohio —Corp. ..... (KA)	(MA)	
McKENNA, J. A., Marie, Mich.—Corp. ..... (WU)	(DW)	
MATHES, W. L., Fellsburg, Kan. (WL)	(KA)	
MATTESON, B. W., Bog Springs, Ark. ..... (RD)	(KA)	
MAYER, JOHN, Gackle, North Dakota ..... (KA)	(MA)	
MICHALEK, W., Chicago, Ill. ..... (DW)	(WU)	
MURRY, H. W., Haworth, Okla. (RD)	(DD)	
NEWTON, TULL, Uvalde, Tex. (WU)	(DD)	
O'BERRY, E. L., Pontiac, Mich. (RD)	(DD)	
OLESON, O. T., Durand, Ill. ..... (WU)	(KA)	
OSSO, Matteo, Belmonte, Calabrio, Italy ..... (KA)	(MA)	
PERRY, C. C., Albion, Me. ..... (RD)	(DW)	
PETERSON, F., Tooels, Utah ..... (KA)	(MA)	
PETERSON, W., Wolfpoint, Mon. (KA)	(MA)	
PETTITT, IRWIN, Austin, Minn. (D)	(MA)	
POTTER, B. J., Watertown, Wis. —Lt. ..... (KA)	(MA)	
PREDELLINI, F., Harrison, Ind. (KA)	(MA)	
RAITHEL, O. G., Jefferson City, Mo. ..... (KA)	(MA)	
RASCZIK, Z., Toledo, Ohio ..... (KA)	(WU)	
REDMAN, S. C., Reager, Va. ..... (RD)	(KA)	
ROSATO, SAM, Clifford, N. J. ..... (WU)	(MA)	
ROUGHT, L. W., Laceyville, Pa. (KA)	(MA)	
RUBY, G. D., Oskaloosa, Iowa. (WU)	(KA)	
RUTLEDGE, H., Henderson, Ky. (KA)	(MA)	
RYBERG, E. J., Warren, Penn.—Sgt. ..... (RD)	(DD)	
SCOTT, F. J., Waynesburg, Penn. (WU)	(KA)	
SMITH, J. E., Springfield, Mo. (RD)	(KA)	
SMITH, P. A., Brockton, Mass. ..... (D)	(MA)	
STALLINGS, B., Shubuta, Miss. (KA)	(MA)	
STOVER, F. E., Oakdale, Cal. ..... (KA)	(MA)	
TAYLOR, A. J., Dallas, Texas ..... (WU)	(KA)	
THEIN, R. A., El Reno, Okla. ..... (D)	(MA)	
TOPEL, CHARLES L., Monona, Iowa ..... (Erroneously)	(DW)	
TRAYLOR, CHARLES F., Petersburg, Va. ..... (WU)	(KA)	
WALTMAN, C. A., Kansas City, Mo.—Sgt. ..... (RD)	(DD)	
WARREN, J. R., Malt, Ky.—Corp. ..... (WU)	(DW)	
WEST E. S., Boston, Ohio ..... (KA)	(MA)	
WILSON, C. E., Marysville, Ohio ..... (RD)	(DD)	
YEARSLEY, E. F., Philadelphia, Penn.—Sgt. ..... (KA)	(MA)	

C. E. HUGHES QUITS BROOKLYN GREETERS

In Resigning Honorary Post Says He Entirely Sympathizes with Jonas's Action.

20 OTHERS OFF COMMITTEE

Representatives of Two Brooklyn Women's Societies Out Because of Hearst Influence.

Charles E. Hughes, who resigned from the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to the Homecoming Troops because he did not wish to serve with William Randolph Hearst, quit the Brooklyn Victory Celebration Committee yesterday in protest against the efforts of the Hearst sympathizers to dictate the action of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Hughes was chosen an honorary Vice President when Colonel Roosevelt was asked to become honorary Chairman. His letter to Borough President Riegelmann of Brooklyn read:

"I must ask you to accept my resignation as one of the honorary Vice Presidents of the Brooklyn Victory Celebration Committee. I accepted this position at the invitation of Nathan S. Jonas, and I entirely sympathize with the action he has taken."

Delaney Refuses to Comment.

John J. Delaney, who was appointed Chairman of the committee when Mr. Jonas resigned because influence was exerted by the Hearst sympathizers through the Borough President to force the cancellation of an invitation to James M. Beck to speak at one of the celebration meetings, said he would not comment upon the resignation of Mr. Hughes. Neither would Borough President Reigelmann comment, although Mr. Hughes is not the first of the honorary members to withdraw. Twenty other resignations were reported yesterday.

Representatives of two women's societies in Brooklyn also notified Borough President Reigelmann of the withdrawal of their delegations from the committee. The members who were withdrawn by Battle Pass Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution were: Mrs. Fred H. Baldwin, Regent; Mrs. D. C. Johnson, Mrs. William H. Dumond, Mrs. Nathaniel Robinson, Mrs. Berton L. Maxfield, and Mrs. Walter M. Barnaby.

The Chiropean, second largest women's club in Brooklyn, also withdrew its members on the committee and sent this notice to Borough President Reigelmann:

"Chiropean has instructed the committee recently appointed as her representatives in the Brooklyn Victory Celebration to withdraw, as the club declines to be associated with any movement dominated by Hearst influence. The resignations are to take effect immediately."

Members of the Chiropean Club who withdrew were Mrs. Julia F. Ring, Chairman of the delegation; Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, Mrs. William Benjamin Hale, Mrs. Oscar Shadbolt, Mrs. George Harman, and Mrs. Ralph Tiebout. Other citizens who resigned yesterday were Edward C. Delafield, the banker; Mrs. Dorothy L. Low, Clarence A. Hebb, Dr. E. Rodney Fiske, Grace Ingraham, Lewis H. Losee, Herman Neaderland, and Laura L. Steele.

Tells of Expenses Under Jonas.

Chairman Delaney of the Victory Committee yesterday issued a statement declaring that the overhead expenses under Mr. Jonas were $10,000 and had reduced the total of the fund from $40 000 to $30,000. He added that he intended to recruit volunteer workers and hire only discharged soldiers when it was necessary to pay employes.

yesterday gave out a series of letters sent by patriotic and civic organizations to the Legislature urging support of the resolution calling for the appointment of a State committee to welcome the soldiers. The organizations sending the letters were the American Rights League, American Relief Legion, Bel Canto Club, Brooklyn Women's War Relief Committee, Congress Club of Kings County, the Treasure and Trinket Fund of the National Special Aid Society, and the Athenaeum Club.

DEFENDS SECURITY LEAGUE.

But Parker Admits He Did Not Indorse Some of Its Methods.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Alton B. Parker, Honorary Vice President of the National Security League, testified today before the special House committee investigating its political activities in the last Congressional campaign, that the organization was actuated solely by patriotic motives. Judge Parker said that, while he had little to do with the actual work of the league, he had kept himself well informed regarding its activities and had attended several meetings of the Executive Committee.

Questioned as to the Congressional chart circulated by the league, Judge Parker said: "I objected to it, at an executive session of the league on the ground that the league had no right to label the votes of the preparedness measure as 'right' or 'wrong.'"

Judge Parker added that a resolution was presented to prevent circulation of the chart and that he voted in favor of it, but left before the decision on the resolution was reached. Later, he said, he learned it was defeated, 6 to 5. He conceded the chart was unfair to many Congressmen, because it carried only a partial report of their war records, and said he was sorry a mistake like that had happened.

Asked by Representative Walsh of Massachusetts if it was not fair to assume that the league had selected him as Honorary Vice President to give the organization an appearance of being nonpartisan, the witness said probably that was true, but he believed the league really had been nonpartisan at all times and was still. He admitted that his name was used over campaign literature which he had never seen and knew nothing of.

Prisoner Gives Clue to Spies.

OSSINING, Feb. 11.—William Meyer, a Sing Sing prisoner, it was learned from the prison today, has revealed to the police the names of alleged German spies, who were reporting the departure of transports with American troops and other vessels before the armistice was signed. The information, he gave was immediately placed in the hands of Federal investigators. Meyer is of German extraction.

TWO MORE DIVISIONS PREPARE FOR HOME

26th and 35th Are Soon to be Assigned for Convoy—12,000 More Troops on the Way.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—General Pershing notified the War Department to-day that he had ordered the 26th (New England) and 35th (Missouri and Kansas) divisions to prepare for return home. Neither division has been assigned for early convoy, but they probably will be added to the list soon.

Reduction of hospital facilities in France to conform with the continued reduction of army personnel was indicated today by a War Department announcement that a number of base hospitals had been assigned to early convoy. Those included in today's list were Nos. 3, 6, 13, 20, 25, 30, 35, 48, evacuation hospital No. 34 and Mobile hospital No. 1.

Other units assigned to early convoy today were the 139th Field Battalion, Signal Corps; 9th, 11th, 42d and 43d Balloon Companies; 227th Aero Squadron, and Quartermaster Casual Company 5.

Departure from France of seven transports and two warships, carrying approximately 12,000 troops, was announced today by the War Department. They will arrive at New York and Newport News between Feb. 16 and 20.

The transports are the Ortega, Canopic, Rotterdam, Northland, and West Durfee, for New York, and the President Grant and Tiger for Newport News. The battleship Georgia goes to Newport News, and the cruiser St. Louis to New York.

The 164th Infantry complete, practically all of the 162d Infantry and part of the 161st Infantry of the 41st Division, composed of National Guard troops from Washigton, Oregon, Montana, North Dakota and the District of Columbia, are included in the units now en route home.

The President Grant, due on Feb. 20, carries the 164th infantry complete, and the supply company and Company K of the 162d Infantry, both of the 41st Division, routed to Camp Dix. About four thousand officers and men, in addition to a number of casual officers and more than seven hundred sick and wounded are aboard, with Brigadier Gen. Albert H. Blanding, commanding the 184th Infantry Brigade.

The Northland, due on Feb. 19, is bringing the 2d Anti-Aircraft Machine-gun Battalion for Camp Upton; headquarters of the 3d Battalion and detachments of Batteries E and F, 351st Field Artillery, for Camp Meade; the remainder of Company D, 162d Infantry, for Camp Dix, and a campany of New York casuals, with 230 casual officers.

The cruiser St. Louis will reach New York on Feb. 20 with Companies E, F and G, 161st Infantry, 41st Division, for Camp Dix; casual companies for New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio and 20 casual officers, a total of 1,400.

The Canopic is due on Feb. 17 with Companies A, B, C and part of Company D, staff, headquarters and machine-gun company and medical detachment of the 162d Infantry of the 41st Division, composed of 34 officers and 1,201 men, routed to Camp Dix for demobilization. There are in addition about 175 casuals, mostly officers.

The Rotterdam, due on Feb. 16, has on board Companies G, L, K, I and M, the staff and the headquarters company of the 367th Infantry, 92d Division, 51 officers and 1,484 men, routed to Camp Meade; part of Company D, 162d Infantry, for Camp Dix, division headquarters and the headquarters troop of the 92d Division, for Camp Meade, Cement Mill Company 8, for Camp Dix and evacuation hospital 5, New York. There are on the ship also 290 casual officers and 172 wounded or sick officers, including Brigadier Gen. Edward Burr and Brigadier Gen. James B. Erwin.

He should live to be 90

TWO happy children laughing and romping together. Grandfather is just as young in spirit as grandson because he is rich-blooded and red-blooded, and therefore healthy and vigorous.

Why should any man or woman drop hopelessly out of the race of life because the hair is gray and middle age has long since departed? A ripe and lively old age is the reward of keeping the blood healthy and vigorous. Gude's Pepto-Mangan aids in making and keeps the blood rich and pure.

It builds the blood from its foundations, the red cells. Sluggish appetite grows keen. Color returns to wan cheeks. Gude's Pepto-Mangan is easy to digest and exceedingly pleasant to taste. The medical profession prescribes it.

Study this picture so you will know how Pepto-Mangan looks

FRIENDLY WARNING: There is only one Pepto-Mangan and that is Gude's. Sold in bottle and package as shown here. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Pepto-Mangan is made only by

M. J. BREITENBACH COMPANY, Manufacturing Chemists, New York

KNABE

Lincoln's Birthday SALE of PIANOS

KNABE

NINETY instruments of various makes—the finest we have ever offered—are now on display in our Warerooms. The sale includes fine, classic instruments, whose names alone signify most noted productions of the musical industry. Many of these instruments are encased in San Domingo Mahogany, French and Circassian Walnuts and also comprise a number of Knabe Pianos in both Grand and Upright Styles, and numerous Period Art Cases used for exhibition purposes only. Among these instruments of distinguished makes you will find such representatives as the

Knabe Chickering Steinway
Haines Bros. Weber

The popularity of the Knabe Ampico Reproducing Pianos has made it possible for us to take many exceptionally fine pianos in exchange at their actual values. These instruments we have put in the finest condition and priced as low as possible to move them quickly. We are not concer

A COROT FOR $6,900 LEADS PICTURE SALE

"Les Jeux du Berger et de la Bergere" in Auction of Moderns at Plaza.

$4,900 FOR A VAN MARCKE

Bouguereau's "Young Mother and Child" Brings $3,750—95 Paintings Total $66,557.

Returns for the works of modern artists the second night of the estates sales of ninety-five pictures under the auspices of the American Art Association at the Plaza brought $66,557. A Corot, "Les Jeux du Berger et de la Bergère," brought the highest price, going to the Ralston Galleries for $6,900. "The White Cow and the Herd," Van Marcke, went to John Levy for $4,900, and a second Van Marcke, "Sheep, Cattle, and Landscape," went to the same buyer for $4,200. A Bouguereau, "Young Mother and Child," a dark-haired young woman holding in her arms a nude blond baby, went to Clapp & Graham for $3,750.

"Woodland Worship," the finest of the three Monticellis in the collection, went to C. W. Kraushaar for $1,100. An Inness, "Golden Sunset," went to Scott & Fowles for $3,500, and an Israels panel, "The Newborn," went to Knoedler & Co. for $3,200. The total returns for the sale was $115,397. This was minus a few dollars lost in the resale of three of the first evening's pictures last night.

The Pictures and Prices.

Following is a list of the pictures bringing $150 and over, with names of buyers:

83—Cows at the Brook—William Hart, N. A.; Clapp & Graham	$210
89—Deux Femmes—Adolphe Monticelli; Mrs. F. L. Harrison	210
91—Autumn Lanuscape — Ralph Albert Blakelock; Charles Hastings	300
95—Evening — Alexander H. Wyant; Scott & Fowles	1,850
96—Great Marlow, England—Homer D. Martin; Macbeth Galleries	750
98—Travelers in the Well—Adolphe Monticelli; Mrs. George Leary	150
99—Low Tide, (water color)—Theophile de Bock; Scott & Fowles	170
100—In the Low Countries, (water color)—William Maris; Holland Galleries	250
102—Dunkerque Harbor in Winter—Eugene Boudin; Scott & Fowles	370
103—L'Ete—Jean Gustave Jacquet; Bernet, agent	100
105—Landscape at Ville Franche-sur-Mer—Henri Harpignies; Bernet, agent	870
106—Interior with Figures—Johan Simon Hendrik Kever; Holland Galleries	300
107—Aux Bords du Lac—Jean Baptiste Camille Corot; M. F. Frank	700
109—In the English Channel—Harry Chase; Bernet, agent	—
111—Afternoon Shadows—William Merritt Chase; Macbeth Galleries	170
112—Near Annisquam, Cape Ann—Frank Knox Morton Rehn, N. A.; Seaman, agent	100
113—Connecticut Landscape (water color)—William Hamilton Gibson; J. C. Willever	200
115—Keene Valley — Roswell Morse Shurtleff; William H. Wheelock	200
118—The New-Born — Josef Israels; Knoedler & Co	3,200
125—Head — Friedrich August Kaulbach; M. F. Frank	210
129—Fete de Femme—Henner; Holland Galleries	1,850
131—Paysage—Van Marcke; Seaman, agent	400
132—Fete Champetre—Monticelli; Scott & Fowles	850
133—Golden Sunset — George Innes; Scott & Fowles	3,500
134—Les Jeux de la Bergere et de la Bergere—Corot; Ralston Galleries	6,900
135—Landscape — Daubigny; A. Riemann	3,000
136—At Low Tide—Gustave Courbet; Park Avenue Antique Shop	220
137—A Gray Day—Cesar de Cock; G. Thompson Parker	1,170
138—In the Cathedral—Johannes Bosboom; Holland Galleries	380
139—The Lock Bridge—Frederick J. V. Du Chattel; Seaman, agent	375
140—The White Birch—Theophile de Bock; K. Henderson	260
141—The River—Jose Weiss; Rehn Galleries	310
142—Le Megris du Tronc—Vibert; C. W. Kraushaar	2,600
145—Waiting—Gabriel Max; Leroy	160
146—On the Shores of Lake Como—Henry P. Smith; Seaman, agent	425
150—Clouds and Sunshine—Thomas Moran; Bernet, agent	1,150
153—Landscape—Elliott Daingerfield; John Levy	650
154—Old Lake Dutchess—Henry P. Smith; W. F. Frank	350
156—The Bois in Winter—Frits Thaulow; C. W. Band	325
159—Landscape — Sunset and Shadow—Theophile de Bock; Holland Galleries	750
160—Landscape—Henri Harpignies; A. Riemann	2,000
161—Bridal Party Returning from the Mountains—Francois Adolphe Grison; W. F. Frank	475
162—Landscape and Sheep—Eugene Joseph Verboeckhoven; Clapp & Graham	650
163—The White Cow and the Herd—Emile Van Marcke; John Levy	4,900
164—Ceremony in the Woods—Adolphe Monticelli; Mrs. R. T. Huntington	925
165—Young Mother and Child—William Adolphe Bouguereau; Clapp & Graham	3,750
166—Landscape and Cattle—Emile Van Marcke; John Levy	4,200
167—The Old Bridge—Frits Thaulow; Knoedler & Co	1,325
168—By the Brimming River—Ridgway Knight; Holland Galleries	625
169—Amsterdam—Theophile de Bock; Scott & Fowles	375
170—Called to Account—W. Dendy Sadler; C. W. Kraushaar	250
171—Sheep, Cattle and Landscape—George Vicat Cole; G. Thomas Parker	280
172—The Storm—Henry P. Smith; Clapp & Graham	300
173—The Return at Evening—Hugo Fredrik Salmson; Holland Galleries	220
174—Harvesting the Potatoes—Ridgway Knight; Clapp & Graham	2,300
175—Happily Sailing—Karl Raupp; C. J. McDonough	200
176—In Holland—Edmond de Schampheleer; William A. Burnett	160

Thomas E. Kirby was in the auctioneer's chair.

SAYS FILIPINOS ARE LOYAL.

Governor Harrison Tells of Their Part in the Great War.

Francis Burton Harrison, Governor General of the Philippines, speaking last night at the fourth annual dinner of the Retail Millinery Association of America at the Hotel Astor, referred to the part Filipinos played in the war as proof that the American policy of conciliation was a success.

"During the war," he said, "this race of people was intensely and devotedly loyal to the cause of the United States. They raised a division of Filipino volunteers for Federal service; they presented a destroyer and submarine to the American Navy; they greatly oversubscribed their quota in the Liberty loans and gave generously to the aid of the Red Cross and other war work. All of this is a practical demonstration of high ideals of government.

"A policy of suppression, a policy of exploitation, a vigorous application of the old-time theory of colonial government would have produced the old-time sullenness and discontent. America was criticised, even ridiculed in some quarters for altruism in dealing with this problem. The idea of training a tropical people for independence was thought too idealistic and impractical. Quite the contrary was the result. Once again idealism has been shown to be the moving force in working out the destinies of nations. If you can reach the heart of the people you can lift them forward and upward. That is what America has done in the Philippines."

Harry S. Bernard, President of the Retail Millinery Association, presided at the dinner, which was attended by more than 1,200 members and guests. The latest styles in hats were shown by models.

BUYS OLD COLONIAL HOUSE.

Art Museum to Show Eight Decorated Rooms of Period 1761.

It is hoped in the not far future that there may be a wing in the Metropolitan Museum of Art where in appropriate setting it may house the large quantities of beautiful furniture of which it has notable collections. This hoped-for wing was mentioned yesterday at the museum by Director Edward Robinson in announcing the purchase of a famous old Colonial house in Portsmouth, N. H., known as the Wentworth-Gardner house, the interior of which, eight beautifully decorated rooms, in the style of the period 1761, are to be brought to the museum and will furnish the background needed in a part of the contemplated wing.

This fine old house, situated on the water front, was built by a prosperous New England merchant, Mark Hunking Wentworth, for his youngest son Thomas, upon whose death it was acquired by a Colonel Gardner of local prominence during the Revolution. The house was simply planned, a long hall passing directly through the house on the first and second floors, with two rooms on either side of the hall. There are wainscotings, pilasters and moldings, and the fireplace walls of each of the eight rooms are paneled from floor to ceiling, as is the upper hall. The paneling along the side of the lower flight of stairs is made from a single piece of wood. The house was purchased from Wallace Nutting and was one of a chain of old-time houses belonging to him. The museum explains that it does not approve of dismantling old houses which might remain as historic memorials, but that this house if not taken by the museum would have been purchased by a private buyer who would have transported it to another State for his own use.

In addition to these, which are still in their original place in Portsmouth, the museum has received as a gift a couple of beautiful old Colonial mantelpieces which may be seen in the recent accessions room this month. These were presented to the museum by Francis P. Garvan and were made a few years following the War of 1812. They came from an old house not far from Carlisle, Penn. They are of the Adam model, and the ornament is of the kind introduced by the Adam brothers, made from plaster, resin, and size squeezed into molds of earthenware or boxwood, molded and fastened to the woodwork by means of brads.

The house from which they were taken had evidently some close connection with the history in making at the time, the decorations show. In the centre panel of one is shown the victorious battle of Lake Erie, and it is gay with scrolls and flowers. The central panel of the second mantelpiece would be strange but for its historic significance. There is a sarcophagus with weeping willows on either side, with birds of peace in the branches. An American eagle originally surmounted the sarcophagus, and the design is a variation of the decoration shown on the tomb of Washington. Upon the sarcophagus can be seen the words, "To the Memory of Departed Heroes." The name of the designer can also be made out by use of a glass.

The interesting exhibit of the work of manufacturers and designers in the museum may be seen until Feb. 16, when it will be removed. The Isaac Fletcher collection in the exhibition room will remain until March 4. An interesting loan exhibition, to open April 7, will be one of the paintings of Gustave Courbet, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of his birth. It will last six weeks. An exhibition of posters made by children in the elementary schools was opened on Monday, and will continue until March 1.

In the February number of the Museum Bulletin there will appear an open letter from the President of the Museum, Robert de Forest, telling of the value of the big free concerts which have been given at the Museum through the generosity of a friend of the institution and of the desirability of continuing this line of art effort. He tells of the interest, as shown by the attendance, there being 781 visitors at the first of six concerts and a rapid increase at each one following, until at the sixth and last 7,066 persons listened to the music. Mr. de Forest says that $1,000 will pay for a concert, $4,000 for a series of four and $100,000 would endow a series in perpetuity. "The Museum is no beggar," says Mr. de Forest in conclusion, "but it owes it to its friends the knowledge of such an opportunity. It should not be the perquisite of the Trustees. Who responds? Reply to the Secretary."

Director Edward Robinson also writes of the deep appreciation of the audiences, in which were all classes of people, among them many music teachers and music students. Money has already been given since the writing of the letters for another series of four concerts, to be given on Saturday evenings, beginning March 8.

POPULATION OF FRANCE CUT 750,000 IN 4 YEARS

This Diminution, Which Is Outside of War Losses, Is Chiefly Due to Low Birth Rate.

PARIS, Feb. 11, (Associated Press.)—The civilian population of France in four years has been decreased by considerably over three-quarters of a million, without including the deaths in occupied Northern France or the losses due directly to the war.

Official statistics show that in 1913 the births outnumbered the deaths by 17,000. But this slight excess disappeared in the following year, since which time the deaths have outnumbered the births—in 1914 by more than 50,000, and in 1915, 1916, and 1917 by nearly 300,000 in each year. The total excess of deaths over births for these four years is given as 683,160.

Births, which numbered approximately 600,000 in 1913, dropped to 325,000 in 1916, and 343,000 in 1917, while the deaths increased, but not in comparable proportions, so that the total decrease in population was due to the great diminution in births, and not to any great increase in deaths.

The statistics cover seventy-seven departments, excluding the eleven invaded departments and not including 1,400,000 persons killed in the war.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Society of American Singers today at the Park Theatre has a holiday matinee of "Robin Hood," and so great is the demand that for the rest of the engagement there will be regular Wednesday matinees.

A rehearsal of Catalani's "Loreley" will take place this morning at 11 at the Lexington, the first of the Chicago company's many productions here to have a tryout in private before its premiere.

Mr. Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan attended a performance of Maeterlinck's play, "Pelleas et Melisande," at the French Theatre last evening.

Otto H. Kahn was among the guests at a concert of the Greenwich House Music School pupils last evening at the Cosmopolitan Club.

OPERA

By James Gibbons Huneker

Mary Garden as Cleopatre.

"Cleopatre," opera in four acts, music by Jules Massenet, book by Louis Payen, was sung in French for the first time here last night at the Lexington Theatre by the Chicago Opera Association, with the following cast:

Marc Antoine.....Alfred Marguenat
Spakos.....Charles Fontaine
Emnius.....Gustave Huberdeau
Amnhes.....Constantin Nicolay
Severus.....Desire Defrere
L'Esclave.....John Leemans
Cleopatre.....Mary Garden
Octavie.....Annie Fitzu
Charmion.....Marie Fruzan
Adamos.....Vallya Karelli
Conductor—Marcel Charlier.

Incidental dances by Andreas Pavley, Serge Oukrainsky, and Corps de Ballet.

Though this was the first hearing of the work in New York, it has been presented before Chicago audiences a season ago when the impersonation of the supersubtle serpent of old Nile by Mary Garden caused much comment, critical and otherwise. The libretto states that the conception of M. Payen radically differs from Shakespeare's tragedy—a rather superfluous remark. It does considerably differ, the principal difference being that Shakespeare wrote great poetry as well as great drama.

Payen's attempt resolves itself into a series of tableaux, the characterization generalized, his verse respectably tepid. In a word, not the Queen that Shakespeare drew. Of this Cleopatre you dare not say: "Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety." She is more germane to that Queen shown us in the sumptuous prose of Theophile Gautier's "Une Nuit de Cleopatre" than the imperial courtesan who turned the head of Antony and stirred the pulse of Julius Cæsar to the supreme tune of Shakespeare's music.

There is plenty of action, picturesque episodes, and at least one brutal scene. Of love and the talk of love there is no end. Yet it is all not convincing. Moving pictures. You think of Gérôme, of Le Nouy, of the hundred and one painters who have celebrated on canvas this seductive creature of old Egypt. For her own person, it beggar'd all description: she did'dle in her pavilion, cloth-of-gold of tissue, o'er-picturing that Venus where we see the fancy out-work nature."

"Cleopatre" last night was Massenet and Lady Duff-Gordon. Brackish-sweet, it was the ultimate expression of musical impotence. Clever craftsman Massenet could turn out martial music and amorous, the clangor of trumpets and voluptuous, dizzy dance measures. But here it is generally bosh. Languid, enervating, it attained a feeble climax in the ballet of the penultimate act. Ambiguous shapes and attitudes crowded the scene. Two dancers slipped and fell, but the recovery was so swift that the tumbled ensemble seemed a veritable climax. Cleopatre cynically regarded this daring symbolism, though Marc-Antoine seemed rather shocked. And he should have been. Musically speaking, nothing happened in Act I.; it was followed in Act II., while Act III. was a glittering triumph of vacuity. In the last act the asp played protagonist. As its name did not figure on the program, it probably died from envy, or else inanition, dolefully humming Will Shakespeare's mournful lay, "I am dying, Egypt, dying."

But the Cleopatre! A youthful Sphinx, her entrance on the great burnished barge was an evocation. As she faced Antoine on his throne so might she have looked Sheba's Queen before the majesty of Solomon. It would have been trying on the nerves of the most pudic potentate from Herod down. A saucy lad, in a later scene, Cleopatre got in a mix-up at an early Egyptian boozing ken. An extraordinary apparition, a fantastic faun of Aubrey Beardsley caught the roving riggish eye of the disguised Queen. She encouraged the advances of the anonymous animal. An Adonis a rebours. Pavley was the delicate monster and his subtle rhythms made Cleopatre shiver. Here the music was too prudish.

Stravinsky or Richard Strauss would have given the screw another enharmonic twist. Act III. saw the Queen attired at once so sonorously and exquisitely, that the vast audience gasped with admiration. It is the tavern scene that will save the tawdry work. It is already town talk and there are rumors of its sensational realism at midnight. The anatomical wigwagging of the two golden lads set the lobby buzzing. "Cleopatre" is doomed to packed houses in the future. Nothing succeeds like true artificiality.

Mary Garden was Cleopatre, as she was Melisande and Thais. It is not a rôle that taxes her resources or her personal pulchritude. All she did was to look beautiful and turn on the full voltage of her fascinations. Men went to the ground before that dynamic yet veiled glance like soldiers facing a machine gun. It is uncanny the emotion she projects across the footlights and with such simple but cerebral means.

That she would have been burned at the stake a few centuries ago, this lovely witch, is no conjecture. Her nose is not "tip-tilted like the petal of a flower," as Cleopatra's is said to have been; nevertheless, she is the tawny Egyptian. And she has never spoken so eloquently as in this pantomime part. Perhaps the most poignant criticism was carelessly uttered by a big policeman who had strayed in during the garden scene. "Some Queen," he said. And the definitive words had been spoken. Perhaps the naughty professional opinions after that memorial phrase!

The general performance was mediocre. Maguenet excepted. A warrior and the great lover, he looked every inch Marc Antoine—a Galli-Marc. It understood. He was not in the best of voice, but what he sang was admirably expressed. Miss Fitziu was brilliant in her first scene, but later was rather shaky and, of course, her hearers promptly seized the opportunity of making a demonstration. But the best regulated audiences sometimes do the wrong thing. Miss Fitziu was much better in "Isabeau."

There were tumultuous curtain calls for Miss Garden, Miss Fitziu, for Maguenet and Fontaine. Also for Mary Garden solo. She was really wonderful. Theda Bara will be forgotten. In a box sat beautiful Olive Fremstad, the great Isolde, and her singing thoughts must have been profound, for the air was vibrating with little unborn tonal productions clamoring for utterance. There was not much chance last night for them in the chaos of queer and throaty vocal noises.

JOHN GALSWORTHY ARRIVES.

Author Says England Is Undergoing a Period of Reconstruction.

John Galsworthy, author and playwright, who arrived yesterday on the Carmania from England to attend the celebration of the centenary of James Russell Lowell at the invitation of President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, said that England was undergoing a period of reconstruction which would last for some time.

While the output of literature had increased during the war, he said, the drama had been seriously hampered. He has a play which was put on in London last year, called "Foundations." He described it a slight comedy. Apart from the James Russell Lowell celebration Mr. Galsworthy said he had not formed any definite plans regarding his stay in America, but he might deliver a few addresses.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday
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Reproduced by the
DUO-ART PIANO
Admission without charge
THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
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PLAY "POEM OF ECSTASY."

Philadelphia Orchestra Gives Matinee Concert—Letz Quartet.

The Philadelphia Orchestra gave the fourth and last but one of its matinée concerts in New York this season before a large audience yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. Familiarity breeds respect for the big band under Mr. Stokowski, and frequent hearing has removed much of the feeling of propaganda, of musical problems and posturings, now that these musicians come not as strangers but as friends. The high light of yesterday's concert was Scriabin's "Poem of Ecstasy."

Here was the last neo-Scythian (save Prokofieff) surveying a musical cataclysm of all before "Tristan," like Macaulay's New Zealander on London Bridge viewing the ruins of St. Paul's. The work was played with a grasp of forces that fairly brushed volcanic fires into rainbows. Olga Samaroff had the solo number, Brahms's pianoforte concerto in B flat, rather over-refined for vigorous Brahms, and conducted by the player's husband from a score instead of memory, as is oftener his custom. There was also Beethoven's overture, "Leonore," No. 3, at start of the matinée.

The Letz Quartet last evening in Aeolian Hall gave its second concert of the year, with Louis Svecenski, viola of the Kneisels, assisting in the quintet, Op. 111, of Brahms, the intimate, musical, yet manly Brahms. For prelude there was Haydn's D-minor quartet, No. 76 of the Paris edition, and in conclusion the G minor, Op. 27, of Grieg.

Beryl Rubinstein, a young pianist of famous name, appeared last night before the Humanitarian Society in Carnegie Hall.

CHICAGO OPERAS NEXT WEEK

"Carmen," "Crispino," "Dinorah," "Fedora," "Werther" in Repertoire.

The Chicago Opera Association yesterday announced its fourth week at the Lexington, including again but one repetition, Mary Garden in "Thais" next Wednesday night. She will also appear Saturday night, Feb. 22, for the first time at popular prices, with Fontaine and Baklanoff in "Carmen." That will be Mr. Campanini's twenty-fourth production here in one month.

Mme. Galli-Curci will sing next Monday in "Crispino," with Trevisan, Claessens, Stracciari, Arimondi, and others, including William Rogerson, a new tenor. The prima donna will sing on Thursday week in "Dinorah," with the cast heard at her début last year, except Virgilio Lazzari, the new bass, and Conductor Campanini.

Rosa Raisa is unable to rejoin the company after a recent operation, but "Trovatore" will be produced as planned next Tuesday, with Dolci, Peralta, Van Gordon, Rimini, Lazzari, led by Polacco. The Friday opera is "Fedora," with Dolci and Dorothy Jardon, a young American soprano, as well as Frank St. Leger, Stracciari, and Huberdeau.

John O'Sullivan will sing "Werther" at the Saturday matinée, Washington's Birthday, with Pavloska, Sharlow, Maguenant, Huberdeau, and others, led by Hasselmans. The week opens with the usual concert at the Hippodrome.

AMUSEMENTS.

Most Brilliant, Artistic Event of the Season

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In the Cascades Room of *The* BILTMORE

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ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN
POLISH PIANIST (Debut)
Mgt. R. E. Johnston, 1451 B'way. Seats now on sale at Box Office. Steinway Piano.

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Seats 50c to $2
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EVERYTHING AT THE Hippodrome
Matinee Today 2:15 Eves. 8:15.

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FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW.

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A. H. WOODS Presents
THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY
FLORENCE REED in ROADS of DESTINY

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HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY
Louis MANN & Sam BERNARD in "FRIENDLY ENEMIES"

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MATINEES TODAY & SAT. AT 2:20.
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IN THE BIG FUN HIT CAPPY RICKS

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Next Monday Night—Seats Now
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Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Fri. & Sat. 2:30.

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THE SEASON'S HIT With RICHARD BENNETT 6TH BIG MONTH
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Jolly Musical Romance Some Time with ED. WYNN

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Roaring Comedy of Exquisite Contrasts.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE VICTORY LOAN.

Secretary GLASS asks for greater discretion regarding the Victory Loan than Secretary MCADOO had regarding the Liberty loans, and greater perhaps than any finance minister ever had. It is clear that he contemplates making the fifth loan the vehicle for refunding. That is the inference from his proposal that Congress give him a free hand regarding the rate of interest upon any bonds maturing not later than ten years from their date, and authorizing prepayment at any premium he may fix. The second 4s, the second 4¼s, and the third 4¼s, a total of nearly eight billions, fall within that classification. A somewhat similar amount of longer term, earlier issued, and more fully tax exempt bonds apparently are to be left undisturbed. As all bonds now show a discount, a provision for a premium seems premature. But it is the custom of the United States to prepay its bonds, and the premium exacted for the privilege has sometimes been exorbitant. As the authorized aggregate is to be $25,000,000,000, the bonds for which the Secretary does not presently ask these powers are likely to run to their longer maturities, the optional period being 1932-1947. Present interest, therefore, centres in the refunded and newly issued Victory bonds.

The Secretary alone knows what his policy is, for the details are not given, and doubtless will not be settled until market conditions become known. Be those conditions what they may, the Secretary would be justified in making his terms whatever will most cheaply restore something like par to the issues now at a discount of nearly two years' interest from the recent issue price, and within 3 points or so of the 10 per cent. margin on which billions of them are carried in bank loans. It is undesirable that loans should be called or more margin be asked on loans on Federal bonds. It would cost the country more than the added interest which might be necessary to restore the par theory to which the Treasury is pledged. To be sure, no Government bonds now command par except by accident and for short periods. But our bond buyers—some thirty millions of them—have been taught that a discount is an indication of deteriorated credit, and the result is that it is necessary to create credit so extravagantly good that a premium will keep the bonds above par. The theory is costly, but re-education now is difficult.

The privileges which are designed apparently to correct the discounts now current are confined to "subscribers." That discrimination between original subscribers and owners by purchase at a discount is justified. The sales in the market free the Treasury from obligation to the subscribers, and the purchasers at a discount take their own risks. Original subscribers who hold their bonds will play the Treasury no market tricks, and events have shown that the Treasury cannot sustain the market par theory for all bonds. Neither is it under any obligation toward in-and-out traders. The par theory cannot be pressed so far. But it does not appear that the subscribers are to be privileged also regarding the sinking fund purchases. A sufficient reason is that it is to the interest of the country that sinking fund purchases shall be made as cheaply as possible. The discount which impedes loan flotations helps loan retirements. Good business has been done in this line recently, although the totals are not published.

The Secretary alone knows the needs or uses of ten billions of interest-bearing "noncirculating" Treasury notes. If they are not to circulate they must be made non-negotiable, for even bonds circulate to such an extent that the Treasury has rebuked the practice of using them for cash substitutes. There is no lack of circulation of any sort, and there are better sorts than Treasury notes. The exemption of War Savings certificates from income surtaxes is not a great matter, unless the demand from income surtax payers should be greater than expected. But the more exemptions the less their worth. There is no deficiency of exempt issues, and if they were fewer the discount on them would be less. The Secretary asks authority also to finance trade as well as the Treasury. That is the interpretation of request for authority to buy bonds of foreign countries after the termination of the war, and for authority for the War Finance Corporation to assist private traders in the same manner.

There is more in the bill, but this suffices to show that it is little less than a request for full authority. That even the complete text does not disclose the plan fully is indicated by the Secretary's saying that he is sure the committees of both houses will want to discuss the subject with him. They could hardly be expected to adopt the bill without further explanation, and debates might instruct the country, under other conditions. But what opportunity is there for debate when Congress is at its fag end, with a crush of business before this was introduced? Secretary MCADOO made such good use of his discretion, and Secretary GLASS's experience has been so wide and his record so good, that it is possible to hope for even better results on this greater scale. But where everything is left to discretion all depends upon discretion, and about unused discretion no opinion can prudently be given.

NOT SERIOUS.

We should be concerned for the success of the Peace Conference at Paris if the negotiations did not develop tiffs and differences. They are an indication that the statesmen engaged in the work have definite opinions, that they have formed plans. Naturally they do not hold the same opinions, they have not formed the same plans. It is the business of statesmanship to reach international agreements by well-considered conciliations.

Peace conferences always breed rows. Czar ALEXANDER was continually threatening to withdraw from the Congress of Vienna. He scolded the Emperor of Austria about METTERNICH, demanded that he be reproved and curbed. CASTLEREAGH was much objected to, and many titled personages were glad when he went home. Upon HARDENBERG, STEIN, and VON HUMBOLDT many black looks were cast because of the truly Prussian piggishness of their desire for the annexation of the greater part of Saxony. Vials of wrath were continually poured upon the head of TALLEYRAND, who triumphed over them all. At one time during the progress of the Conference at Paris, in 1898, the Spanish Commissioners packed up, declaring they would return at once to Madrid. The United States soothed their agitation by agreeing to pay to Spain $20,000,000, given, not in payment for the Philippines, as some have supposed, but to oil the creaking machinery of the negotiations. Count WITTE at Portsmouth, knowing that Japan could not long continue the war, that she must have peace, made threats of withdrawal from the Conference a part of his tactics, and thereby won many points for Russia, insomuch that the final treaty was looked upon as a triumph for him and his Government.

The reported threat or hint that the Conference may be transferred to some neutral capital because of the attitude of certain French officials and the tone of the French press is not to be taken seriously. Premier CLEMENCEAU'S interview expressed agreement with the proposals of the United States and Great Britain rather than dissent. The brilliant writers of the French press may now and then ruffle the sensibilities of the members of the Conference, but that would be a poor reason for clearing out of Paris. France has needs as well as views, she has suffered much by the war, she has been impoverished. She wants reparation. But it is probable that she will be able to secure a larger sum from Germany under Mr. WILSON'S plan than under the possibly sterner measures she may now favor. If Germany is to pay, she must be permitted to earn money for the payment. For another thing, France does not want to be put to the cost of maintaining a large army for defense against a possibly re-established and still hostile Germany. CLEMENCEAU gratefully takes note of Mr. WILSON'S assuring words on that point, and the establishment of the League of Nations should remove the danger and quiet her fears.

But the Conference ought to conclude a peace with Germany at the earliest possible moment. From delay in making peace danger is to be feared more than from any other source.

OUR NEGRO SOLDIERS.

In the Revolutionary War, in the War of 1812, in the Mexican and civil wars, and in the war with Spain, the American negro soldier always distinguished himself by bravery, fortitude, and loyalty, and, properly led, he has compared well with the white soldier. When more than 4,000 negro soldiers who had fought in France returned to the United States on Sunday the story of their gallantry in Flanders, in Champagne, and in the Argonne Forest was an old story retold. It would not be fair, of course, to compare the performance of the 92d Division with that of the 1st and 2d Regular Divisions, the 77th, the 27th, the 30th, or the 28th. These divisions, including National Guardsmen and National Army troops, saw more intense and more critical fighting, and their losses were, in consequence, greater; but in what the negro soldiers were called upon to do, whether individuals or units be considered, there was the same valor and invincible spirit. In the Champagne the 369th Regiment, attached to the 161st Division of the French Army, commanded by the Lion of the Argonne, one-armed General GOURAUD, showed its mettle in 191 days of campaigning. Says Major L'ESPERANCE:

> The heaviest fighting was on Sept. 26, when we went into action with twenty officers and 700 men in our battalion in the morning, and at the close we had seven officers and 150 men left. Our boys advanced steadily like seasoned veterans, and never lost a foot of ground they had taken or let a prisoner escape.

These negro soldiers had gone straight from a training camp near St. Nazaire to the battlefield. They had never been under fire before, and General GOURAUD was not the man to spare them. The honor fell to the 369th to be the first American contingent to reach the Rhine, at Blovelsheim, on Nov. 18, after a forced march from Thann, in Alsace. This "black regiment," a description that GEORGE H. BOKER immortalized in the most stirring of civil war verse, was identical with the old 15th New York, a regiment organized, in the face of opposition that now seems puerile, not long before the great war. It is worthy of note that most of the regimental officers of the 369th were negroes, although it used to be said that negroes must be led by white men to stand the ordeal of fire and to advance steadily. But the 369th stopped the Germans, who learned by bitter experience to class them with the dreaded French Colonials from Africa.

The old 15th should not, however, be singled out as meritorious beyond other negro regiments. The 370th, of whose 123 officers only three were white, and which was commanded by Colonel T. A. ROBERTS, a cavalryman of the Regular Army, also made a fine record. "I have been commended," says Colonel ROBERTS, "for the fighting qualities and general bearing of the men, who were actually over the Belgian border when the armistice was signed. One of my battalions was the most advanced unit of the French Army with which we were co-operating at the time."

The negro soldiers who returned home the other day have a great many decorations, French as well as American, to prove their title to the designation of first-class fighting men. The 1st Battalion of the 367th Infantry, "Buffaloes," enjoys the distinction of having won the Croix de Guerre for heroism in the drive on Metz, in which it received its baptism of fire. According to their opportunities, the American negro troops in France never failed to share the glory of battle with the French, or with their white American comrades. In all that makes the soldier, bravery, intelligence, endurance, and, particularly, good nature under hardship and privation, the negro soldier excels. He is never downhearted, and usually he is gay and full of humor. No American army would be complete without the familiar and historic negro troops.

THE SEAT OF POWER.

That propugnaculum of the Constitution, the Anti-Saloon League, has favored the Legislature with a bill for the enforcement of that prohibition which it has compelled this State to favor. There are little details of search, little encroachments upon foolish rights of person and property, so regarded, that a New Yorker of ancient and uninstructed days might well object to in this bill. The good, the trained, the observant contemporary citizen will object to nothing in it except that it does not come from a source as constitutionally formal as it is morally august.

The Anti-Saloon League is the maker of our laws, the director and interpreter of our Constitution, so far as we are permitted still to indulge in one. Why not recognize too obvious facts? Why not supplant a Legislature which is but the echo of the league, by the authentic, majestic, sole, and unaccountable boss of the State of New York, the Anti-Saloon League?

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY, who ought to know something about the Russian Revolution, says that "our greatest, deepest, most immediate need is the creation of conditions under which the Russian people will be able to convoke an all-Russian Constituent Assembly. Russia will never be quiet and satisfied" until that is done. A year ago, she says, the allies of Russia and the proved friends of the Russian people could have made this possible, but "the opportunity was lost."

The opportunity was lost partly because certain elements of public opinion in England and still more in America were persuaded that it would be illiberal to oppose the Bolshevist reign of terror, and partly because our Government feared the influence of Japan in an interallied expedition in Siberia. The action that was taken achieved the apparently impossible by bringing about almost all the evil results of all the courses that could have been taken. By seeming to make war against the Bolsheviki we incurred their hatred and the hatred of their sympathizers in other countries; by hitting softly we did no good to the greater part of Russia, and such districts as we did save from Bolshevist terrorism we are now about to give up. The Archangel expedition is very far from being successful, in the military or political sense; while not all the stories that have been told about it need to be believed, the mere fact that at last accounts there were only 1,200 Russians in the allied army shows that it made no great appeal to Russian sentiment. The Siberian expedition was kept weak for fear of Japan, and according to rumor is soon to be withdrawn, leaving our Russian friends defenseless. If there is anything in the rumor that the Omsk Government, thus deserted, will appeal to Japan alone, those who thought Japan would be too strong in an expedition of all the Allies may take what comfort they can from seeing Japan doing the whole work without any allied co-operation. It is hard to see what else they can do about it, for certainly the League of Nations is not going to begin by coercing the Russians into acceptance of Bolshevist rule.

SUFFRAGE FOR POLITICS.

With all respect to the poetical expressions of Mrs. CATT that the nation is "dishonored," and so on, by the temporary failure of the Senate to recommend the Suffrage Amendment to the Legislatures, the woman minority has won. Its triumph is but postponed. The high considerations of right that interject themselves every time into these sacred considerations of politics need not longer concern us. The thing is put practically, to a practical generation. The Democrats have blundered politically. The farther-seeing Republicans in the next Congress will take advantage of that mistake. To all the mysterious unknown world of "women," they will open, by the submission of the Federal Amendment, that opportunity of politics that some women wish.

The essentiality of the whole "movement," the gradual conquering by a small minority of the public, the degradation of an agitation, fifty years ago altruistic and genuine, couldn't be expressed better. Nobody cares whether it is to the advantage of the national polity to have woman suffrage or not. The point is: Who saw it first, Democrats or Republicans?

Millions of women on whom this privilege—for it is no "right"—has been foisted have yet to utter their opinion upon a change in their relations to the State as to which they have not been consulted. "Women" will do or think so and so. That is the assumption of the brave politicians of the Senate. Women! There is a multitude of women not represented and not vocal by the leaders of a minority.

The jelly-backed politicians will amuse themselves, according to their wont, with this great change in the fundamental law. Is it right? Is it wrong? Is it desirable? Foolish questions. Should each State determine for itself the political status of its women? Idiot inquiries. Was the Democratic or the Republican Party most congenial to the great "reform"? How many votes are there in it?

This is all, this is all that anything, apparently, amounts to. Even in the Southern States, which, before the passage of the Prohibition Amendment, might have been regarded by the unwary as the last stand of State rights, there was no united opposition. Their votes were divided. Their utmost opposition was but a trifle. They are not sincere or earnest about it. It is a matter of political finesse. The future of States and of a nation that regard these deep-lying problems as pawns of politics may well call for some thought.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Uncertainty Promptly Dissipated.

On the eve of the "general strike" in Seattle, the local labor paper, to which was intrusted the task of expressing the hopes, opinions, and determinations of the men who were gayly ordering their followers into idleness, contained an editorial article of which what is now seen to have been the most important passage read: "We are undertaking the most tremendous move ever made by labor in this country, which will lead no one knows where." The writer of the article evidently liked this expression, for he repeated it a few lines further along: "If the strike continues labor may feel led to avoid public suffering by reopening more and more activities under its own management, and that is why we say that we are starting on a road that leads no one knows where."

No previous occasion can be recalled when the starters of a "tremendous move" confessed thus frankly, or confessed at all, for that matter, their own utter ignorance of the destination at which its participants would arrive. But what the strike leaders did not know the estimable Mayor of Seattle promptly and correctly told them. Mr. HANSON'S name is not of Mayflower provenience, and his biographers do not claim that his is one of America's "old families," but he has demonstrated that his assimilation of American ideas is complete, and his treatment of "revolution" has excited enthusiastic approval all over the country from everybody who still thinks those ideas, on the whole, preferable to the ideas promulgated by Messrs. LENINE and TROTZKY.

Not being of the "parlor Socialist" type, Mr. HANSON has not been attracted to Bolshevism, and he is convinced that the United States can get along fairly well for a while longer without a Soviet Government. Evidently, also, he is not coddling any "vote," real or imaginary, with a view to re-election, and the result of the measures promptly taken by him was that, as in good American dialect he put it, "the revolution didn't even reach first base."

He Demands More Than Victory.

Proof of what a thoroughgoing and, as it were, continuous person the Mayor of Seattle is came from him after the "tremendous move" had arrived at a sudden quietude. He does not hold it enough that the general strike has failed, nor is he inclined to ignore the immediate past just because to do so would be for him a means of avoiding the trouble of taking action.

Instead, he announces that the men who "without reason, without cause" endeavored to overthrow the city government are not to be forgiven until they have demonstrated a decided change of mind, and until even those who by inactivity or lack of courage were indirectly responsible for the strike have been deposed from the positions they showed themselves incompetent to fill. His vigorous phrase is that "union labor must clean house," by which he means that it must cease to heed the dictates of its deadly enemy, the I. W. W.

They Don't Want Tourists Yet.

No country, in the recent past of "before the war" that now seems so remote, was more attractive than Italy to foreign visitors, and in none, probably, did so many people depend in part or whole for livelihood on the money spent by the peaceful army of strangers. Multitudes of Italians therefore must be awaiting with more than impatience for the resumption of the tide of tourist travel. That, however, is not to come soon, for the Italian Railway Directorate has issued a warning to all foreigners that not until the end of next year will it be judicious for anybody to come to Italy whose business is not of a more essential and necessary sort than sight-seeing.

In other words, the tourists are advised to keep away until the Italian railways have recovered from the confusion into which they were thrown by the war. Whether this prohibition, or inhibition, applies to tourists of the sort that traveled in automobiles owned by themselves or hired is not stated. They had come to form a class of considerable size, and their expenditures were large enough to make them welcome wherever they went. But as they are not told that they are wanted, probably they, too, should defer their accustomed visits for the present.

Proposing to Make a Mistake.

Undeterred by the prompt and vigorous protest against the abolition of service stripes that came, as soon as they heard of the plan, from the soldiers who are or have been abroad, the House Committee on Military Affairs has put in the Army Appropriation bill a section wholly doing away with these highly valued decorations.

In this very drastic action there is to be suspected an element of revenge or punishment directed against the men who objected to wearing white chevrons. Yet those men never asked more than that they should not be obliged to advertise the ill luck that kept them at home. They were quite willing that the performance of foreign service should be designated by a distinctive mark, and those who have earned that mark will make every effort to keep it.

Some of them are talking about wearing their gold chevrons, no matter what the War Department rules on the subject. But that, of course, is not really meant, or at any rate the thought of doing it will pass away with further deliberation on the soldier's duty to obey and the penalties of disobedience. The Federal legislators, however, would do well to think twice and even three times before they create another grievance for the Americans who have served abroad. The men are already quite sufficiently supplied with causes of complaint.

A Staten Island Subway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Five years ago George McAneny, then Chairman of the Transit Committee of the Board of Estimate, told a delegation of 300 Staten Islanders that the state of the city's finances prevented the building of a subway to Staten Island, but that the city ought to be able to connect Richmond Borough with the rest of the city in from six to eight years.

The people of Staten Island feel that the time has arrived for the city to undertake this enterprise, and with this in mind we have organized a Staten Island Subway Committee, with the slogan, "A subway to and through Staten Island."

We are quite convinced that Staten Island offers more than it asks. Not only have we paid over $3,000,000 into the City Treasury to help pay for the subways that are developing the other boroughs, but that do not touch Richmond, but we believe that we are offering the only real solution of the city's present financial plight.

The city's borrowing capacity is strictly limited by its assessed valuations and its income is measured by the same valuations. Increase these valuations, and the city will have power to borrow money for schools, piers, and other public improvements, and will have revenues to meet necessary expenses of government without increasing the tax rates. The assessments cannot be increased in the other boroughs and the tax rate cannot be made higher. But the assessments can be increased in Staten Island and the taxes to relieve real estate in the other boroughs can be collected there, if the city will give to the vast areas of Richmond Borough the added values that will come with a "subway to and through Staten Island."

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN.
Tompkinsville, S. I., Feb. 8, 1919.

LINCOLN—A RETROSPECT.

Time onward moves in swift and silent flight
Through skies of storm or sunlit azure hue
And brings new prospects and occasions new;
Each opening scene and landscape hold our sight
Until the past is oft forgotten quite.
Yet sometimes comes a day when in review
We see the stages we have journeyed through,
Like traveler pausing on a mountain height.
And such a time and place have come today
As now we backward turn unto the Past;
To one great name new honors now we pay,
For his is one whose fame has grown so vast
No land on earth presents to it a bar—
One of the greatest in Time's calendar!

Born 'neath the light of glowing Southern stars,
And nurtured on the Western prairies green,
Whose vastness passed into his soul serene
And freed it from all littleness that mars,
'Twas his to break for aye the iron bars
That held a race in bondage, servile, mean!
And freedom's champion in him was seen,
Who vanquished wrong, but fell beneath its scars!

O Lincoln! high in thee was shrined a soul
Brave, tender, loving, true, serene, and strong,
With a heroic will 'neath stern control,
Valiant and dauntless still against all wrong!
Our land you made one of real liberty,
And nations yet unborn will reverence thee!

H. T. SUDDUTH.

READY TO PASS TAX BILL TODAY

Simmons Intimates Big Interests Joined in Propaganda to Defeat Measure.

STORM OVER CAMPAIGN TAX

Thomas Alleges Bipartisan Plot to Eliminate Provision—Defeat of Postal Zone Reform.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Final action on the War Revenue bill was delayed today in the Senate by an acrid debate in which Senator SIMMONS, Chairman of the Finance Committee, intimated that a propaganda had been organized by some of the big corporate interests to defeat the measure, and Senator THOMAS, Democrat, of Colorado, brought forward again the question of placing a tax of 100 per cent. on campaign contributions in excess of $500, alleging that what amounted to a plot had been entered into secretly by a number of Republican and Democratic Senators to exclude such a provision from the bill and that they had succeeded.

The fact that the House conferees had demanded the rejection of the Senate proposal to abolish the present zone system for second class mail matter also featured the debate. Senator SIMMONS said the attitude of the House conferees in conference had at times amounted to coercion, and joined with Senator PENROSE in asserting that, while the direct threat had not been made, the Senate conferees had been given to understand that insistence on the part of the Senate conferees for lower second class postage rates would mean the defeat of all efforts to pass a new revenue law.

"The old zone system," said Mr. SIMMONS, "was restored in conference under pressure which amounted almost to coercion. We had two votes in the Senate, both of which showed a majority of the Senators opposed to it. From the very beginning, however, the House was just as much wedded to the system. The matter was up for discussion almost every day, and from the very beginning we were given to understand that the zone system had to remain, and that, whatever else happened, there could be no reform in this matter."

Passage Vote Reconsidered.

A move which might have resulted in shutting off all debate was taken immediately after the reading of the conference report on the bill. With Senator MCKELLAR in the chair, a request was made from the Democratic side for the calling of a quorum. The roll call was taken, the quorum secured, and a motion put to a viva voce vote by Mr. MCKELLAR that the bill be adopted. Before Mr. SIMMONS could object the vote was taken and the bill declared adopted. Mr. SIMMONS, however, asked for and obtained unanimous consent to reconsider.

Senator PENROSE, who had charge for the Republican side, and Senator SMOOT both protested against any effort to rush matters. Mr. SIMMONS abandoned an effort to get a night session when it became apparent that a quorum would not be present, and at 5 o'clock a recess was declared until tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. The chances are that a vote will be taken some time tomorrow, and that the bill will be adopted, but developments overnight may change this situation. Senators who raised objections, both Republicans and Democrats, indicated that they would vote for the adoption of the measure.

Mr. SIMMONS, in his opening address, said that the conference report was in effect a victory for the Senate conferees, just as Mr. KITCHIN, in his statement to the House, claimed a victory, in principle of taxation at least, for the House conferees. A great part of Mr. SIMMONS'S statement was confined to assertions that the propaganda which he alleged had been organized to defeat the bill was possible only because the business interests did not understand the provisions of the legislation and had depended upon perfunctory reports in the newspapers.

He said that, should the bill be defeated and the present law continued in effect, large corporations, as a result of the lack of provisions in the present law concerning amortization, obsolescence and the shrinkage of inventories, would find themselves no better off, despite the lower tax rates.

Tax on Campaign Contributions.

Senator THOMAS brought up the matter of a tax on campaign contributions after protesting against the provision taxing the salaries of the President and the Federal Justices, which he held to be unconstitutional. Mr. SIMMONS had reported that an ugly state of mind had been exhibited by some of the conference members over the question of campaign contributions, and that the Senate conferees had refused to concur in the proposal to assess the 100 per cent. tax only on contributions in the future. A poll had then been taken among the Republican and Democratic Senators as to their attitude, Mr. SIMMONS said, and it showed that its elimination from the bill was assured. The conferees had feared endless delay and perhaps the defeat of the bill if it was retained in the form approved by the House conferees, and it was rejected.

Upon being questioned, Mr. SIMMONS said that Senator SWANSON of Virginia took the poll on the Democratic side of the Senate, but did not name the Republican who had made a canvass among the Senators of the Republican faith.

Mr. THOMAS said he had felt from the first that the proposed 100 per cent. tax on campaign contributions would be killed by the conferees, despite the fact that a majority of the Senators last September had voted to include it in the proposed revenue law. The proposed tax, which he fathered, he said, would prevent the collection of huge campaign funds, and he had heard that the Chairman of the Republican National Committee had come to Washington, while the matter was being discussed by the conferees, to fight it. He had also heard, he said, that the Democratic leaders of the Senate were opposed to it.

"By joint Republican and Democratic action this amendment, which I believe would go far to purify elections in America, has been slaughtered," said Mr. THOMAS.

Tilt Over Profits Taxes.

Senator SIMMONS got into a tilt with Senators KELLOGG and SMOOT, Republicans, over the fact that the 8 per cent. war profits tax for the taxable year 1919 had been extended only to contracts with the Government made between April 6, 1917, when America entered the war, and Nov. 11, 1918, when the armistice was signed.

Mr. KELLOGG and Mr. SMOOT believed that if such a tax was to be imposed during the next year on Government contracts it should be imposed also on private contracts, on which, they held, profits were sometimes made in excess of the profits obtained from Government contracts. To this Mr. SIMMONS did not agree.

Mr. SIMMONS intimated that many corporate interests holding war contracts had conducted an organized effort through propaganda to defeat the proposed legislation. Those who were fighting the legislation, he said, were doing so under a misapprehension and had overlooked the true meaning of the relief provisions. He said that these men were writing to Senators and using other means in an attempt to obstruct passage of the bill.

INSTALMENT PLAN CUTS TAX

Balance Lent on Call an Economy to Big Taxpayers.

Wall Street discovered yesterday that a considerable economy could be effected by paying large income taxes on the installment plan. According to the regulations providing for the payment of the tax, each person having a taxable income must make a return of the amount he computes his tax to be on or before March 15. On that date also he may pay the full amount of the tax, or he may pay the first installment of one-quarter of the full amount, paying the balance, if he elects so to do, in three other equal installments on June 15, Sept. 15, and Dec. 15. But if the tax amounts to what Wall Street regards as real money, one-quarter of it may be paid on March 15 and the balance may be lent on call, or in any other way, for the next three months, and the taxpayer pocket the interest.

On June 15 the second installment, or half the tax, is paid and the other half may be put out at interest for the three months ended Sept. 15. On that date the third installment, or three-quarters of the tax, is paid and the balance of the tax may be put out at interest for the three months ending Dec. 15. It was said by the head of one of the big Wall Street banking houses yesterday that it could be assumed that money thus lent would bring 6 per cent.

If the income tax of a corporation, copartnership, or individual is $100,000, and assuming that 6 per cent. could be realized on the money, paying the tax on the installment plan would work out as follows: On March 15 the taxpayer turns into the office of the Internal Revenue Collector of his district $25,000. On the same day he lends the balance of the tax, $75,000, for three months at 6 per cent. On June 15, he collects the principal and the interest, amounting to $1,125. He then pays to the Revenue Collector the second installment of $25,000, and lends the balance of the tax, or $50,000, for the three months ended Sept. 15, getting an interest return of $750. On Sept. 15 he will have paid three-quarters of the tax, or $75,000, lending on the same day $25,000, on which he will receive an interest return of $375, which will end his interest profits, because he will have to pay the balance of the tax on Dec. 15. But in the course of the three quarters, the payer, on the installment plan, of an income tax of $100,000, will have netted in interest $2,250.

By the same procedure a corporation, copartnership, or individual, with a taxable income of $50,000, will receive an interest return of $1,125; one with a taxable income of $200,000 would net $4,500; one with an income of $500,000, $11,250, and one with a million-dollar taxable income, $22,500. This, of course, is on the assumption that only the normal tax would be collected on incomes of the amounts mentioned. But, even after the payment of the 6 per cent. portion of the tax, the 12 per cent. portion and the surtax the individual would make money by paying the tax on the installment plan, and so would many corporations and copartnerships.

It was said yesterday by one of the revenue collecting experts that there was no doubt that the Department of Internal Revenue would hold that persons with small taxable incomes might make deductions for reasonable expenses incurred in the prosecution of their business or profession. For instance, a man whose business or profession requires him to make daily rounds of the city in which he lives, thus entailing the payment of an unusual amount in car fares, or in case of great haste taxicab fares, would be entitled to deduct from his taxable income the amounts so paid. If the Internal Revenue Department so holds, it will materially reduce the taxable incomes of a large class of solicitors and agents.

A corporation, with an income tax due last June, sent a check yesterday to William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second New York District, for $2,883,515.39, which included the amount of the tax when due, a 5 per cent. penalty, and interest charges at the rate of 1 per cent. a month for the time the tax was overdue. Accountants in the Collector's office found that the taxpayer had overpaid to the amount of $8,682.91. The mistake was made, Collector EDWARDS explained, through the mistaken notion of the taxpayer that, where the penalty is imposed, the penalty is subject also to the monthly interest charge of 1 per cent. That, he said, is not true, although it is a mistake that is frequently made.

WILLIAMS INQUIRY SECRET.

Senate Committee Reverses Itself Upon Demand of Bankers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Plans for open hearings on the renomination of John Skelton Williams as Controller of the Currency were abandoned today by the Senate Banking Committee over protests of Mr. Williams's friends, after the first witness, Wade Cooper, President of the Union Savings Bank of Washington, had begun a statement to the effect that the Controller was attempting to "terrify" the bankers of the country to prevent them from appearing in opposition to his confirmation.

Senator MCLEAN, of Connecticut, Republican, insisted that the doors be closed, declaring there was a general feeling among certain bankers that if they appeared before the committee "there will be reprisals." He said he wanted to get at the facts, and the best way was to hold executive sessions.

Senator HOLLIS, of New Hampshire, Democrat, urged that the open hearings be continued, saying that Mr. WILLIAMS "wanted the full light of day on this whole thing," and that the fight against confirmation was getting tremendously magnified. Mr. WILLIAMS himself was present and told the committee he did not oppose open sessions.

The committee, which had voted 5 to 4 for open hearings, reversed its action by a similar vote on motion of Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, Republican.

Mr. COOPER told the committee he would prefer, because of the interests of clients of his banks, to make his statement behind closed doors.

REJOINS ON FORCED LABOR.

Jouhaux Tells of German Wrongs in a Discussion at Berne.

BERNE, Feb. 10.—The International Trades Union Congress, which has been meeting here simultaneously with the International Socialist Conference, adjourned today after deciding to meet again in May at a place to be selected later.

The last question discussed was a demand by Herr SCHNEEBERGER, a German delegate, to know whether the French and English delegates were prepared to condemn the employment of German prisoners on forced labor and the maintenance of the blockade.

Leon JOUHAUX, a French delegate and President of the French Labor Federation, in reply, said that it was impossible to admit the principle of forced labor or forced famine. However, he added, the deportations by the Germans from Belgium and Northern France and the treatment of Russian prisoners after the treaty of Brest-Litovsk made it difficult for his party to intervene with the French Government.

TURKISH TRIALS BEGIN.

Governor of Diarbekir First to be Arraigned for Massacres.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The trial of those responsible for the Armenian massacres by the Turks has begun in Constantinople. The leader of the Turkish officials being tried at present is Kelmal Bey, Governor of Diarbekir.

The prosecutor, in opening the trial, said it was necessary to punish the authors of the massacres which had filled the whole world with a feeling of horror.

DR. BUTLER ASSAILS WILSON'S POLICIES

Says American People Are Tired of Rhetoric and Demand Plain Speaking.

RAPS BOLSHEVIST PARLEY

War Won Despite Incapacity of Many in Official Power, He Declares at Paterson.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 11.—Addressing the guests at the Lincoln Day dinner held here tonight under the auspices of the Republican County Committee of Passaic County, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, criticised the Wilson Administration and the proceedings of the American delegates at the Peace Conference. Dr. Butler said the recent congressional elections indicated that a large majority of the American people looked to the Republican Party for leadership.

"The handwriting is on the wall," said Dr. Butler. "The next President of the United States will be a Republican, and he will have behind him a united Republican Party, eager to solve the new questions in a spirit of justice and of human sympathy, and determined to protect the foundations of the American Republic against all enemies, whether they be the Central Powers and their allies without, or the anarchists, Bolsheviki and enemies of liberty and social order within."

The speaker declared the American people were tired of politics given over to rhetoric and phrase-making, and that they demand plain speaking and not fine words, definite policies and not platitudes. Turning to a discussion of the war, he said:

Won Despite Incapacity.

"The decisive part played in the final stage of the war by the fighting forces of America on land and on sea, was directly due to the resourcefulness, the capacity, the intelligence, and the patriotism of the American people, and was in spite of the shortcomings, the extravagance, the quarrels, and the incapacity of many of those who were in conspicuous posts of official power and responsibility."

The future world position of America, Dr. Butler asserted, must be that of brother and friend, not that of guardian or attempted ruler. He said that the country will have enough to do in minding its own business, that the Republican Party will insist that the new organization of the world be "a society of nations and not a society without nations," adding:

"It will strive constantly to strengthen and to protect the integrity and the freedom of action of America in order that America, tied down by no vain and empty formulas, may have more to give in service to other peoples and in cooperation with them. The Republican Party will insist that the fruits of the war be not lost or traded away; that insidious German propaganda be not listened to, and that the manifest attempts to create discord between America, on the one hand, and France, Great Britain, and Italy, as well as with the new nations of the Czechoslovaks and the Poles, on the other, shall not be permitted to succeed. We do not propose that a war which has been won by arms shall be lost by words.

Disappointment Among Republicans.

"There is grave disappointment among Republicans that the American delegation to the Peace Conference was not made more representative of the international knowledge, the international experience, and the international statesmanship of our country. There is grave disappointment, too, that the terms of peace with the Central Powers were not quickly and speedily arrived at, announced and enforced, as they might easily have been in accordance with the convincing formula uttered by the statesmen of France early in the war, namely: Reparation, restitution, security.

A contrary course has been followed and the results are already seen to be unhappy, he said.

"The fulsome adulation and flattery of the newspaper dispatches, so repugnant to right-thinking Americans, reveal little and conceal much. These dispatches contradict each other not only on successive days but on the same day, and no one in America, despite the loud propfestations of open diplomacy, has any clear or accurate idea of what the American delegation is pressing upon the Peace Conference or how it is being received. Just as the autocratic and criminal government of the Bolsheviki in Russia seemed to be tottering to its fall, its leaders, with their hands still dripping with the blood of their victims, were actually invited to confer with representatives of free and liberty-loving peoples!

"To desert the people of Russia now is an act of astounding folly and ingratitude. The only gainers will be the Germans. To strain at gnats like Huerta and William of Hohenzollern, and to swallow camels like Lenine and Trotzky is a curious proceeding.

Assails Herron Appointment.

"But once a conference had been determined upon, surely there could have been found among the 100,000,000 of Americans some man or woman of honor, of untarnished reputation and with a record for public service who could have borne the credentials of the Government of the United States without soiling or discrediting them. But the appointment actually made has affronted out decent

WILL HONOR LINCOLN IN VICTORY SERVICES

Martyred President's Birthday Anniversary to be Widely Observed Here.

BIG SING IN BRYANT PARK

Soldiers, Sailors, and Boy and Girl Scouts to Join in Some of Celebrations.

The one hundred and tenth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln will be observed more widely in New York today, perhaps, than for some years. As has been the case on all recent holidays, the winning of the war will give to the exercises commemorating the martyred President a tinge of rejoicing that so many of the ideals for which his life stood seem about to be realized in world-wide application.

Similarities of character and in devotion to public duty between Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt have been pointed out by many speakers who have talked of the Colonel's death and many of those who will take part in the Lincoln anniversary services will pay tribute to Colonel Roosevelt as well. Soldiers and sailors are to be specially welcomed at the various patriotic exercises and in some instances the celebration will take the form of entertainment for them exclusively.

Under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service it is hoped to have the largest community sing yet arranged in this city in Bryant Park this afternoon. Five thousand Boy Scouts will gather there with their own band and that from the U. S. S. Recruit and many older men in uniform are expected to join with them. In addition to the songs, the boys will stage a ceremony representing the merging of various nationalities into America.

Wounded officers of the American and allied services participated last night in a Lincoln's Birthday dance and supper in the Hotel Plaza for the benefit of Lafayette House, the Red Cross convalescent home at 112 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Mrs. Vincent Astor and Mrs. Harold Irving Pratt have arranged a program of music and vaudeville at the Y. M. C. A. Victory Hut in Battery Park, starting at 6:30 o'clock this evening. There will be a band concert, followed by a program of variety acts.

The League of Foreign Born Citizens will give a unique entertainment at its Yorkville Branch, 407 East Seventy-third Street, the musical features being followed by a playlet in English, acted by members of the naturalization class.

William H. Van Benschoten will talk on Theodore Roosevelt at a Lincoln celebration at the Jefferson Park Italian Methodist Church this evening. Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts will participate in the exercises.

Many Lincoln Day meetings will be held throughout the country under the auspices of the National Security League. In addition to celebrations organized by the league through its branches, various gatherings under their auspices will be addressed by speakers furnished by the league's Speakers' Bureau.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis will talk for the Security League at a Lincoln mass meeting in Rochester, N. Y. Among the meetings in this city to be addressed by league speakers are: Barnard College, in co-operation with the Y. M. C. A. War Council, Jonas Lippman, editor of The Voice of Alsace-Lorraine; Jewish Centre, East Eighty-sixth Street, E. C. Baldwin; Educational Alliance, East Broadway, Joseph T. Cashman; Public School 109, Brooklyn, Dr. George Egbert.

The Women's Republican Club luncheon at 2 o'clock this afternoon will be divided in its patriotic features between commemoration of Lincoln and tributes to Colonel Roosevelt. James M. Beck, Judge John R. Davies, and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., will be among the speakers. Mrs. Roosevelt will talk about American canteen work in France.

LEAVENWORTH INQUIRY ON.

Gen. Williams Investigating Trouble at Disciplinary Barracks.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 11.—A secret investigation under the apparent supervision of Secretary Baker is under way at the disciplinary barracks here. Grievances of the military prisoners, including conscientious objectors, the cause of the recent fire in the Quartermaster's depot, and insubordination of the prisoners are o be investigaed.

Brig. Gen. H. O. Williams of he Inspector General's Department, is here in charge of the investigation. The proceedings are behind closed doors, and General Williams refuses to tell the purpose of his visit.

General Williams is the officer who was sent to Camp Funston under War Department orders to investigate the charges of mistreatmen of religious objectors in connection with the discharge of Majors White and Taussig.

The Army Prison Strike
AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Industrial unrest penetrated the stone walls of the United States Disciplinary Barracks the week before last.

A dramatic story of the demands of the 2,300 prisoners, the spread of the strike, and the success of democratic, non-military methods in preventing a bloody result.

By Winthrop D. Lane of the Survey Staff who witnessed the uprising.

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COMPLAINS OF ENGLEKEN.

Benet Says Former Federal Official Can Be Proved Disloyal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Ex-United States Senator Benet of South Carolina appeared before the Senate Committee on Propaganda this morning and made a request in his own and ex-Governor Manning's name that an investigation be made by the committee of the activities of J. F. H. von Engleken, ex-President of the Farm Loan Bank of Columbia, S. C. Von Engleken is an American citizen well known in Washington, and is married into a prominent family. He has denied that he has ever been guilty of disloyalty or pro-Germanism, and Secretary of War Baker has stated that an investigation exonerated him of suspicion along those lines.

"This matter," said Senator Benet to the committee, "came up in May or June last, when Governor Manning and the South Carolina Council of National Defense notified the Government that von Engleken was under suspicion of disloyalty and pro-Germanism. He was then President of the Farm Loan Bank in Columbia. On Nov. 16 last we were informed that Secretary McAdoo informed the President that he thought it would be an act of justice to write von Engleken a letter saying that there was nothing against his record. Such a letter, I am informed, was written.

"The Governor and myself feel that von Engleken is disloyal and that we can prove it by affidavits, and we think that this committee should find out what influences, if any, were responsible for the course taken in the matter. After our complaint was filed, von Engleken was taken from Columbia and given a much more responsible position in another part of the country as General Agent of Farm Loan Banks.

"The affidavits in question are that von Engleken justified the sinking of the Lusitania, claimed we entered the war at the behest of Morgan and Rockefeller, who forced Wilson to make war, denounced the stories of German atrocities as false, justified the sinking of any and all ships, no matter who was on board, and was violent and profane in discussing the case of the murdered English nurse, Miss Cavell. I am also informed that he refused to aid the Red Cross. Governor Manning will appear before you whenever called. So will I and Mr. Coker, head of our Council of Defense."

The committee voted to ask the Secretary of the Treasury for the records in the case. It is said that von Engleken, who is now in the North, has been asked to appear before the committee.

JELLICOE TELLS SECRETS.

Kitchener's Ship Sunk by Mine, Admiral's Book Discloses.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A book written by Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, the former commander of the British Grand Fleet, which will appear tomorrow, gives the cause of the sinking of the British cruiser Hampshire, on which Lord Kitchener lost his life. Admiral Jellicoe explains that the Hampshire struck a German moored mine, which had been laid by a submarine.

The book contains revelations of British unpreparedness at the beginning of the war. The Grand Fleet had to run out of harbor several times because submarines were reported inside.

Admiral Jellicoe says he avoided night action with his big ships off Jutland because the British searchlights and fire controls were defective. He recommends a greater superiority of all classes of vessels than in 1914.

Walsh as Public Works Deputy.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The appointment of Edward S. Walsh of Brooklyn as Deputy Superintendent of Public Works was announced today.

Mr. Walsh is Chairman of Canal Committees of several commercial organizations, including the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. The salary is $3,500 a year.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. O'Connor of 326 West Seventy-first Street, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Adele O'Connor, to William Kimbel Mehlbach, son of Mrs. Elizabeth K. Mehlbach and the late William C. C. Mehlbach.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Reading of Weehawken, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Isabel Malvina Reading, to Lieutenant David Neilson Bulloch, U. S. A. Lieutenant Bulloch is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. William Bulloch of Englishtown, N. J., and is a graduate of Rutgers College.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cunneen of New Rochelle, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie Cecelia Cunneen, to Sergeant Edward A. New, who is with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Miss Cunneen is a niece of the late John C. Cunneen, formerly Attorney General of this State.

Miss Riker to Wed Lieut. W. S. Davis

The engagement is announced of Miss Frances Townsend Riker, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Riker of 206 Madison Avenue, and a graddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Townsend, to Lieutenant William Shippen Davis, U. S. A., F. A., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Howland Davis of 204 Madison Avenue, and a brother of Lieutenant Howland S. Davis and Lieutenant Wendell Davis. Miss Riker made her début several years ago, and is a member of the Junior League. She is a niece of Mrs. J. Amory Haskell, John J. Riker, Mrs. James Remsen Strong, and Andrew L. Riker. Miss Audrey Riker is her sister.

Lieut. Earle Marries Miss Lowndes.

Lieutenant Edward Meade Earle, Air Service, U. S. A., formerly Professor of Economics at Columbia, a son of Mrs. Helen M. Earle of 410 West 115th Street, and Miss Beatrice Lowndes of Mount Vernon, N. Y., were married at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, by the Rev. Paul Kemp of Haverstraw. The bride was attended by Miss Dorothy Mullett of Mount Vernon, and René Wormser was the best man. Lieutenant Earle and his bride have gone to California on their wedding trip.

Betrothed to Lieut. Drew, Aviator.

Lieutenant Charles W. Drew of the 13th Aero Squadron, who was captured by the Germans last September near Metz, is engaged to Miss Bessie May Baldwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lowell V. Baldwin of West Orange, N. J., who have just made the announcement. Lieutenant Drew was captured after being wounded and narrowly escaping death, as his plane fell more than 4,000 feet before he recovered consciousness, after which he made a safe landing.

IN a way, we have all the business we want, yet we want all the worth-while business to be had, just as you do. We have room for a few more Advertisers who seek a really Exceptional Selling Service.

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FOUR TRANSPORTS BRING 11,000 TROOPS

Leviathan Here with 9,000, Including 2,132 Wounded and 6,000 Negro Soldiers.

MANY NURSES ARE BACK

Major General Rogers, Quartermaster General, and Other High Officers Return.

Four transports arrived yesterday from France with 11,000 troops, 110 nurses, and nearly 100 naval officers from the sea plane bases on the other side.

The police boat Patrol with the Welcome Committee on board was kept busy from early morning, when the Italian transport Duca Degli Abruzzi hove in sight with 1,400 troops on board, until nearly sunset, when the giant United States transport Leviathan steamed through Quarantine to Hoboken, where she docked with more than 9,000 officers and men on her decks, including about 6,000 negro troops belonging to the 371st and 372d Infantry Regiments, and the headquarters and medical detachments and Companies H, I, K, L, and M of the 368th Regiment.

They were greeted by friends who went down the bay to meet them on the steamboat Correction. The Leviathan also brought 2,132 sick and wounded. Only the casual officers were permitted to land from the transport last night. Three of the colored soldiers died on the voyage of pneumonia.

Among the senior officers on board was Major Gen. Peter E. Traub, who commanded the 41st Division. He was accompanied by his staff of thirty-four officers and sixty-eight men, and said that the rest of the division was on the high seas now and would probably go to Camp Dix. General Traub said the 41st Division probably contained more men wearing wound stripes and decorations than any other division in the service.

Other Generals on board were Major Gen. H. W. Rogers, Quartermaster General of the United States Army; Brig. Gen. John F. Madden, and Lieut. Col. Emile M. A. Taufflieb of the French Army, who has come here to see his wife, who was an American. There were also the 82d Infantry Brigade Headquarters of three officers and sixteen men under Brig. Gen. Ellery Vollraith, and the 163d Infantry Headquarters of nine officers and 250 men.

Local Nurses Return.

The Duca Degli Abruzzi had 1,648 troops from Marseilles, including the complete personnel of the 46th Regiment of United States Coast Artillery, forty-nine officers and 1,372 men, 150 casuals and a detachment of the 164th Field Hospital. The Passadena, from Bordeaux, had one officer and twenty-three men of Casualty Company 25, and eight casual officers.

On the transport Metapan from Bordeaux were several casual officers and nurses. One of their units was bombed twice and had been cited for bravery under fire. The nurses were from the Presbyterian Hospital unit in France and went abroad in May, 1917, when they established a base hospital at Etretat with 3,000 beds.

In July last year twenty-two of the nurses were taken from the unit and attached to the 42d Division of the First Army, with which they saw service at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, Champagne, and Argonne Forest. They were withdrawn out of their hospital at Château-Thierry on July 15, when two of the patients were killed.

Negro Regiment Cited.

The 371st and 372d Regiments (colored) of the 93d Division, who arrived on the Leviathan, were brigaded with the French in battles at Avrecourt, Verdun, and in the Champagne during the September offensive. The 371st captured forty-seven machine guns, eight trench engines, three 77s, a munition depot, and a quantity of stores, and shot down three German planes between Sept. 28 and Oct. 6. Later the regiment went into the Vosges.

It was honored with a citation from the French high command, the colors were decorated with the Croix de Guerre. Eighty-nine crosses of war were given the regiment and twenty-one D. S. C.'s.

There were only ten severely wounded men on the Leviathan, among them Private James Hamilton, of Austin, Tex., who had lost both legs. He said that tomorrow was his birthday and added that he received his injuries in the Argonne from heavy machine gun fire. There were a number of men from the old 69th Regiment who had been wounded and whose homes are in New York or vicinity.

CONFER ON DEMOBILIZATION

Col. McAndrews Explains Situation to Governor's Commission.

The Governor's Reconstruction Commission yesterday continued its investigation into the problem of demobilization. Colonel T. R. McAndrews of the Operations Division of the General Staff, who is in charge of the Overseas Demobilization and Troop Movement Section, explained the obstacles in the way of making any drastic changes in the present procedure. He made several suggestions, however, which may bring some relief. It may be possible, he said, with enabling legislation, to give the men nontransferable warrants to their homes and thus obviate the possibility of the tickets being sold. In the Spring, he added, several tent camps which are unavailable now may be opened and thus provide demobilization points nearer to the men's homes. Finally, the Colonel wishes to have any cases of men being demobilized at camps other than those nearest home reported to him immediately for action.

According to Colonel McAndrews, any discharged soldiers in New York, whose homes are at a distance, and are thus crowding the labor market here unnecessarily, are here for one of three reasons: They have come back from distant demobilization camps, or they originally enlisted in New York, or they have been demobilized contrary to orders.

He also gave the following information:

"While strict orders have been given to demobilize men only at the camp nearest to the men's homes, it is a fact that in New England and in the far West there are comparatively few camps, while in the South there are a number which are not being used to any extent. Some of the camps in the West have been turned over to the Medical Corps and cannot be used for demobilization. Moreover, tent camps, such as Ethan Allen, in New York State, cannot be put to use until the weather moderates. During February and March the number of men returning from France will diminish, owing to the lack of shipping facilities. However, 360,000 will pass through New York during that time.

"There are almost insuperable obstacles in the way of demobilization through draft boards. Two methods have been proposed. Men might be sent to the demobilization camps to be examined and discharged there. They could then be sent to the local draft board to be paid off. This would be clearly illegal. The other method would be to send the men directly from the debarkation camp to the draft board, there to be examined and discharged. This would involve the boarding and lodging of the soldier, the maintenance of a medical staff, and the maintenance of an office staff which would make the securing of adequate accommodations almost impossible and the overhead expense prohibitive. Furthermore, it would be practically impossible to get the people to do the work under the present circumstances."

So many different reports have been given the Reconstruction Commission as to the actual unemployment situation in New York that the commission has determined, with the help of the military authorities, to make an investigation which will reveal the facts. The commission states that its inquiry into the situation in Buffalo shows that city is prepared to spend $18,900,000 for public works immediately, and that of this amount $8,000,000 will go for schools.

The Committee on Food Production and Distribution will meet at Ithaca tomorrow, this being Farmers' Week.

AGAINST 'SERVICE BUTTONS'

Camp Dix Paper Hopes All Unauthorized Emblems Will Be Forbidden.

The Camp Dix Times, a weekly newspaper edited and published by the men stationed at Camp Dix, N. J., in a leading editorial this week, protests against a movement started by a newspaper in New York for the distribution of service buttons to men discharged from the army and the navy, which are to be worn on their civilian clothes and which will indicate the length and the nature of their service. This paper asked The Camp Dix Times to further the movement, and in reply the soldiers' paper says:

"There is the button for six months' overseas service. This is an enameled red, white, and blue effect, with a gold chevron and the letters A. E. F. If fortune kept you in the stirring scenes of home cantonments, you are entitled to a similar button, minus the gold chevron, and the letters U. S. A. substituted for A. E. F. A similar scheme with inverted chevrons is carried out for sailors.

"This paper cannot condemn too strongly the perpetuating of invidious distinctions among ex-soldiers. To the plea of the enterprising New York newspaper for 'all the publicity possible in connection with these chevron buttons,' we urge all our readers steadfastly to ignore upon discharge all these unauthorized insignia, and in this case 'stigma.'

"It is greatly to be hoped that a grateful Government will legislate all such unauthorized buttons off the lapels of America's citizen soldiers. If we are to wear any token of our service, may it be some common symbol. Let it not attempt to evaluate service rendered, nor brand the unfortunate for the rest of their natural lives."

CUNARD DIRECTOR RETURNS

Sir Ashley Sparks Says Great Britain and U. S. Share the Seas.

Sir Ashley Sparks, director and general manager of the Cunard Line in the United States and Canada, returned yesterday on the liner Carmania from a visit to England, where he said he had rid himself of his Government appointment as head of the British Ministry of Shipping and also conferred with the Directors on the plans for developing the passenger and freight trade of the company in all parts of the world.

In regard to the return of American troops, he said that it is the policy of the British Government to give every possible berth to American soldiers; but the fact must not be lost sight of that over here there is only one problem, whereas in England every dominion and ally is looking for troopships. Practically no passenger ships were built during the war, while the number destroyed by submarines was very large, he said.

"My view," Sir Ashley continued, "which is supported by shipping men on the other side, is that all transportation on the sea is now a joint affair of Great Britain and the United States and will be worked out in that spirit. We recognize the United States as the other person on the sea. The recent drop in freight rates all over the world is all in the interest of a normal resumption of international commerce.

"For the Cunard Line we have mapped out a ten-year agreement, and the type of ship to be built in future will be that of an improved Tuscania and Franconia.

"The one dark cloud abroad is the attitude of labor, which is rather disposed to make trouble and in fact to do anything but work. But this is a natural reaction from the strenuous times they have been through, and the many strikes are said not to have the support of the labor leaders, but to be the result of certain disaffected persons working in the interest of Bolshevism. The authorities seem to have decided not to interfere until it is seen what their leaders can do with the men."

TANK SHIP IN DISTRESS.

The J. M. Guffey, Off Cape Race, Sends Call for Help.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 11.—A wireless call saying the American oil tank steamship J. M. Guffey was taking water in the forehold and was sending out S O S calls was intercepted here today. The vessel was off Cape Race. The tanker, which is owned by the Gulf Refining Company, sailed from Inverness, Scotland, on Jan. 24 for Hampton Roads, Va.

The message also said that the Guffey's steering gear was disabled. The position given, latitude 48.35 North, longitude 48.15 West, would place the tanker over 200 miles southeast of Cape Race.

No further word had been received today from the American tank steamer Communipaw, reported in trouble last night. The American coast guard steamer Tallapoosa was sent from here to the assistance of the Communipaw.

Robert Pringle, Grain Operator.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 11.—Robert Pringle, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died today at Altadena, near Pasadena, Cal. No man in the grain trade ever had more friends than "Bob" Pringle. He was a favorite on the Board of Trade and at the Chicago Athletic Association, where he spent most of his time.

He made $1,000,000 in corn more than ten years ago and sank much of it in Alaska mines and other Western ventures, but in the last five years he retrieved his fortune. It was nothing for him to buy or sell 1,000,000 bushels of corn at a time, with only one word or a motion of his hand.

Mr. Pringle was born in Seaforth, Ont., in 1836. He came to Chicago in 1881.

REAR ADMIRAL HOOD DIES IN ANNAPOLIS

Retired Veteran Was a Lieutenant on the Battleship Maine When Blown Up.

URGED LARGE NAVY IN 1913

As Member of General Board He Set Forth Policy Which He Considered Would Guarantee Peace.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 11.—Rear Admiral John Hood, U. S. A., retired, died at the Naval Hospital here today of Bright's disease. Admiral Hood had made his home in Annapolis since his retirement.

Admiral Hood was born in Florence, Ala., fifty-nine years ago, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1879 with second honors in his class. He was commissioned a midshipman June 10, 1890, and was promoted from one rank to another until he became a Rear Admiral Aug. 29, 1916. He was wrecked with the Kearsarge Feb. 21, 1894, and was a Lieutenant on the Maine when she was blown up Feb. 15, 1898. Admiral Hood commanded the Hawk during the Spanish-American war, carried information of the arrival of the Spanish squadron off Santiago to the commander of the Flying Squadron at Cienfuegos, and delivered orders for him to proceed to Santiago, May 23, 1898.

Admiral Hood made the survey for the Pacific cable in 1899-1900 and prepared the data and charts by which the cable was laid. He was Commander of the Elcano in Chinese waters during the Russo-Japanese war, 1903-5, and was Commander of the Tacoma in 1907-9, regulating Haitian and Central American revolutions and elections. Admiral Hood was Commander of the ships at the Naval Academy in 1909-10; commander of the Rhode Island of the Atlantic Fleet in 1910-11, and the Delaware in 1911-12, and won the battle efficiency pennant. From 1912 to 1915 he was a member of the General Board of the navy. In 1915-16 he was Commander of the Texas, winning the battle efficiency pennant and gunnery trophy for the year, and received the "Red E" for excellence in engineering efficiency.

Admiral Hood favored a large navy as a practical guarantee of peace, and in May, 1913, in an article written for the Navy League, while a member of the General Board of the navy, he set forth the policy which he considered would guarantee peace in so far as foreign conflict was concerned. He suggested a fleet of forty-eight first line battleships and an efficient number of destroyers, airplanes, and auxiliaries to reinforce the main fleet.

Francis A. Houston.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Francis A. Houston, formerly Vice President of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, died last night at his home in Concord. Mr. Houston entered the employ of the company thirty-three years ago as counsel and later became general manager and treasurer. Mr. Houston was 60 years old.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES E. L. DE VINE, for twenty-eight years employed by the Ward Steamship Company, died on Monday at his home, 255 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 62 years. Mr. De Vine was born in New Zealand, and was a son of General Charles L. De Vine of the British Army.

Dr. GEORGE W. SALTER, a Brooklyn physician and formerly active in the work of the Independent Order of Good Templars, was found dead in his office, 376 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, his death apparently being due to heart disease. He was 68 years old.

Mrs. JENNIE V. DONOHUE, active in church and charitable work in Forest Hills and wife of Edward J. Donohue, chief clerk of the marine division of the New York Customs Service, died on Monday.

MICHAEL E. HALLORAN, 37 years old, associated with his two brothers in the plumbing business in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 385 Eleventh Street, South Brooklyn.

JOHN D. ROARTY, a patrolman attached to the Ninety-fifth Precinct, died at his home, 201 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, aged 31 years.

Mrs. CECELIA DAYTON, wife of Robert Dayton and for many years a resident of Sea Cliff, L. I., died on Sunday in her sixty-ninth year. Her daughter, Mrs. Nettie Martling, died of pneumonia a month ago.

Mrs. FRANCES ELIZABETH FOSDICK, a resident of Brooklyn for sixty years and one of the oldest members of the Summerfield M. E. Church, died from heart disease on Monday at her home, 171 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. She was 87 years old and the widow of Edward H. Fosdick.

Captain CHARLES R. DULKOFF, 59 years old, master of the schooner Florence Howard, plying between this port and the French West Indies, died on Sunday at his home, 132 Menehan Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN HOOK, a shoe dealer in Brooklyn, died at his home, 9,236 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, aged 54 years.

MICHAEL JONES RUTTLE, for twenty years in the employ of the Consolidated Gas Company and a resident of Brooklyn for thirty-one years, died from heart disease on Sunday. His home was at 231 Rutland Road, Flatbush.

HERONIMUS HAER, proprietor of the Manhattan House at Bayport, L. I., and a member of the Patchogue Lodge of Elks, died on Saturday at the age of 58 years.

Mrs. MARGARET A. TYRRELL, wife of William Tyrrell, a contractor, died at her home in Astoria, L. I., Sunday.

JULIAN LEWIS HERRESHOFF, son of the late Charles Frederick Herreshoff, died Monday morning at Providence, R. I., in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was proprietor of the Minden Hotel, that place.

REMINGTON DE B. VERNAM, First Lieutenant, 22d Aero Squadron, died Dec. 1 at a hospital in Belgium of wounds received when he was shot down from his airplane on Oct. 25. He was 22 years old.

EBENEZER DUPIGNEA, 60 years old, a salesman, of White Plains, N. Y., died suddenly of heart disease yesterday afternoon on the platform of the 125th Street Station of the Third Avenue elevated railroad.

Mrs. NORA DONOVAN, 97 years old, is dead at her home, East Orange, N. J.

CHARLES HIRSCHON, 27 years old, proprietor of a women's wear store in Port Chester, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday of pneumonia at his home in that place.

GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, a retired merchant, died yesterday at his home in Albany, N. Y. He is survived by his wife and two sons, George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President of the Metropolitan Trust Company of this city, and William H. Van Tuyl, Assistant Secretary of the American Express Company.

Signor GUIDO POVANI, tenor, of Milan, Italy, died of pneumonia last week at his home. He was 62 years old.

JOHN POWER of Metuchen, N. J., former member of the Borough Council, died at his home there yesterday, at the age of 47 years.

ALFRED STUBBS, for many years in the wholesale drug and publishing business, died Saturday at his home at Grandview Terrace, Tenafly, N. J. He was 55 years old.

The Rev. JACOB SAMUEL GUBELMAN, Professor of Christian theology, ethics, and homiletics in Rochester Baptist Theological Seminary, from 1883 to 1915, died Monday at Rochester, N. Y. He was 83 years old.

JOHN T. MANNY, on of the oldest business men in Northern New York, died yesterday afternoon at his home in Troy, N. Y.

COLONEL RUFUS N. ELWELL, State Insurance Commissioner and former Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, died Sunday night at Concord, N. H., at the age of 57 years.

Mrs. MARTHA H. WELLS, who was well known in war and political work in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., died at her home there Monday at the age of 55 years.

Major HENRY MATHESON MAGUIRE, a retired hotel man, died yesterday at his home, 188 West Eighty-fourth Street, of pneumonia. He was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., 75 years ago and had lived in this city for twenty-six years. He served throughout the civil war in the Union Army, enlisting in the 102d New York Volunteers. Major Maguire was a member of McPherson Doane Post, G. A. R.

FREDERICK PUTNAM GULLIVER, who died in Philadelphia last Saturday, was the son of the late Daniel Francis and Mary Strong Gulliver of Norwich, Conn. He was a fellow of the National Geographic Society and of the American Association of Science and a member of the Century Association of New York.

J. FORD TILTON'S FUNERAL.

Rev. Dr. Gable Pays Tribute to Editorial Auditor of The Times.

The funeral of John Ford Tilton, editorial auditor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, whose death occurred early Sunday morning at St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, of double pneumonia, was held at 8 o'clock last night at his home, 340 East Twenty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, attended by a large number of his associates in the office and other friends. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Luther D. Gable, pastor of St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Newkirk Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, Flatbush, and he paid a tribute to the life and character of Mr. Tilton.

There were many floral designs from Mr. Tilton's fellow-workers in THE TIMES office and other friends. The interment will take place at Hempstead, L. I., today.

Andrew A. Allan.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 11.—Andrew A. Allan, a member of the prominent shipping family who at one time owned the Allan Line of steamships, died here today after an operation.

Mr. Allan was born in Montreal on June 16, 1860, his father being the founder of the steamship line which bore the family name. At the age of 17 he took a place among the working forces of the Allan Line of Steamships, with which he had since been continuously connected. From his first position of office boy, he later became manager of the company in Canada and was the executive head of other large corporations.

Born.

MICHALIS.—To Captain and Mrs. Clarence G., a daughter, Feb. 11.

Married.

PULFORD—HOWE.—On Monday, Feb. 10, 1919, by the Rev. Wallace J. Gardner, Ramona De Rivas, daughter of Mrs. Gordon Saltonstall Howe, to Reginald Ramsden Pulford.

Died.

BAYLISS.—On Feb. 11, 1919, Charles May Barksdale, wife of Raymond W. Bayliss and daughter of Charles Edward and Cynthia Barksdale.

BELL.—Agnes Lowry, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, widow of the late William John Bell. Funeral services at her late residence, Pound Ridge, Westchester County, N. Y., at 4:30 P. M., Thursday, Feb. 13. Interment Friday.

BERGENFELD.—Nathan, beloved father of Charles, Frank, Benjamin, and Dora Bergenfeld, Feb. 11, 1919. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1919, at 2 P. M., from 1,424 Wilkins Av., Bronx.

BOHNERT.—At Leonia, N. J., Feb. 11, 1919, Patty Parker Morgan, wife of Phillip A. Bohnert and daughter of James H. and Arabella Prescott Walden Morgan. Funeral private.

BONACUM.—On Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1919, Lida R., beloved daughter of the late James and Helen Bonacum. Funeral from her late residence, 409 Washington Av., Brooklyn, Friday morning, 9:30. Requiem mass at Queen of All Saints Church. Interment Calvary Cemetery, under direction of W. J. Lanning, 294 Vanderbilt Av.

BREMNER.—On Feb. 11, 1919, at Freehold, N. J., Laura Jackson Bremner, wife of Dr. Samuel K. Bremner and daughter of the late William H. and Mary A. Jackson. Funeral services at 61 Broad St., Freehold, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 13, at 2 P. M.

CHIARELLO.—Sunday, at 5 A. M., at his home, 1,524 42d St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Accursio Chiarello, aged 77. Funeral will be held Wednesday at 9 A. M.

CUDLIPP.—George W., on Feb. 11. Funeral services at his late residence, 251 East Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, on Friday, Feb. 14, at 10 A. M. Interment in Union Cemetery, Rowayton, Conn.

DAVIDSON.—At her residence, 171 East 83d, in her 78th year, Julie Davidson, (nee Meyer,) beloved wife of Jacob Davidson, and devoted mother of David, Rose and Flora and Hannah Stern. Funeral Thursday, Feb. 13, at 10 A. M.

DAVIDSON.—King Solomon's Lodge, No. 279, F. & A. M., brethren: With deep regret we announce the death of the wife of our Brother Jacob Davidson. For notice of funeral see family announcement. You are requested to pay the last tribute of respect to our beloved sister.

MORITZ COHN, Master.
OTTO OCHS, Secretary.

DAVIDSON.—Members of Manhattan Washington Lodge 19, I. O. B. B., are requested to attend funeral of Julie, wife of Brother Jacob Davidson, our oldest charter member, Thursday, 10 A. M., from 171 East 83d St.

CHAS. J. FOLTZ, Pres.
P. COWEN, Sec'y.

DONAHUE.—Jennie V., at her home, De Koven St., Forest Hills, L. I., Feb. 10, 1919. Funeral Thursday morning at 9 o'clock at the Church of Our Lady Queen of Martyrs. Interment at Newburg, N. Y.

DOUGHERTY.—Minnie Mathews, at Roosevelt Hospital, Monday, Feb. 10, 1919. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

DUNCAN.—On Monday, Feb. 10, Anne, beloved wife of the late Archibald Duncan, at her residence, 314 East 18th St., Flatbush. Solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at the Church of Our Lady of Victory on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

EDDY.—George S., of 33 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass., husband of Emma S. Billings, at his residence, 521 West 111th St., New York City, of pneumonia, Feb. 10, 1919. Boston and Providence papers please copy.

ELLIS.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, Agnes W. Ellis, in the 73d year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FLEET.—Suddenly, at Mineola, L. I., at the home of her son, Van Wyck Fleet, Anne McCoun, widow of Samuel Van Wyck Fleet. Funeral services on Thursday, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock, at her late residence, Oyster Bay Cove.

FORBES.—On Monday, Feb. 10, 1919, William H. Forbes, husband of Carrie M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, 228 Union St., Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, at 2:30 P. M.

FOSDICK.—On Feb. 10, Frances Elizabeth, widow of the late Edward H. Fosdick. Funeral at her late residence, 171 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at Rockland, Me.

FRASER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 11, Eleanor Kevan, widow of James Fraser. Funeral services from her late residence, 171 East 70th St., Friday, Feb. 14, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

FRIET.—On Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1919, Lehman Friet, in his 85th year; beloved father of Adolph, Bertha Heinemann, Carrie R. Schloss, Matilda M., and Rebecca; grandfather of Darcy M. Heinemann, Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy. Funeral notice later.

GILBERT.—Charles Berry, son of the late De Witt Clinton and Marie Louise Van Antwerp, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1919, in his 66th year. Funeral Thursday, 2:30 P. M., at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel, Brooklyn.

GRILLI.—Evelyn E., departed this world Feb. 9, 1919. Funeral from her late residence, 132 Utica Av., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Feb. 12, at 10 A. M.; thence to St. Matthew's Church, Utica Av. and Eastern Parkway, where requiem mass will be offered.

GULLIVER.—In Philadelphia, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1919, Frederic Putnam Gulliver, son of the late Daniel Francis and Mary Strong Gulliver of Norwich, Conn.; Fellow of the National Geographic Society and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Century Association of New York.

HAMILTON.—On Feb. 10, at the home of her niece, Mrs. W. H. Bleecker, Lindenlawn, Flushing, Anne Hamilton, widow of John Hamilton, in the 90th year of her age. Funeral private.

HERMANNS.—Evelina, wife of the late Edward F. Hermanns of Denver, Colorado, of pneumonia, at her home in Denver, Sunday, Feb. 9.

HOLMAN.—At her home, Feb. 11, Mary Porter, beloved wife of the late Rudolph Holman, in the 64th year of her age. Funeral services Thursday, Feb. 13, 2 P. M., from her late home, 701 Macon St., Brooklyn. Interment the Evergreen.

Died.

HURLBUTT.—At Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1919, Lewis Raymond Hurlbutt, son of the late Lewis R. Hurlbutt, M. D., and Matilda L. Moen. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

JEWELL.—Suddenly, Tuesday, Feb. 11, at his residence, 250 West 128th, David A. Jewell, beloved husband of Carrie L. Bowden. Funeral services will be held Thursday, Feb. 13, 8 P. M., at Calvary M. E. Church, 129th St. and 7th Av.

JONES.—Catherine Anna, on Feb. 10, of pneumonia, daughter of David O. and Winifred Jones, at 16 Ketchum Place, Elmhurst, L. I. Services private, Wednesday evening. Interment at convenience of family, at Middle Granville, N. Y.

KELLERMANN.—On Feb. 11, Mary C. Kellermann, (nee Schlageter,) beloved wife of the late George Kellermann. Notice of burial later.

KERN.—On Feb. 10, 1919, Albert J. W. Funeral from his late residence, 44 McCauley Place, Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday, at 10 A. M. Funeral private.

LEHN.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 10, Mary Frances David, beloved wife of Joseph Lehn. Funeral services from the residence of her sister, Mrs. I. M. Surin, 25 3d St., South Brooklyn, Wednesday, at 8 P. M. Interment in Greenwood at convenience of family.

LIND.—At

NEW COLLEGE ATHLETIC ALLIANCE WITH FOUR OR FIVE MEMBERS MAY BE FORMED

A "Scotch Mist" overcoat is a happy combination of raincoat and warm woolen overcoat.

Our own idea; we showed the Scot a way to weave his all-wool cheviots so they could be rain-proofed.

We alone import the cloth.

We alone make the garments.

An ample stock — medium and heavy weights, though the heavy weights really come in the category of "warmth-without-weight."

Wear as well as they look.

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Everything men and boys wear.

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Broadway at 13th St. | "Four Convenient Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

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Diseased Kidneys

PLUTO Water, besides being a quick, gentle physic, stimulates kidney movement. A wineglassful every morning before breakfast will relieve diseased kidneys. Beneficial also in treatment of liver and stomach troubles, rheumatism and nervous disorders.

Bottled at French Lick Springs and for sale at all drug stores, hotels, clubs and on trains.

Large Bottle 45c
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TIRES

You have everything to gain by investigating our claims that we can save you $8 to $20 on every tire you need.

30 x 3½	Non-Skid	$12.47
34 x 4	"	21.64
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STOP THAT COLD AT THE VERY START
HURLBURT'S CAMPHOR PILLS

TAKE ONE AT ONCE—If you sneeze, snuffle, or feel a chill coming on. Carry the small bottle at all times. Price 25c.

Cuticura Helps Burning Smarting Skin Troubles

All druggists: Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 4 B, Boston."

BIG FOUR MAY BE BIG THREE'S RIVAL

Cornell, Penn, Dartmouth, and Syracuse Are Considering Formation of Alliance.

MAY EVEN BE A BIG FIVE

Columbia Is a Possible Addition to Coterie in Reply to Harvard-Yale-Princeton Alliance.

A new intercollegiate alliance is being discussed which may include Cornell, Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, Syracuse, and possibly Columbia, and which will take in all branches of sports. While many of these coleges meet in one or more competitions each year, the object of the new affiliation is to bring about some such organization as has been made by Harvard, Yale, and Princeton.

As the so-called Big Three are becoming more closely affiliated in sport, other institutions fear that perhaps they may be left out in the cold, so they aim to have an organization among themselves on the same order as the Big Three. There was an informal discussion of the plan in this city a few weeks ago during the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America. While the plan has not yet taken definite form, the idea has been planted, and it would not be surprising if some or all of these colleges got together with a working agreement in the near future.

The smaller colleges have watched Harvard, Yale, and Princeton come into closer relationship with more or less misgivings. The wartime conditions brought them into an exclusive organization of their own, and now it appears that the plan would be continued in the readjustment period. The fact that Harvard, Yale, and Princeton will hold a triangular track meet at the Harvard Stadium on May 17 is taken as an indication that they will not care to arrange dual meets with other colleges, for this season, at any rate.

Coming so close to the intercollegiates, which will be held on May 29 and 30, the other colleges fear that the triangular meet may have the effect of holding down the number of entries which these institutions would ordinarily send to the championships.

It is almost certain that when the I. C. A. A. A. A. holds its annual convention here March 1, the annual championship games will be awarded to Harvard. They were held last year in Philadelphia, and while in past years Cornell and Syracuse have bid for the attraction, it is not likely that, on account of depleted athletic treasuries, they will care to ask for it this season.

The new college alliance which has been suggested may easily grow into a strong intercollegiate body, and while it has not been the policy of the colleges to go along an exclusive course in their reconstruction plans, it would seem now that this is the policy of the Big Three. The negotiations which are now under way may develop rapidly enough for them to come to some arrangement for meets during the coming Spring, and important announcements on the new body are looked for when the intercollegiate body gets together here March 1.

SET DATE FOR GOLF MEET.

Open Championship to be Held June 9, 10, and 11 at Braeburn.

After conferring with the officials of the Braeburn Country Club at West Newton, Mass., the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association has chosen June 9, 10, and 11 as the dates for the national open championship to be held under the auspices of the national body. This is practically the first time in the history of the U. S. G. A. that the first three days in the week have been selected for an open meeting.

It will be recalled that when this country went into the war and title events were called off, it was left up to Braeburn, which had been awarded the open at the annual meeting in 1917, to decide whether or not it cared to stage an event involving no title. After looking into the matter, the Massachusetts club declared itself against such a plan, and immediately thereafter the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club made application to the U. S. G. A. for the tournament, the meeting being held over that links in June when Jock Hutchison led the field.

ARMY LOSES AT HOCKEY.

Cadets Defeated by Springfield Y. M. C. A. by 2 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Springfield Y. M. C. A. defeated the Army at hockey today 2 to 1, in a game full of fight and aggressiveness, though cleanly fought throughout. The teams went into the second half before scoring, the Army drawing first blood when Wood shot one past Huston one minute after play began. Fink's long shot tied the score a moment later, and Brown poled the winning tally through from a scrimmage near the Army cage, the disc caroming off Burgard's leg near the middle of the half. Brown's fine defensive play and Boyd's skating were the features.

Lineup:

Springfield, (2.)	Position.	Army, (1.)
Huston	G.	Burgard
Brown	P.	Rice
Van Wagner	C. P.	Evarts
Fink	C.	Boyd
Leonard	R.	Bartlett
Markley	L. W.	Stout
Noren	R. W.	Wood

Substitutions—Miller for Rice, Sears for Wood. Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Referee—Captain Smith.

BAXTER VICTOR ON LINKS.

Has Close Golf Battle with Morrell at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 11.—The first round of match play in the South Florida championship tournament today was marked by exceptionally good golf. Both J. R. Van Buren, Sherwood, and W. J. Baxter, Oakland, who stand tied with seventy-fives for the medal, came through, the latter having all he could do to dispose of Alfred Morrell, Hackensack, whom he defeated by 2 up after a fine match, in which Baxter had a medal score of 73.

Baxter is to meet W. R. Simon of New York tomorrow, and Van Buren will play Charles E. Van Vleck, Jr., of Montclair.

The summary:

Championship Division.—J. N. Van Buren, Sherwood, defeated A. R. Ridley, Englewood, 5 and 3; C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Montclair, defeated Russell Colt, New York, 4 and 3; R. C. Clark, Myopia, defeated C. Grady, New York, 3 and 2; Quintin Fitner, South Shore Field Club, defeated A. J. Mendez, Siwanoy, 3 and 2; Andrew Carnegie, 2d, Myopia, defeated C. W. Bowes Bartlett, London, 2 and 1; A. H. Poehler, Minneapolis, defeated T. W. Palmer, Miami, 1 up, 19 holes; W. R. Simons, New York, defeated George Warren, Essex Country, 4 and 3; W. G. Baxter, Oakland, defeated Alfred Morrell, Hackensack, 2 up.

CALL NILES BEFORE BOARD.

Morningside A. C. Officials to Question His Attitude Toward Club.

A radical change in the conduct of the club's affairs will probably be adopted by the officials of the Morningside A. C. of Hariem at a meeting to be held tomorrow night. Irving Lehman, President, plans a thorough housecleaning.

Several office holders and other members will be called before the Board of Officers to explain their conduct, according to President Lehman. Among them is Fred A. Niles, Chairman of the Athletic Committee, who is also Chairman of the Metropolitan A. A. U. Registration Committee. No charges have been preferred against Niles, President Lehman stated last night, but it is planned to question him concerning his attitude toward the club.

If Niles cannot satisfactorily explain his status he will probably be dealt with summarily. Disposition of his case, with the others, rests with the Board of Officers. If Niles is expelled from the club, this action would necessitate the installation of a new A. A. U. Registration Committee Chairman. It is regarded as significant that in announcing that officers will be selected for four offices President Lehman includes that of Chairman of the Athletic Committee in the list. The other positions are track team coach, track team Captain, and cross-country team Captain.

TEN GOALS FOR MAURICE.

His Playing Gives Berkeley-Irving Five Easy Victory.

Berkeley-Irving School's basket ball team added another victory to its list yesterday when it defeated the Massee School quintet on the former's court by a score of 44 to 11. Maurice, at centre, was the greatest scorer for Berkeley-Irving, getting ten field goals.

DUFFY SEEKING PITCHERS.

Harvard Coach Works Baseball Candidates in Cage.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 11.—Head Coach Hugh Duffy began work today in the Harvard cage, getting twenty-five or thirty battery men together and looking them over in a three-hour session. Duffy has a wealth of infield and outfield material on tap, but pitching strength, particularly for the Varsity, must be developed.

CHASE LEADS FIELD OF FAST SWIMMERS

Cleaves Way Through Water in N. Y. A. C. Tank to Victory in 200-Yard Race.

Paul Chase, New York A. C. swimmer, gave an excellent exhibition of aquatic ability last night in the Mercury Foot organization's pool when he captured the premier prize in the 200-yard handicap swimp. Chase, starting with an allowance of nineteen seconds, which made him virtually the scratch man in the final heat, plowing his way through the water in dashing style and pulled up with an advantage of about ten yards on G. B. Nodine, a sailor-swimmer, who had a one-minute start and finished second. Chase's time was 2:19 1-5, the best time recorded in a total of four heats.

Chase swam an impressive race throughout. His quick, consistent crawl carried him through the water at a fast clip from the time he made his plunge. With each stroke it seemed that the young New York A. C. natator gained on his liberally handicapped rivals, Nodine and Norman A. Buck, who started with twenty-four seconds. Buck never really became a dangerous contender, so that the race evolved into a test between Chase and Nodine. The latter's large handicap kept him in front until shortly before the last turn, when Chase advanced to the lead and never relinquished it to the finish.

The race was witnessed by a crowd which filled the three tiers of the natatorium. Many women were among the spectators and they enjoyed the races even more than their male escorts, judging by the volume of their applause.

Two unexpected additions were made to the original program. One of the surprises was an exhibition swim by Ted Cann, former Columbia University and New York A. C. swimmer, who is an Ensign in Uncle Sam's Navy. Cann gave an exhibition of speed at fifty yards and was clocked in 0:25 2-5. Cann, who is the proud possessor of the Congressional Medal, was one of the first athletes of this country to be thus decorated in the war. Oscar Heldstrom, Swedish champion, gave an exhibition of breast stroke swimming at 100 yards. His time was 1:24 2-5.

Arthur McAleenan, Jr., received a volume of applause when he won the fancy diving contest from scratch with a total of 109.8 points.

In the 75-yard handicap swim F. C. Burrowes, West Side Y. M. C. A., swam to a close victory in 0:44 3-5.

The summaries:

75-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by F. C. Burrowes, West Side Y. M. C. A., (9 seconds;) J. T. Trumphour, West Side Y. M. C. A., (9 seconds,) second; R. Rascke, New York A. C., (7 seconds,) third. Time—0:44 3-5.

200-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Paul Chase, New York A. C., (19 seconds;) G. B. Nodine, U. S. Navy, (60 seconds,) second; Norman A. Buck, New York A. C., (24 seconds,) third. Time—2:19 1-5.

Fancy Diving Contest, (from a 10-foot board,) Handicap.—Won by Arthur McAleenan, Jr., New York A. C., (scratch,) with 109.8 points; Fred Spongberg, New York A. C., (10 points,) with 99.3 points, second; George Dahm, New York A. C., (10 points,) with 86.6 points, third.

FRISCH DEFEATS CANNEFAX.

Again Leads St. Louis Player in Three-Cushion Match.

Harry Frisch scored another victory over Joseph Cannefax of St. Louis, former champion, in their handicap three-cushion carrom billiard match last night at Lawler Brothers' Academy in Brooklyn. Frisch, playing for 80 points against Cannefax's 40, was successful by a score of 80 to 25.

In an afternoon match Cannefax scored a victory over A. Mallon by a count of 40 to 19.

Scudder Wins at Billiards.

F. O. Scudder defeated G. L. Spence by a score of 50 to 48 in the three-cushion billiard tournament of the A. A. A. at Thum's rooms last night, in a close ninety-inning game. Each player made a high run of 5.

Billings Traded for Nunamaker.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11.—President James C. Dunn of the Cleveland American League Club today traded Catcher Josh Billings to the St. Louis American League team for Catcher Leslie Nunamaker.

Scott Retires from Baseball.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Pitcher James Scott, a veteran with the Chicago Americans, tonight announced his retirement from professional baseball. He has accepted a position in Beloit, Wis., and in addition will play independent ball.

M'GRAW MAY SEND HOLKE TO DODGERS

First Baseman Has Not Signed and Brooklyn Is Only Club with Place for Him.

Walter Holke, the Giants' first baseman, was a visitor at the club's offices yesterday, but after he had conferred with the club officials, no announcement about the player's future was forthcoming. The presence of Holke at this time is taken as significant that the Giants are making arrangements to send him to the Brooklyn Club to take the berth vacated by Jake Daubert, who will be Hal Chase's successor in Cincinnati next Summer.

With Manager McGraw angling for Chase, and with Cincinnati having a first baseman in Daubert, it would appear that the only place available for Holke is Ebbets Field. When Holke left the Giants unceremoniously last season to go into an essential occupation, it was freely predicted at the Polo Grounds that he would not wear a New York uniform in 1919.

It is believed that Holke called on the club yesterday to find out just where he stands. He did not sign his contract, although that document has been tendered him, and Manager McGraw has not concealed the fact that he will use every effort to land Chase to play with his club. The Giants, Cincinnati, and Brooklyn seem to be involved in a three-cornered arrangement which looks as if it could be straightened out only by Holke going to Brooklyn. One thing is certain, Manager Robinson would not have consented to the trading of Daubert to the Reds unless he knew he was going to have a first sacker to take his place.

Ray Schmandt could cover first for the Robins, but Robinson needs him at second, with Bill Kopf, secured from Cincinnati, to play short. The only other available man Robbie has to cover first is Clarence Mitchell, the pitcher, who has shown such promise as a hitter that he is pretty sure to find himself a place on the club, but probably in the outfield.

Other visitors at the Giants' office yesterday were Heinie Zimmerman and Bert Niehoff. Zimmerman has not yet signed his contract and has conferred with the club officials on several occasions. This is taken as an indication that Henry of the Bronx is not satisfied with his contract and may be looking for a change in the document. Niehoff met with some hard luck soon after he joined the Giants last year and was out of the game nearly all season with a broken leg. He says the leg is all right again, and he is anxious to know whether he is going to play here. As the Giants declared him a free agent some time ago, Niehoff, it is believed, is trying to get the Giants to find him a berth with another club.

The Yankees have just received an unsigned contract from Eddie Plank of Gettysburg, who wrote a nice note thanking the club for favors received. Eddie also says that nothing could persuade him to go back into major league baseball, as he is a busy automobile man at his garage on the Lincoln Highway. Plank refused to play ball last season and he again takes this position, so Manager Huggins has just crossed Eddie off the books.

Phil Schenck, the Yankees' groundkeeper, who has been making some necessary improvements at the Polo Grounds, will go to Jacksonville today to get the South Side Park ready for the coming of Manager Huggins's squad next month. The stands at the Polo Grounds have received a new coat of paint.

SILVERSTEIN TAKES BOUT.

Gets Referee's Decision Over Stanberg in Crescent A. C. Tourney.

S. Silverstein, of the Union Settlement A. C., and Sergeant Joe Stanberg, of the 22d Infantry, heavyweight, furnished an interesting bout last night in the preliminary round of the Crescent A. C.'s amateur boxing tournament held in the New Moon gymnasium in Brooklyn. At the end of the customary three rounds the judges disagreed as to the winner and Referee Eddie Forbes awarded the bout to Silverstein.

In five of the contests the referee was compelled to call a halt when the milling became palpably one-sided.

H. H. Duden Wins Handicap Shoot.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 11.—H. H. Duden of the New York Athletic Club won the hundred-target trapshooting handicap at the Pinehurst Gun Club today with a score of 92—9, 100. F. A. Seelbert of New York, 85—12, 97, tied for second honors with C. M. Cobb of Brooklyn, 81—16, 97.

MAY PICK CORBETT TO REFEREE BOUT

Jeffries and Bill Brown Also Mentioned for Third Man in Willard-Dempsey Fight.

The possibility of having Jim Corbett, former heavyweight champion, referee the proposed championship bout between Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey was discussed yesterday by Promoter Tex Rickard. This question and the site for the bout are the only details remaining to be arranged.

To Promoter Rickard is left the final choice of a referee. The participants will have an opportunity to agree mutually upon an arbiter, but in the event that the boxers are unable to reach an understanding Rickard will do the choosing. The promoter yesterday declared he was considering the advisability of having Jim Jeffries officiate. It was pointed out that Jeffries since he abandoned the ring has been rather out of touch with the trend of pugilistic affairs. His age and long period of comparative inactivity were declared against him. In favor of Corbett, it was pointed out he had kept in close touch with ring competitions. Bill Brown, veteran promoter, was another referee suggested. Brown enjoys wide popularity throughout the country, gained through his fearlessness and his known integrity.

Promoter Rickard will leave here Sunday. He expects to go to Chicago and subsequently to Kansas City, where he will discuss final details for the bout with Willard.

No intimation has yet been given where Rickard intends holding the contest. It is known, however, that the Western promoter is awaiting the outcome of legislation on boxing bills now before the lawmaking bodies of New York State and Illinois. The action taken on these measures will largely determine the place for the match. Rickard is known to favor either of these States, with the alternative of Akron, Ohio, in the event the bills pending receive unfavorable action. Business men of Akron are said to be planning a huge stadium for sporting events and have made Rickard a good offer to have the contest brought to that city, where twenty-round bouts are legal.

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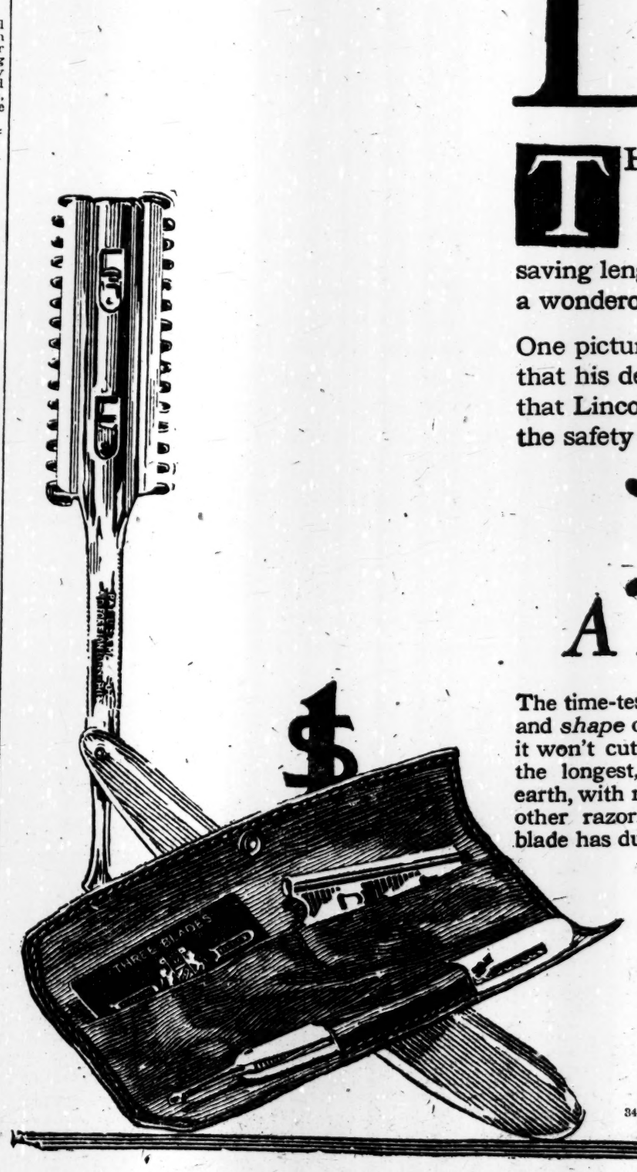
The Razor Lincoln used



THE razor Lincoln used was not unlike the man himself—in outward form, unassuming, and yet an instrument of exquisite balance—with a time-saving length of blade, a fresh, keen stropped edge for the work in hand and a wonderously even temper.

One pictures Lincoln as full of affection for this honest blade despite the fact that his deep-furrowed face was not the easiest to shave. The only things that Lincoln's razor really needed to lighten the patient morning task were the safety and convenience of the guarded, *double-edged* blade of the

DURHAM-DUPLEX
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The time-tested *heft*, the splendid *temper* and *shape* of the razor Lincoln used—but it won't cut your face. Furthermore, it's the longest, strongest, keenest blade on earth, with more shaving mileage than any other razor. And when this two-edged blade has dulled, keep it for sharpening in a spare moment. You can strop it—you can hone it—why throw good steel away? Seven million users have seen the good sense of adding all these extra advantages to the acknowledged good points of their old razor. Go to your nearest dealer and join these seven million practical men *today*.

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This set contains a Durham-Duplex Razor with an attractive white handle, safety guard, stropping attachment and package of 3 Durham-Duplex double-edged blades (6 shaving edges) all in a handsome leather kit. Get it from your dealer or from us direct.

Additional package of 5 blades at 50 cents.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Move Forward Again, with Oil Issues Leading—Professional Dealings Prominent.

Under moderate trading the stock market again moved forward yesterday with considerable strength shown in particular groups. The oil shares were in scant supply and easily advanced from 2 to more than 3 points in the sort of movement that has been frequent since the armistice was signed. Some of the equipment issues showed the effect of short covering and so did the shipping stocks and several industrials which had been under pressure for several days past. As far as could be discerned the market following paid little attention to developments at the Peace Conference; in fact, dealings were mostly in the hands of professional traders and the day's price changes supplied no new subject for particular comment or for the establishment of conjecture as to the immediate future. Liberty bonds quite naturally dipped downward in the fore part of the day, while the Secretary of the Treasury's comprehensive program for additional Government preparations was being studied, but a recovery occurred in the afternoon which left quotations only slightly changed. The price alterations were, however, on the downward side.

The wide powers which Mr. Glass asks through Legislation appealed to bankers in various ways. In some quarters the view was held that the Secretary would hardly receive as full authority as he asked for, but the opinion was generally expressed that the legislation he proposes would, if granted in full, merely pave the way for the great task to be undertaken in the Spring. The interest rate, the maturity and the character of the offering would have to be prepared in accordance with existing investment conditions when the time arrived whatever the legal preparations. Mr. Glass's request that limitations on the interest rate be removed as far as bonds of no more than ten years' life were concerned was not interpreted by some of the bankers who have been prominent in Liberty Loan campaigns as an indication that the rate would be considerably above 4¼ per cent. Inquiry showed that the opinion prevails among these men that a rate of 4¼ per cent. or more might have a disturbing effect on the existing Liberty bonds and also upon general railroad and industrial corporation credit. The impression is strongly held in certain banking quarters that a tax exempt and a taxable bond should both be included in the forthcoming offering, with the taxable part bearing an interest rate of 4¼ per cent. The Secretary's proposal for an issue of Interest-bearing non-circulating notes did not come altogether as a surprise, but it was believed that this sort of paper would not play a prominent part in the early stages of additional Government financing.

The steel and iron trades are paying more attention to the price situation, it seems, than a month ago. Information coming from producing centres indicates that reductions are considered necessary to stimulate new buying and in case of iron scattered price cuts are reported. The problem of first import facing the steel and iron industry is the attitude of labor, and it has not developed yet that any concerted effort has been made to learn what labor would be willing to do in readjusting the market in a downward direction.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Trading on the Bourse today was dull. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 64 francs 75 centimes, exchange on London at 25 francs 98 centimes, and the 5½ per cent. loan at 93 francs 30 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLATLS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High	5 High	5½
Low	5 Low	5½
Renewals	5 Renewals	5½
Last	5 Last	5½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances..... 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days..... 5@5¼	Sixty days..... 5¼@5½
Ninety days..... 5¼	Ninety days..... 5¼@5½
Four months..... 5¼	Four months..... 5¼@5½
Five months..... 5¼	Five months..... 5¼@5½
Six months..... 5¼	Six months..... 5¼@5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..... 4¼@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 5¼@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days..... 5 @5¼
4 to 6 months..... 5 @5¼
Other Names.....
4 to 6 months..... 5¼@5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	—.0005
Cables	4.76½	4.7645	4.7645	—.0010
France—				
Demand	5.45¾	5.45¾	5.45¾	—.00¼
Cables	5.45¼	5.45¼	5.45¼	—.00¼

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8668 London	$4.75¾	$4.7645
5.1813 Paris	5.45¾	5.45¼
5.1813 Belgium	5.64½	5.63
China—		
Hongkong	76.50	76.75
Peking	126.50	126.75
Shanghai	118.00	118.50
40 29 Holland	41¾	41¾
19.30 Greece	19.35	19.40
32.44 India—	71¼	71¾
Bombay	35.43	*35.73
Calcutta	35.43	*35.73
5.1813 Italy	6.36½	6.35
Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.50
Yokohama	51.25	51.50
19.30 Spain	20.10	20.17
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.65	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	28.00	28.25
Copenhagen	25.875	26.125
Christiania	27.25	27.50
South America—		
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.85	45.00
34.42 Rio	25.85	26.00
5.1813 Switzerland	4.93	4.89
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	16.15	16.25
500 rubles	16.10	16.15

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73¾	$4.72¾	$4.72¼	$4.71

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $693,155,401; balances, $47,624,977; Treasury credit balances, $53,102; Federal Reserve credit balance, $30,874,620.

Domestic Exchange.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $19.3750 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48½d; in New York, $1.01¾, official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80¼c.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Stockholders of the Southwestern Utilities Corporation will meet in New York on Feb. 25 to vote on increasing the capital of the company from 12,000 shares of no par value to 22,000 shares, by issuing 10,000 shares with a par value of $100 each. The new stock will be 8 per cent. non-cumulative preferred.

Robert S. Dodge, just released from Government service, has become associated with F. H. Pinckney.

The Federal Oil Company reports the completion of its first well on one of its leases in the Eving oil field in Kansas. The company is also drilling on one of its leases in the Ranger field in Texas.

The Guaranty Trust Company has issued a new booklet on the new war revenue law which contains in addition to the full text of the law a digest in which various sections are explained.

William F. Bishop, who has recently returned from France, has become associated with Maclay & Mullally, Inc.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Treasury Department is advertising that sealed proposals for $1,016,500 serial bonds of the Commonwealth will be received in the office of the Treasurer and Receiver General up to noon Feb. 20. The bonds are 4½s and are exempt from taxation in Massachusetts, including the income tax.

The Greene-Cananea Copper Company produced 3,600,000 pounds of copper, 106,480 ounces of silver, and 780 ounces of gold in January, which compares with the production in the preceding month of 5,100,000 pounds of copper, 174,900 ounces of silver, and 1,280 ounces of gold.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, FEB. 11, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	355,350	Holiday	397,007
Year to date	14,388,363	17,067,883	25,296,156

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
41¾	44	200	Adams Express	42	42	41¾	41¾	— ¾
58	58½	200	Advance Rumely pf	58	58	58	58	— ½
70¼	71½	100	Ajax Rubber	71	71	71	71	— ½
3½	3⅝	200	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	2,100	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
31	31½	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	31½	31¾	31½	31½	+ ¾
83	83½	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	— ½
100⅜	100½	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	100½	100½	100½	100½	
67¼	68	200	Am. Beet Sugar	68	68	68	68	+ ⅝
44½	44⅝	22,700	Am. Can	43	45¼	42⅞	44½	+1¼
87	87⅛	3,700	Am. Car & Fdry	86½	87⅛	86½	87	+1
114⅞	116⅛	300	Am. Car & Fdry pf	115½	115¾	115¼	115½	+ ¼
43	43⅜	400	Am. Cotton Oil	43½	43⅝		43⅜	+1½
11⅝	11⅞	900	Am. Druggists	11⅝	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
84½	88	100	Am. Express	88	88	88	88	—1
17½	17¼	1,200	Am. H. & Leather	17	17⅛	17	17¼	+ ¼
90½	91	11,000	Am. H. & L. pf	89½	91⅜	89	90½	+1
39	40	100	Am. Ice	39	39	39	39	
57	57⅜	100	Am. Ice pf	57	57	57	57	+ ⅛
53	54	400	Am. International	53	53	53	53	+ ⅝
47⅜	47⅞	600	Am. Linseed	47¼	47⅝	47¼	47⅝	
87⅞	88½	200	Am. Linseed pf	88	88¼	88	88¼	+ ⅛
45	47	200	Am. M.ist pf.c.of d.	47½	47½	47½	47½	
63⅜	64	9,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	63¼	64	63	63¾	+ ⅜
91	94	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf.A	92½	92½	92¼	92½	+ ½
112	125	100	Am. Snuff	118	118	118	118	+8½
112	125	20	Do. odd lot	117½	117½	117½	117½	
73¼	73⅝	6,600	Am. Steel F'dries	71½	74	71½	73⅛	+3⅜
116	116¼	1,000	Am. Sugar Ref	115⅝	116¼	115⅝	116	+ ⅝
117	118	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118	118	118	118	
103	103¼	3,400	Am. Sumatra, fob	102½	104	102⅜	103¾	+ ¾
100⅜	101	500	Am. Tel. & Tel	101¼	101¼	100⅜	101⅜	
199	200	100	Am. Tobacco	199	199	199	199	—1
100	102	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	102	102	102	102	
47⅛	48	300	Am. Woolen	47¼	47½	47¼	47⅞	+ ¾
57⅜	57½	1,300	Anaconda Copper	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	+ ⅜
20	21	700	Asso. Dry Goods	21	21¼	20¼	20¾	
90½	90⅞	500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	90⅜	90⅞	90¼	90¼	— ⅝
96½	98	100	Atlantic Coast Line	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ¾
95½	96½	1,400	At. Gulf & West I.	94½	96	94	96	+1½
68¾	68½	5,800	Baldwin Loco.	68	68⅞	67¼	68⅛	+ ⅝
46¾	46½	500	Baltimore & Ohio	46	46¼	46	46¼	+ ⅛
53¼	53⅜	100	Baltimore & O. pf	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅜
115	115½	700	Barrett Co.	115¼	116	115½	115½	— ⅜
1½	1⅝	100	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
59⅝	60	100	Bethlehem Steel	59⅝	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝	+ ⅛
59⅜	59⅝	2,700	Beth. Steel, class B	59⅜	59½	59¼	59⅜	— ⅛
90	95	500	Beth. Steel 7% pf	90½	90¾	90¼	90½	— ⅜
18½	19	100	Booth Fisheries pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
21¾	22	1,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran	21⅞	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
145	146	400	Burns Brothers	144⅜	145½	144⅜	145½	+1⅝
5½	5⅝	200	Butte Cop. & Zinc	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	17½	100	Butte & Superior	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
52	52⅝	100	California Packing	52	52	52	52	+ ⅛
23⅜	24	1,200	California Petrol.	23⅜	24¼	23⅜	24	+ ⅝
68	68¾	300	California Pet. pf	69	69¼	68¼	68¼	+ ⅝
158½	158⅞	200	Canadian Pacific	159	159	159	159	+2
57½	58	300	Central Leather Co	58	58	58	58	
31¼	31⅞	100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	32	32	32	32	+ ⅜
118	118¾	1,800	Chandler Motors	116⅞	119	116⅞	118¾	+1¾
54⅞	55¼	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	55	55	55	55	
7¾	7⅞	100	Chi. Great Western	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	36⅞	1,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	37	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ½
71	71⅝	1,600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	71⅜	71⅝	70⅞	71¼	— ⅛
94½	95½	200	Chi. & Northwest n.	94⅜	94⅝		94⅝	— ¾
22⅜	23¼	1,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	22⅜	23	22⅜	22⅝	— ¼
62⅜	64	100	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	63	63	63	63	— ⅛
17½	17⅝	600	Chile Copper	17⅜	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
33	33½	600	Chino Copper	33	33	32⅞	33	— ⅛
34⅜	35	100	C. Fuel & Iron	35	35	35	35	
40½	41	800	Columbia Gas & El	40	40¼		40¼	+ ⅛
38¼	39¼	100	Comput. Tab. Rec.	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¼	
90	92	400	Consolidated Gas	91	91¼	90⅝	90⅝	+1
67	67½	200	Continental Can	66⅞	67	66⅞	67	+1
54	54½	2,000	Corn Products Ref	46⅞	47¼	46⅝	47	+1
53⅝	54	1,700	Crucible Steel	53⅜	54	53⅜	54	+1⅛
21¾	22	4,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	22⅜	22⅝	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
73½	74¼	2,100	Cuba Cane S. pf	74⅛	74¾	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅜
148	154	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	155	155	155	155	+8
103¼	103½	200	Delaware & Hud	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ¼
6¼	6⅝	600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	6½	7	6½	7	+ ¼
55½	55¾	13,500	Distillers' Secur.	53¾	56⅜	53¾	55⅝	+2⅝
2⅝	3	100	Duluth, S. S. & A.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
54	58	100	Elec. Storage Bat.	55	55	55	55	
15⅜	15⅞	200	Erie	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	27	200	Erie 1st pf	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
9	11	100	Federal Min. & S.	9½	9½	9½	9½	
33	35	100	Federal M. & S. pf	33	33	33	33	—1
26⅜	28½	500	Gaston, W. & W.	26	26½		26½	+ ⅜
49⅜	50	200	General Cigar	50	50	50	50	
100	105	30	General Cigar pf	100	100	100	100	
149	154	960	General Electric	148	150½	148	149⅜	+2⅜
130½	130¾	7,700	General Motors	130½	131⅜	129½	130⅜	— ½
2⅞	2¾	15,050	Gen. Motors rights	2⅞	2⅞	2¼	2¾	
59½	59⅝	400	Goodrich Co.	59	59½	59	59½	+ ⅛
91¼	92½	700	Great Northern pf	91⅝	91½	91¼	91⅜	— ¼
37½	37⅝	1,900	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	— ¼
41¼	42¼	100	Greene-Can. Cop.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
50½	51¼	200	Gulf States Steel	52¼	52¼	52½	52¼	+ ⅛
97⅝	98	100	Illinois Central	97⅞	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	+ ⅛
43⅜	43⅝	600	Inspiration Copper	43	43	42⅝	43	+ ⅛
5⅜	5½	800	Interboro Consol.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
18⅝	18½	1,100	Interboro Con. pf.	18	19	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
56½	57½	100	Int. Agricultural pf	57½	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ½
113	114	100	Int. Harvester new	111½	111¾	111½	111⅞	+ ½
22½	22⅞	1,800	Int. Mer. Marine	22½	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ⅛
96⅞	96⅝	14,700	Int. Mer. Marine pf	96⅝	97	96⅝	96¾	+ ⅛
26¼	26½	1,200	Int. Nickel	26¼	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
38¼	38½	3,200	Int. Paper	38¼	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	— ¼
84	88	200	Jewel Tea pf.	84	84	84	84	—4
78½	81	1,900	Kelly Springf. Tire	78½	81	78½	81	+2½
71½	74	13,900	Kennecott Copper	30¾	30¾	29¾	30	— ¼
7⅝	7¾	100	Lake Erie & West	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
23½	24	600	Lee Rubber & Tire	23½	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ⅛
55	55	300	Lehigh Valley	55	55	54⅞	54⅞	+ ⅛
30¾	31	100	Maxwell Motors	30¾	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	+1¼
53	53	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	53	53	53	53	
65	65	100	May Dept. Stores	65	65	65	65	+1
166	166	30,300	Mexican Petroleum	166	169¾	165¾	167⅞	+2¼
22	22½	100	Miami Copper	22	22	22	22	
41	41⅝	3,000	Midvale Steel	41	41⅝	41	41⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	9¾	100	Minn. & St. L. new	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
89	89	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	89	89	89	89	—2
24	24	100	Missouri Pacific	24	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
31	31	100	Nat. Acme	31	31	31	31	
113	113	200	Nat. Biscuit	113	113	113	113	+1
14¼	14¾	600	Nat. Cond. & Cable	14¼	14¾	14	14	
46½	47⅜	700	Nat. Enam. & St.	46½	47⅜	46½	47⅜	+1⅝
65	66	700	Nat. Lead	65	66	65	66	+1
16¾	16⅞	400	Nevada Con. Cop.	16¾	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
96	96	300	N. Y. Air Brake	96	96	94½	94½	+ ⅜
71⅝	72	600	N. Y. Central	71⅝	71⅞	71½	71⅝	— ⅛
28¼	28⅝	600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	28½	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
15	18½	200	Norfolk Southern	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
90¾	90¾	900	Northern Pacific	90¼	90¾	89⅝	90¼	+ ⅛
47	49	200	Nova Scotia S. & C.	49	49	48	48	+ ⅛
39½	39½	3,900	Ohio Cities Gas	39½	39½	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
3	3	3,000	Ohio Cities Gas rts	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Ontario Mining	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
8⅝	8½	1,900	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	8¼	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
29⅜	31	1,000	Pacific Mail	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
68⅜	68⅝	3,600	Pan-Am. P. & T.	68	69	68	68¼	+ ⅛
118	120	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf.	118	118	118	118	
44½	44⅝	1,200	Penn. R. R.	44⅝	44⅝	44½	44½	
47¼	48½	100	People's Gas, Chi.	47⅛	47⅞	47⅛	47⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	31½	200	Philadelphia Co.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
39⅞	40¼	600	Pierce-Arrow	39⅞	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅛
16⅞	17	700	Pierce Oil	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
46	46	100	Pittsburgh Coal	46	46	46	46	+ ½
93¾	94	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf	93¾	94	93¾	94	+3½
34¾	34¾	200	Pitts. & West Va	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	
80	80	800	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	80	80	80	80	
59	59	400	Pressed St. Car x d	59	59	59	59	+1⅝
114	114¼	100	Pullman Co.	114	114¼	113	113½	+1
70½	71½	200	Railway Steel Sp.	70½	71½	70½	71½	+1½
20	20⅜	200	Ray Con. Copper	20	20⅜	20	20	
77⅞	78¼	2,900	Reading	77⅞	78¼	77⅜	77⅜	
72⅜	72½	800	Rep. Iron & Steel	72⅜	72½	72⅛	72¼	+ ⅛
77⅞	82¼	14,300	Royal Dutch t r	77⅞	82¼	77⅞	81¼	+3⅝
11½	11½	200	St. Louis-San Fran	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
8⅝	9¼	700	Saxon Motor	8⅝	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
34¼	34½	700	Sinclair Oil Refin.	34½	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	— ⅛
47¼	47½	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
87	88	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	87	87	87	87	—1
98	98⅝	5,000	Southern Pacific	98	98⅝	97½	98¼	+ ⅝
26¼	26½	300	Southern Railway	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	
67	67	67	Southern Ry. pf.	67	67	67	67	— ⅛
38½	38½	3,700	Strom. Carburetor	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
51⅜	51⅝	700	Studebaker Co.	51⅜	51⅝	51	51	+ ⅛
43¼	43½	1,400	Stutz Motor	43¼	43½	43	43½	+ ⅛
187½	191	8,900	Texas Co.	187½	191	186½	189½	+ ⅞
31⅞	32⅜	2,900	Texas & Pacific	31⅞	32⅜	31⅞	32⅛	+1
13⅞	13⅞	500	Third Avenue	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅝
82⅜	82¾	17,100	Tobacco Products	82⅜	82¾	81⅝	82¾	— ⅝
38¼	38	400	Transue & Wms.	38¼	38¼	38	38	— ¾
126⅜	127¼	800	Union Pacific	126½	127¼	126½	126⅝	+ ⅛
38⅜	39	200	United Alloy Steel	39¼	39¼	39	39	+ ⅛
114	114½	1,600	United Cigar Stores	114½	114½	113½	114⅜	+ ⅛
163½	164	2,800	United Fruit	159¼	164¾	159¼	164	+6
8⅝	9¼	200	United Ry. Invest.	9¼	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	—1
18⅜	18⅝	700	United Ry. Inv. pf.	18⅝	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
15	15¼	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
45½	46½	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	46	46	46	46	+ ½
102	102⅝	1,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	101½	102⅝	101½	102⅛	+ ⅛
74⅜	75¼	2,000	U. S. Rubber	74¼	75¼	74¼	75	+ ⅞
109¼	110⅜	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+ ⅛
43¼	45	500	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	44½	44½	44¼	44½	+ ⅜
80⅝	80⅝	46,100	U. S. Steel	80⅜	80	80¼	80⅝	+ ⅛
113½	114	100	U. S. Steel pf.	114¼	114¼	114⅛	114⅜	+ ⅛
67	67½	3,400	Utah Copper	66⅝	67⅝	66¼	67⅛	+ ⅛
51	52	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	51	51	51	51	
31	31½	400	Wabash pf. A	31	31½	31	31	
19	20	100	Wabash pf. B	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
41¼	41⅝	200	Westingh. E. & M.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅛
49½	50	1,400	White Motors	50	50	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
68	69	300	Wilson & Co.	68	68	68	68	—1½
24½	24⅝	600	Willys-Overland	24⅜	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
124	126	100	Woolw. (F. W.) Co.	125	125	125	125	+3
50¼	51	100	Worthington Pump	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ⅜

GORE REASSURES FARMERS.

Asserts That Government Will Carry Out Wheat Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senator Gore of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, in an address today said that the farmers could rest assured that the Government would keep faith with them in carrying out the guarantee of a price of $2.26 a bushel for wheat. The Government, he said, should pay the difference between the guaranteed price and the price dictated by the law of supply and demand, for to do otherwise would "create a state of unstable economic equilibrium."

The Presidential proclamation proclaiming the price for 1919 wheat, Senator Gore asserted, "creates an obligation against the Government—an obligation which is as sacred and an obligation which is held as inviolate as that of a Thrift Stamp or a United States bond."

Of two methods of carrying out the guarantee—requiring the consumer to pay the difference between the fixed price and price in the unregulated market and authorizing the Government to pay this difference, Senator Gore said economic considerations recommended the latter, which has been indorsed by the House Agriculture Committee and embodied in its bill.

To make the consumer pay the difference, the Senator said, would only mean a continuation of inflation.

Tobacco Products Income Higher.

The report of the Tobacco Products Corporation for the year ended with Dec. 31, 1918, issued yesterday, showed total income amounting to $8,276,282, which, after the deduction of preferred dividends, was equal to $17 earned on the 160,000 shares of common stock. In the preceding year total income was $2,006,209, which was equivalent to $9.32 a share on the same stock. After the payment of common and preferred dividends for the year, the surplus amounted to $1,760,266, which compared with $1,252,709 in the preceding year. The report did not indicate that any reserve had been set aside to meet Federal taxes in 1918.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Standard Oil Survey of Rumania.

The Standard Oil Company has sent six experts to England en route to the oil fields of Rumania, where they will make a complete survey of the Standard properties in that country which have gone through the vicissitudes of the world war and have been variously reported as dismantled, destroyed,

TAX-EXEMPT BONDS

An analysis and comparison of the relative attractiveness of tax free and taxable bonds has just been mailed to our clients.

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We invite investors to avail themselves freely of the facilities of our investment department by correspondence or personal call. Upon request we shall be pleased to furnish our list C-106 of high grade stocks, and our list C-107 of high grade bonds now selling at attractive prices.

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BANKERS APPROVE DEMANDS BY GLASS

Agree That Secretary of Treasury Needs Wide Powers for Next Loan.

EXPECT HIGH INTEREST RATE

Favor 2½ Per Cent. Cumulative Sinking Fund for Entire War Debt.

Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass's letter to Representative Kitchin, in which the Secretary outlined the legislation he desires for the next Liberty Loan, attracted great interest in the financial district yesterday. It was felt that the Secretary had done well to ask for extraordinary powers, in view of the extraordinary conditions confronting him, but there was considerable doubt expressed as to whether it would be possible for him to secure this authority from Congress. The powers he asks for are so broad that it is hard to picture Congress conferring them, for such action would be virtual surrender of powers of which Congress is thought to be very jealous.

With regard to the conditions which Mr. Glass proposes, it was generally believed that his request that Congress leave the rate of interest on the forthcoming loan entirely to his discretion forecasts a much higher rate of interest than obtains on any of the Liberty bonds now in existence. In this respect it was pointed out that the idea of two classes of bonds, one to be of low rate and exempt as to excess and surtaxes, and the other a high rate and taxable, could also be realized under the announced plan of the Secretary.

Of very great interest to bankers was the suggestion that an additional authorization of $10,000,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness to run from one to five years be created. This, as understood in New York, would be in addition to the already authorized $8,000,000,000 in Treasury certificates with maximum maturity of one year, and would give the Treasury the tremendous total of $18,000,000,000 in paper which conceivably might be floated among the banks. Bankers here were doubtful as to the expediency of such a condition, and there was a good deal of uncertainty as to just what satisfactory explanation could be advanced for the creation of so much paper.

Approve Sinking Fund.

A 2½ per cent. cumulative sinking fund for the entire war debt was one item universally approved.

An interesting reference in Mr. Glass's letter not directly bearing on the loan was that in which he said "the retardation of the process of readjustment (to normal conditions of commodity prices) by artificial means can only increase the evils inherent in the situation." This was accepted as meaning that Mr. Glass is not in sympathy with the recent proposal of another Cabinet officer that a Peace Industries Board be created and that commodity prices be brought down arbitrarily by voluntary action on the part of leaders in the various industries.

The proposal to exempt from all surtaxes on incomes and the excess profits taxes all issues of Liberty bonds and bonds of the War Finance Corporation held abroad was thought to be for the purpose of making these securities attractive in countries where the exchanges are against the United States. This follows similar suggestions of Mr. McAdoo and is in line with proposals made by Senator Owen, Chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

The request for authority to continue advances to foreign Governments after the termination of the war, and the extension of authority to the War Finance Corporation "to make loans in aid of our commerce" were items in the letter which did not meet with unanimous approval. A majority of bankers interviewed on these subjects felt that business of the kind thus described was the legitimate work of private bankers and not the province of Government.

Secretary Glass will be in New York the latter part of the week to attend the dinner of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. At that time he will meet and confer with local bankers, and it is believed that some definite ideas as to final terms and conditions of the forthcoming loan will be arrived at at that time.

MEXICAN BUSINESS GROWS.

Progress Being Made in Financing Private Enterprises.

It was learned yesterday that, while the matter of refunding the Mexican national debt and of forming a comprehensive national finance program is still under consideration, the business of financing private enterprise into and out of Mexico is moving ahead rapidly. A number of Mexican banks, it was stated, have established relations with American institutions, and by the deposit of Mexican collateral are now in position to finance a general commercial acceptance business with the more reliable firms in Mexico City and other large cities.

No estimates of the volume of this business were officially forthcoming yesterday. A banker who is familiar with the situation, however, expressed the opinion that it would run as high as $10,000,000 at times and was rarely below $5,000,000. Most of the larger Mexican banks are interested in this business. Goods sold to Mexican firms, it was explained, were comparatively easy to deliver now from the North, and that the line from Mexico City to the Pacific, as well as to Vera Cruz, could be used.

Rafaelo Nieto, the Mexican financial expert, was again in the financial district yesterday, conferring with local bankers; but it was said that no further progress had been made.

Amortization Committee Is Named.

It was announced at the offices of the American Bankers' Association that the following men have been appointed a Committee on Amortization of real estate loans held by savings banks: James H. Manning, President of the National Savings Bank of Albany; Samuel H. Beach, President of the Rome Savings Bank, Rome, N. Y.; Edwin P. Maynard, President of the Brooklyn Trust Company; Russell S. Walker, President of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; C. H. Kelsey, President of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company of New York, and Frederick H. Ecker, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Zinc Company Reports Surplus.

The report of the New Jersey Zinc Company for the quarter ended with Dec. 31, which was issued yesterday, showed a surplus after interest, charges, and Federal taxes amounting to $2,313,960. This was equivalent to $6.61 a share earned on the $35,000,000 capital stock, which compared with $11.21 a share earned in the last quarter of 1917. As compiled from the company's quarterly statements in 1918, surplus for the twelve months amounted to $6,056,190, while the estimated surplus for the year, after deductions for Federal taxes and profit-sharing distribution, was $4,094,759.

Tribute to President Twitchell.

Officers and employes of the Chemical National Bank assembled on the officers' platform in that institution yesterday afternoon and presented a silver loving cup to Herbert K. Twitchell, President of the bank. Mr. Twitchell was elected President of the bank two years ago.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	60.71	60.47	60.59	+ .12
25 industrials	81.81	80.96	81.46	+ .33
50 stocks	71.26	70.71	71.02	+ .22

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Feb. 10	70.92	70.33	70.80	+ .26
Feb. 8	70.77	70.47	70.54	— .22
Feb. 7	71.07	70.45	70.76	— .30
Feb. 6	71.81	70.94	71.06	— .61
Feb. 5	71.95	71.32	71.67	+ .03
Feb. 4	71.94	71.28	71.64	+ .38

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	71.95	Feb. 5	70.33	Feb. 10	71.02
1918.	70.95	Feb. 19	67.19	Feb. 7	69.00
1917.	83.36	Feb. 21	77.24	Feb. 3	80.65
1916.	98.06	Feb. 10	84.16	Feb. 28	85.02
1915.	62.78	Feb. 11	58.99	Feb. 24	60.02

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	74.99	Jan. 3	69.75	Jan. 21	71.02
†1918.	69.48	Feb. 1	64.42	Jan. 15	68.11
	Full Years.				
1918.	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	77.43	Dec. 20	85.83
1916.	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915.	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	78.07	— .04	— .75	+ .89

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Feb. 10	78.11	— .07	
Feb. 8	78.18	— .02	
Feb. 7	78.20	+ .02	
Feb. 6	78.28	+ .06	
Feb. 5	78.22	+ .04	
Feb. 4	78.18	+ .00	
Feb. 3	78.09	+ .10	
Feb. 1	77.90	— .08	
Jan. 31	78.02	+ .02	
Jan. 30	78.00	+ .00	
Jan. 29	77.91	— .14	
Jan. 28	78.02	+ .02	
Jan. 27	78.00	..	
Jan. 25	78.00	+ .24	

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	79.01	Jan. 3	77.76	Jan. 24	78.07
†1918.	77.43	Jan. 31	70.64	Jan. 24	77.18
	Full Years.				
1918.	82.36	Nov. 12	75.95	Sep. 27	78.78
1917.	89.48	Jan. 29	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916.	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	....	5.00	....	5.00
Spelter	6.70	6.80	....	6.80
Antimony	....	7.25	....	7.25
Quicksilver	$92.00	....	$95.00	....
Aluminium	*33.00	....	*33.00	....
Iron, No. 2X silicon	....	36.55	....	36.55

*Nonujal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 18c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	79	0	0	80	0	0
Copper, futures	71	0	0	71	0	0
Tin, spot	228	0	0	225	0	0
Tin, futures	225	10	0	223	10	0
Spelter, spot	48	0	0	48	0	0
Spelter, futures	40	0	0	40	0	0
Lead, spot	29	0	0	29	0	0
Lead, futures	25	0	0	25	0	0

COTTON MARKET OVERSOLD.

No Further Decline Likely Until Trading Position Is Readjusted.

The cotton market, it would seem, has at last reached the stage where it is actually oversold. For some weeks past experienced operators have been predicting that the technical position would stand no further selling and no further declines, and following each prediction the market went down further. Now, unless all signs fail, the market has become oversold and, until there is some readjustment in the trading position, no further decline is likely.

That the market will ultimately go higher, however, is not the general opinion. As a matter of fact, there are probably more persons who look for an even lower level than we have now than there are optimists who expect advances. But at the moment the market looks as if it might improve somewhat.

Following the sharp rally in the last hour of Monday's market, yesterday's trading session brought out a number of new buyers and prices moved up. There was a good deal of short covering around the ring and some rather good buying by Wall Street houses and some buying for account of the South. Also, Liverpool did some buying, probably in readjustment of straddle accounts. But the chief consideration, above all others, was the technical position, which had been considerably improved by the heavy recent selling.

On the advance, near months did relatively better than the new crop positions. At the high for the day, May was up 72 points and July 66 points, while October showed a net gain of 44 and December an improvement of 35 points. At the close of trading, more than half of these gains had been lost, but the market was still well above the Monday closing.

In the trade there was little change for the better. The labor situation showed some improvement, but the cotton goods market is becoming demoralized and the mills are said to be cutting down production as much as possible. Buyers of cotton goods are holding off and practically no new business is moving, nor is it expected to move in any considerable quantity until general business conditions settle down.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev's Day.
Feb.	....	....	....	21.70@21.05	21.45
March	21.70	22.20	21.50	21.85@21.92	21.63
April	....	....	....	21.40@21.60	21.10
May	20.60	21.24	20.42	20.80@20.95	20.52
July	20.23	20.78	19.95	20.20@20.43	20.12
Aug.	....	....	....	19.75	19.40
Sept.	....	....	....	19.15	19.20
Oct.	19.10	19.50	18.70	19.05@19.07	19.10
Dec.	18.80	19.20	18.60	18.80@18.90	18.87

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 20 points advance to 25.35c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 28.25c; New Orleans, 25.50c; Savannah, 27c; Augusta, 24.50c; Memphis, 27.50c; Houston, 27.50c; Little Rock, 26.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	14,345	18,773	21,433
Exports	21,921	15,841	.....
Exports, season	2,613,144	2,520,184	2,560,418
New York stocks	88,044	85,194	158,478
Port stocks	1,368,878	1,309,600	1,479,887
N. Y. arrivals	4,444	376	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was quiet at 16.83d for middling, and 18.21d for good middling. Sales, 1,000 bales, of which 700 were American. Imports, 16,000 bales, all American. Futures opened steady, 13 to 18 points advance, and closed steady, up 22 to 38 points. Prices: February, 16.74d; March, 15.28d; April, 14.17d; May, 12.63d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths dull and irregular.

Unite to Reduce Cotton Acreage.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 11.—A call for a general meeting, to be held in New Orleans on Feb. 22, to plan an effort to reduce by one-third the cotton acreage in all Southern States, was issued today at a meeting of representatives of agricultural, commercial, financial, and industrial interests of Texas. The Governors of all cotton States will be asked to issue proclamations setting aside Feb. 22 as pledge day.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Partly cloudy and warmer Wed., probably preceded by light rain in early morning; Thurs. partly cloudy with mild temperature.

Ga. and Fla.—Partly cloudy and warmer Wed. Thurs. fair with mild temperature.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs. cloudy with mild temperature.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs. unsettled with mild temperature.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs. unsettled, probably followed by rain Thurs. night.

Ohio—Partly cloudy and warmer Wed. Thurs. cloudy with moderate temperature.

Mich.—Unsettled with probably snow or rain Wed. and Thurs., not much change in temperature.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Held of Record.
Acme Tea 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Canadian Pacific	2½	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 21	Apr. 1
Cosden & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Gen. Asphalt pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Gillette Razor	$2	Q	May 31	May 1
Do	$2	Ex.	May 31	May 1
Pabst Brewing pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 18	Mar. 6
Pitts. Brewing	1	..	..	..
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 28
United Fruit	2½	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Do	½	Ex.	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Wayland O. & G.	2	Q	Mar. 10	Mar. 1

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alpha	.01	.02
Anita	.02	.03
Andes	.04	.05
Best & Belcher	.03	.04
Bullion	.01	.02
Caledonia	.02	.03
Confidence	.04	.05
Con. Imperial	.01	.02
Con. Virginia	.02	.03
Gould & Curry	.02	.03
Jacket	.03	.04
Mexican	.08	.09
Occidental	.40	.50
Ophir	.09	.10
Overman	.02	.03
Potosi	.03	.04
Savage	.05	.06
Sierra Nevada	.02	.03
Union Con.	.09	.10
Mexican dollars	.77½	.78½

TONOPAH.

	Bid.	Asked.
Belmont	3.25	3.30
Brougher Divide	.41	.42
Cash Boy	.06	.07
Gold Zone	.15	.16
Halifax	.15	.16
Jim Butler	.41	.42
McNamara	.20	.21
Midway	.20	.21
Mizpah	.06	.07
Monarch Pitts	.07	.08
Montana	.16	.17
North Star	.08	.09
Rescue	.09	.10
Tonopah Divide	3.35	3.40
Tonopah Ext.	.55	.56
West End	1.50	..

GOLDFIELD.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta	.04	.05
Booth	.13	.14
Combination	.13	.14
Goldfield Con.	.20	.21
Goldfield Merger	.04	.05
Great Bend	.08	.09
Jumbo Ext.	.13	.14
Kewanas	.04	.05
Lone Star	.05	.06
Silver Pick	.04	.05
Spearhead	.10	.11

OTHER DISTRICTS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Manhattan Con.	.03	.04
Nevada Hills	.02	.03
Packard	.25	.30
Rochester	.25	.30
Round Mountain	.33	.34
United Eastern	4.00	..
White Caps	.12	.13

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¾	4⅝
Dr. Jackpot	4	6
Elkton	4	5
El Paso	14	25
Golden C.	175	177
Granite	13	..
Isabella	5⅝	5¾
McKinney	7	9
Portland	99	100
U. Gold M.	13	16
Vindicator	44	50
Rose Nicol	14¾	15⅝

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.
Airplane	.60	80
Amer. Oil	5	5½
Bay S. Gas	6	8
Bos Arlz.	..	1½
Boston Ely	.97	1⅝
Bos Mont.	.45	46
Begole	.11	50
Bohemia	.75	85
Butte Lon.	.11	14
Calaveras	1¾	..
Champ. Gold	3	3½
Chief Cons.	3¼	3¾
Cons Ariz.	1⅛	1¼
Cons Cop.	5¾	5½
Cortez	.13	15
Crystal	.19	20
Crown Res.	.58	62
Denbigh	.60	51
Earle Eagle	2	3
Eagle B B.	2¼	2⅝
Fortuna	2	3
Gold Lake	..	4
Houghton	.80	90
Homa Oil	.30	31
Iron Blos.	.45	55
Iron Cap.	13½	15⅝
Jer Verde	.35	42
La Rose	.35	40
Majestic	.10	21
Mex Metals	.29	30
Moj Tung	.4	5
New Baltic	.75	1¼
Nat Z & L	.9	10
Nixon Nev.	.37	38
New Doug.	.21	25
Oneco	.20	45
Onondaga	.10	12
Pilgrim	.54	56
Rainier	.60	62
Seven Mets.	.43	43½
S W Miami	..	1
S full paid	.75	1⅛
Texana	.12	14
Un Ver Ext.	31½	32½
Vic Mines	..	85
Yukon Gold	.75	1

CAN COMPANY SHOWS LOWER NET EARNINGS

Statement Reports Decline of $4,918,707, as Compared with Preceding Year.

MADE MANY MUNITIONS

President Wheeler Announces a Readjustment of Major Contract with the Government.

Stockholders of the American Can Company learned at the annual meeting yesterday that demands upon cash resources would be so large in financing purchases of raw material that the question of a common stock dividend could hardly be considered by the management before August. The substantial earnings in the last two years had aroused hopes that dividends would be begun in the near future. F. S. Wheeler, President, said that it would probably be necessary to borrow for the purpose of increasing working capital, and if this were done, accommodation would be obtained from banks.

The statement for the year ended Dec. 31 last showed net earnings of $17,076,335, a decline of $4,918,707 from the total in the preceding year. After providing for interest, Federal taxes, and depreciation, a balance of $6,000,826 remained, compared with $11,892,859 in 1917. The amount available for the common stock was equivalent to $7.55 per share, against $21.84 the year before, prior to the payment in that year of back dividends on the preferred issue.

The leading items of the income account and balance sheet are set forth in this table:

INCOME ACCOUNT.

	1918:	1917.
Net earnings	$17,076,335	$21,995,042
Interest	575,508	602,183
Federal taxes	7,000,000	6,000,000
Depreciation	3,500,000	3,500,000
Preferred dividends	2,986,331	6,583,185
Surplus	3,114,496	5,309,674
Total surplus	19,536,401	16,412,905

BALANCE SHEET.

Inventory	$35,484,402	$24,136,484
Accounts receivable	13,317,883	10,640,037
Accounts payable	16,633,240	11,215,651
Contingency reserve	6,942,100	4,237,543
Cash	4,298,907	7,562,436

"The company's munition department was busily employed last year," said President Wheeler in his statement to shareholders, "and a large quantity of supplies was delivered to the United States Government. Owing to the uncompleted state of some contracts, only a portion of the profits expected has been taken into 1918 accounts. Since the armistice, the major contract with the Government has been equitably adjusted by a supplementary contract which fully protects the company's interests and assures a fair profit to be realized in 1919.

"Contracts already taken and trade reasonably assured promise a volume of business for 1919 which should compare favorably with 1918, last year being the largest in the company's history for the number of cans and packages made and delivered."

The report said that $4,766,374 was spent during the year for new construction and equipment.

OUTLOOK IN IRON TRADE.

Some Shutdowns and Price Cutting Are Looked For.

In its summary of the iron market The Iron Age states that producers are beginning to admit that the cutting of prices is necessary to liven the interest of buyers and that the maintaining of prices at too high a level in past weeks has effectually discouraged trading. The Iron Age says:

"The low total of the present inflow of emergency orders points to shutdowns here and there in two or three months' time. In the activity of such happenings, a rewriting of costs would be possible. Whether the trade conferences proposed by the Secretary of Commerce could before then develop understandings looking to establishing prices likely to attract depends largely on securing official sanction and the broad co-operation of the manufacturers and the steel workers.

"Meanwhile the buying elements need to remember that the country is proceeding on the theory that it is no longer an isolated nation. Fixed iron and steel export prices of England, its chief competitor for the world's markets, are anywhere up to 40 per cent. higher than its own, and only relatively slight shifts in ocean freight charges will serve to throw the advantage to these shores. Foreign trade requires little concession, so long as England's costs do not come down."

Scoville Company Earnings Fall.

The annual report of the Scovill Manufacturing Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, issued yesterday, showed net earnings after taxes of $2,130,903, which was equivalent to $42.61 a share earned on the $5,000,000 outstanding capital stock, as compared with $184.09 a share earned on the same stock in 1917. The balance sheet of the company as of Dec. 31 last shows cash on hand and certificates of deposit amounting to $2,791,403, compared with $3,604,453 in the year before, while total surplus for the year was $17,227,006, as compared with $17,521,104 in 1917.

CUBA CANE SUGAR BONDS.

Stockholders Authorize an Issue of $25,000,000.

At a special meeting yesterday stockholders of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation approved the execution of a mortgage on the property of the concern as security for an issue of $25,000,000 bonds, the proceeds to be used to fund the company's debt which is approximately $18,000,000. The opposition which threatened some weeks ago following an inquiry by Henry Evans, a stockholder, failed to materialize. Mr. Evans was recently elected a Director of the company.

In the course of the meeting Frederick Strauss, Chairman of the board, said he believed the Directors would decide that the entire amount should be issued as soon as possible, but no definite plan for an immediate offering was made public. Stockholders were able, however, to get some idea of what kind of an offering will be made when Alfred Jaretzki, counsel for the corporation, said that probably 55 per cent. of whatever issue was made would be redeemed through serial maturities and that $3,000,000 would be set aside against the final maturity of the remainder of the bonds.

F. W. Kelsey, a stockholder, offered a resolution calling for an examination of the company's affairs by a committee of common and preferred stockholders. The Chairman explained that an agreement had been made with large holders of preferred stock for an independent audit of the company and a thorough examination into all departments by sugar experts and that the expense of two investigations was unnecessary. The resolution was defeated.

In addition to the company's $18,000,000 debt it was brought out in the meeting that $6,500,000 had been borrowed against the company's $12,500,000 sugar stocks on hand.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Thirty-seven new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $920,400, were chartered today. They include:

Autocorp, Manhattan, $20,000; H. Feiman, A. J. Stern, M. Livingston, 90 East Broadway.

Liberty Freight Forwarding and Warehouse Co., Manhattan, $5,000; M. and A. and H. Lavy, 415 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn.

Progress Skirt Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. Oerahia, K. and A. Lipshutz, 261 West 21st St.

King Davidson Dresses, Manhattan, $10,000; M. Merican, D. and K. Davidson, 566 West 150th St.

Stork, Boissevain & Co., Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise; 6,000 shares first preferred, 4,000 shares second preferred, $100 each; 15,000 shares common, no par value; H. R. Jolles, C. T. Stork, E. Boissevain, 128 Wager St.

Springville Dairy Products Co., Springville, Erie Co., $10,000; C. H. Vaughn, E. W. Dinse, C. A. Lefft, Springville.

Armdale Truck Renting Co., Manhattan, $30,000; M. Weiss, G. C. Woolf, J. Weinberger, 5 Beekman St.

The Oneida Oil Co., Utica, $10,000; J. E. Fiscus, S. H. Ellis, E. P. Grove, Utica.

Special Bolt Machinery Corp., Manhattan, foundry and machine shop; 100 shares, no par value; W. H. Foster, J. A. Ederr, Jr., S. Robertson, 588 75th St., Brooklyn.

Moss Operating Corp., Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, 20 shares, no par value; M. Kirschstein, A. T. Scharps, C. E. Ward, 154 Nassau St.

The Glen Development Co., High View, Sullivan County, $50,000; G. Cody, E. M. Styles, J. S. Brant, Middletown.

Stevens-Sloan Co., Manhattan, deal in food products, $10,000; M. McEnany, G. B. Gallup, W. J. Sloan, 532 West 111th St.

The Caravel Steamship Lines, Manhattan, $5,000; L. J. Eisle, L. Lamb, T. F. McLaughlin, Jr., no address given.

Di Salvo Bros., Manhattan, stage settings and furnishings, $100,000; P. S. Smith, J. and B. Di Salvo, 434 4th Av.

United States Navigation Co., Manhattan, $10,000; R. A. MacLean, F. H. Butehorn, T. Ernst, 529 West 179th St.

The Calorex Corp., Manhattan, make measuring and dispensing devices and novelties, $250,000; M. T. MacGregor, J. Monks, A. H. Schneer, 949 Broadway.

Hall & Roberts & Co., Manhattan, building and contracting, $25,000; G. R. Congood, E. Fairchild, H. S. Roberts, 1,125 Broadway.

N. B. M. Construction Co., Manhattan, $6,000; S. Isaacson, F. Ciappetti, L. Benedett, 132 East 110th St.

James O'Connor Plumbing Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. Mergher, J. J. Flood, J. O'Connor, 686 Amsterdam Av.

M. Cleveland-Hill-Sims, Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $50,000; R. Voight, E. J. Larkin, W. C. Dodge, 527 5th Av.

Hicks-Costarino Co., Brooklyn, deal in waste paper and products, $50,000; E. O. Fee, M. A. Clifford, W. R. Foster, 100 Broadway.

Myerstein & Co., Manhattan, make gloves, $25,000; L. and R. and A. Myerstein, 1,061 Tinton Av., Bronx.

Allied Furniture Co., Jamestown, $100,000; R. O. and T. O. Norquist, A. E. Anderson, Jamestown.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

White Eagle Retail Stores, Brooklyn, $5,000 to $15,000.

Gradiz Knits & Co., Manhattan, $1,000 to $51,000.

Nilsen-Boldrick Co., Brooklyn, $5,000 to $20,000.

Decan Trading Co. of Bombay, Manhattan, $200,000 to $500,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Francis Praz & Co., Manhattan, $500,000 to $200,000.

REORGANIZATION.

Atterbury Motor Car Co., Buffalo, 50,000 shares common stock, no par value; 2,500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; active capital, $500,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Hubbell-Leavens Co., Inc., Manhattan, to E. M. Leavens Co., Inc.

Excelsior Pie Baking Co., Richmond, to Globe Baking Co., Inc.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Macy Bros. & Gillett, Inc., Delaware, teas, coffees, and spices; 1,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 2,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $10,000; representative, H. E. Hayes, 98 Wall St.

Leslie Players' Corp., Delaware, films, $100,000; representative, W. J. Bloxham, 1,547 Broadway.

Southern Oklahoma Oil and Development Co., Inc., Delaware, $500,000; representative, H. G. Wenzel, Jr., 46 Cedar St.

Asbestos Products Corp., Delaware, $100,000; representative, M. H. Elvidge, 1,328 Broadway.

Sullivan, Young & Russlend, Inc., Delaware, farm products, $500,000; representative, E. A. Sullivan, 639 West 34th St.

Macy Agency, Inc., Maryland, insurance, $10,000; representative, G. G. Macy, 200 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Stanz-a-Corp, New Jersey, agents, factors, and brokers, $100,000; representative, W. S. Stanz, Produce Exchange Building.

Miller-Reese-Hutchison, Inc., New Jersey, consulting engineers, $125,000; representative, A. Messerlin, Woolworth Building.

The J. E. Martin, Buffalo, Inc., Ohio, hotels and restaurants, $10,000; representative, J. R. Casey, Buffalo.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

Rosin and Turpentine Export Co., Georgia, new representative, C. J. Celoach, 26 Cortlandt St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Gross & Co., Inc., Manhattan.
A. T. Weiss & Co., Inc., Herkimer.
Stewart Specialty Corp., Manhattan.
Montauk Cigar Co., Manhattan.
George Rigakos Co., Inc., Brooklyn.
Joe Welners Co., Inc., Manhattan.
Invincible Cloak and Suit Co., Manhattan.
Crown Waist Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 11.—Charters filed: Washington Land and Investment Co., Perth Amboy, to deal in real estate, $100,000; R. A. Bolger and E. V. Ricci of Perth Amboy, and E. J. Cahill of New Brunswick.

Joseph E. Kauffman & Co., Inc., Paterson, to engage in the manufacturing business, $25,000; J. E. Kauffman and J. S. Metz of Paterson, and William Reich of Bridgeport, Conn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 11.—Charters filed: Leuskraff Pictures Corp., to produce and exhibit motion pictures of all kinds; $1,000,000; W. I. N. Lofland, Frank H. Jackson, Charles R. Jones, local, Dover, Del., Inc.

Brewster Engineering Corp., to manufacture machinery for making artificial steam, &c.; $1,000,000; J. F. Cleveland, F. W. Dennis, E. G. Johnson, all of New York.

Pavement Patents Corp., $1,000,000, to manufacture paving blocks and tiles of all kinds; Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; Arthur R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.; Paul E. Britsch, Brooklyn.

The Southland Products Co., Inc., to acquire by purchase or otherwise food products of all kinds, $200,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell, local, Wilmington, Del., Inc.

The D. and C. Company, to manufacture food products and to market same; $300,000; L. B. Phillips, E. B. Thomas, local, Dover, Del., Inc.

Automatic Gas Heater Co., Inc., to manufacture and sell automat

Hulbert Motor Tr. Pfd.
Northwestern Pow. Pfd. Stk.
Western Pow. Corp. Pfd.
Ann Arbor R. R. 4s, 1995
Barrett Mfg. Deb. 5s, 1939
Gt. Nor. Ry. Ref. 4½s, 1961
Monon Coal Co. 5s, 1936
N. Or. Ry. & L. Gen'l 4½s, 1935
New York Dock 4s, 1955
No. Ontario Lt. & P. 6s, 1930
N. Scotia Tram'y & P. 5s, 1946
St. L., Spgfd. & P. Ref. 5s, 1939
Third Ave. R. R. 1st 5s, 1937

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LOUISIANA OIL
PENNOK OIL
Significant developments are taking place in these two issues. Louisiana Oil Refining Company is carrying on negotiations for new properties. Pennok Oil Company is drilling a well of considerable importance.
Island Oil
Keystone Tire
Midwest Refining
Midwest Oil
National Ice
The above issues are treated comprehensively in our
WEEKLY REVIEW NO. 337.
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As developments warrant, we prepare special letters concerning the various unlisted issues. They appear about once a week and will be mailed on request.
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THE COPPER SLUMP
If you are getting hurt, either in copper stocks or the metal, you ought to write us at once for advice.
We got our investment clients out of "coppers" 2½ points from the top last July. Subscribers to our Commodity Service have been advised to purchase copper (metal) on a hand-to-mouth policy ever since December 10, 1918.
There will be no charge for our opinion. State whether interested in copper securities or the metal.
Address Department Y-65
BABSON STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION
Wellesley Hills, Mass.

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Well known British House, long established in Tientsin, with good connections throughout the Interior Provinces, is prepared to represent American Firms in North China either in the capacity of Fiscal or Active Agents. Bank references.
Apply TIPPER & CO.
Tientsin, North China.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:
This Certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Automatic Machine Products Company, Inc., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 31st day of January, 1919, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.
Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this thirty-first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.
[Seal]
A. B. PARKER,
Deputy Secretary of State.

All persons having claims against the above named corporation are directed to present the same forthwith at the office of Paul G. Burroughs, Attorney, No. 30 Church Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City.

FILES CITY'S BRIEF AGAINST FARE RISE

Corporation Counsel Burr Contends Public Service Board Has No Jurisdiction.

REFERS TO HIGH RENTALS

Remedy Sought by New York Railways Company No Real Cure for Situation, He Says.

A brief prepared by Corporation Counsel Burr explaining and confirming the position of the city in opposition to an increase in fares on the city's transportation lines was received yesterday by the Public Service Commission.

It was the answer to an application by the New York Railways Company for authority to abolish transfers or to charge 3 cents for them as an interim relief, pending the return of pre-war conditions or the success of other efforts to obtain greater measures of relief. Hearings on the application have been adjourned by the commission until further information is received.

The brief insists that the commission has no jurisdiction over fares that have been fixed in agreements with the city, and that this lack of jurisdiction will continue until the franchises are modified by the Board of Estimate. Concerning the alleged exorbitant rentals paid by the company for the leased lines the brief says:

"The petitioner has utterly failed to establish the reasonableness of the high rentals paid the various leased lines. Nevertheless, by mere argument and assertion, unsubstantiated by proof, the petitioner's counsel have endeavored to justify its proposed mulcting of the public with increased fare or transfer charges in order to enable the company to continue the payment of these extravagant rentals."

High Eighth Avenue Dividends.

Attention is called to the annual dividends of 21½ per cent. paid to the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company on its $1,000,000 capitalization, and reference is made to the statement of James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the company, that the leased lines own all the improvements paid for by the operating company. Other references to statements made by Mr. Quackenbush are followed by the assertion that an absolute necessity exists for the submission of figures showing the present value of the property.

A statement that the Eighth Avenue company had earned $215,000 a year until war conditions wore the earnings down is answered in the brief by the statement that no evidence had been submitted showing how much the line earned during the pre-war period. Then the brief says:

"The city is not prepared to concede the statement frequently reiterated by petitioner's counsel, to the effect that however large the rental payments made any of these lessor companies, that all improvements made since the leases were entered into have inured to the benefit of the lessor estate, though paid for by the lessee or operating company."

Mr. Burr insists that the company should yield to the suggestion of the commission and file an itemized statement showing the various lines, the transfer points, and the claimed origin or basis of each. The brief is filled with various court decisions, including recent ones, to the effect that contracts with transportation companies fixing a maximum fare could not be changed without the consent of the city granting the franchise.

Sees Danger in Order.

The brief says that an order of the commission authorizing the discontinuance of free transfers or permitting a charge of 3 cents for them as a partial remedy for the condition of the company in view of its confessed precarious financial condition, would be fraught with most unfortunate ultimate consequences "that would not only mulct the traveling public unnecessarily and vainly with an additional transportation tax but would furthermore be unjust to the public and unwise, in that it would complicate and make more difficult a permanent readjustment or reconstruction hereafter of the relations of this company to the public.

"The likelihood of the petitioner going into receiver's hands in the near future stands admitted upon this record."

It is then stated that if the financial condition of the company is as bad as this line would be asked to show, it will the Public Service Commissions law so as to clothe the commission with authority to afford relief in similar cases without waiting for action by the Board of Estimate.

HARKNESS LEFT $9,000,000.

Wife of Sportsman Is Named as Sole Heir in Will.

The will of Harry S. Harkness, who died Jan. 23 of influenza, was filed for probate yesterday, and leaves his entire estate to his wife, Mrs. Florence S. Harkness, whom he married in the Fall of 1916. Cornelius J. Sullivan, who filed the will, stated that the value of the estate will not be more than $9,000,000 or $10,000,000, and that the late Mr. Harkness had sustained a heavy loss in the construction of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway. This figure was regarded as surprising, in view of the fact that his share of the estate of his father, Lamon V. Harkness, was believed to be more than $25,000,000. Mr. Harkness and his sisters, Mrs. Ella Edwards and Mrs. Myrtle Macomber, shared the estate equally.

The will of Mr. Harkness is brief, and in addition to giving his wife his entire personal and real estate he named her as executrix, with John W. MacMiller, and directed that no bond be required. The will was executed on the day of his death from influenza.

The deceased's divorced wife, Marie M. Marbeck, who got her decree in 1916, received $35,000 a year alimony until her remarriage, but at the time of Mr. Harkness's death she had no interest in the estate.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

NEW YORK TRANSIT for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Net income	$914,294	$1,461,610	$1,339,121
Dividends	1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000
Deficit	$85,706	*$461,610	*$439,121
Prev. surplus	5,999,569	5,537,959	5,098,829
P. & L. surplus	$5,913,863	$5,999,569	$5,537,950

*Surplus.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN CAN for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Net earn.	$17,076,335	$21,995,042	$11,091,048
Bond inter.	575,508	602,183	628,067
Fed. taxes.	7,000,000	6,000,000	.....
Depreciation	3,500,000	3,500,000	2,500,000
Balance	$6,000,827	$11,892,859	$7,962,981
Pref. div...	2,886,381	6,583,185	2,886,331
Surplus	$3,114,496	$5,309,674	$5,076,650
Prev. surp.	16,421,905	11,112,231	6,035,681

P. & L. sur. $19,536,401 $16,421,905 $11,112,231

TOBACCO PRODUCTS CORPORATION for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net income	$3,276,282	$2,006,209	$1,346,504
Other income	.....	.....	18,036
Total income	$3,276,282	$2,006,209	$1,364,540
Pref. dividends	556,016	514,500	493,916
Com. dividends	960,000	240,000	.....
Surplus	*$1,760,266	$1,251,709	$870,624
Prev. surplus	3,361,532	2,109,823	1,151,650
Total surplus	$5,121,798	$3,361,532	$2,022,274
Excess profit tax, 1917	126,611	.....	.....
Stock div. on common stock	1,600,000	.....	.....
P. & L. surp.	*$3,393,187	$3,361,532	$2,022,274

*No reserve has been set up for Federal taxes for 1918.

OPPOSE SHIP CANAL RIDER.

Merchants Want Congress to Drop St. Lawrence Waterway Project.

The Merchants' Association is opposing the rider to the River and Harbor bill now pending in Congress providing for a survey of the St. Lawrence River with a view to the construction of an international ship canal. It has asked that the rider be abandoned on the ground that it is inimical to the interests of the canal system of this State and to the commercial supremacy of New York. A statement by the association says:

"In view of the facts that the proposed improvement of the St. Lawrence River is intended to bring about the construction of a Canadian waterway; that such a waterway from Lake Ontario to the navigable portions of the St. Lawrence River would be of exceedingly doubtful economic and practical value; and that the State of New York has already expended more than $135,000,000 to provide a waterway suitable for long inland navigation, the Executive Committee of the Merchants' Association unanimously directed that efforts be made to bring about the elimination of the rider from the River and Harbor bill is passed by Congress."

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argent. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	98⅜	99⅛	6.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99⅝	99⅝	5.50
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	99½	100	5.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99	100	6.00
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.00
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	64	68	..
Do. rubles	6½	Feb. 14, '28	144	148	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	56	59	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan. 15, '20	99½	100¾	6.70
A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan. 15, '21	99	100	7.00
A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan. 15, '22	99	100	7.00
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100¾	100⅞	5.50
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99⅞	100	5.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	91	94	9.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101	101¾	9.00
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	101¼	101⅝	5.15
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	102	102½	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102⅜	102⅝	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103½	6.00
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103½	104⅜	6.00
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	96½	99¼	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	..	99⅝	5.70
Bets. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	100⅝	101	5.15
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	101	101¼	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	101⅝	101⅞	6.30
Bets. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	101	101½	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	101	101½	6.80
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	100⅜	101	5.70
Cen. Arg. Rus.	6	Feb., 1927	88	91	7.50
Chi. Pn. Tool.	5	Oct., 1920	98½	99⅛	6.30
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	98	99	6.45
Chi., B. & Q. - J		July, 1921	95¾	95¾	5.85
C., R. I. & P. R.	6	Feb., 1920	97½	98⅛	6.55
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	100	100⅜	5.20
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	100	100⅜	5.60
Cud'y P. Co.	7	July 15, '23	101⅞	102¼	6.40
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	98⅜	99⅛	5.80
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	97½	98¼	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	99	99⅛	6.50
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98¼	99⅛	5.30
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1919	100¼	100⅜	5.30
Gen. Elec.	6	July, 1920	100⅛	100⅜	5.50
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98	99½	6.30
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	99⅝	99¾	5.75
L. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	97	99¾	7.50
Mont. T. & P.	8	Apr., 1919	99¼	99¾	..
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1920	93	97½	7.75
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sept., 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.25
Okl. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	99	99⅝	7.00
Ott. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	8.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	97	97⅝	5.65
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99¼	100	5.00
Pitt. & S. S. R.	6	Mar., 1920	100	100⅜	5.25
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100	100¼	..
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101	101⅜	5.20
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102¼	102⅜	5.50
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	103	103⅜	5.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103⅜	104¼	5.80
San Diego C. G. E. E.	6	Dec., 1923	75	90	7.50
Shawing. Y. & G.	6	Dec., 1919	101¼	102¼	..
St. Cl. & E.	7	Sep., 1921	96	100	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	99⅝	100	5.00
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	99½	100¾	6.80
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1929	95⅞	96⅞	5.75
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	95	98¼	8.00
U. L. & Ry. sec.	7	Apr., 1923	94	98¼	7.50
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '22	88	89½	9.40
West. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1920	100	100¼	5.75
Wis R. A.	7	Mar., 1919	99⅝	100	7.00

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered	97½	99
2s, coupon, '30	97½	99
2s, Panama, '38, reg.	97½	98¼
2s, Panama, '38, coup.	97⅝	98⅜
3s, registered, 1946	88	92
3s, coupon, 1946	88	92
3s, conversion, 1947	88	92
3s, Panama, '61, reg.	80	92
3s, Panama, '61, coup.	80	92
5s, Fed Land Bk, '38	102⅜	103½
4½s, Fed Land Bank	100	100⅜
4s, registered, 1925	104¼	105⅜
4s, coupon, 1925	104¼	105⅜

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	101	101½	101¼
4½s June, 1965	101	101½	101⅜
4½s Mar., 1963	101	101½	101⅜
4½s Nov., 1957	101	101½	101⅜
4½s Mar., 1957	101	101½	101⅜
4½s Mar., 1960 30	96½	97¼	97
4½s Mar., 1964	96½	97½	97
4½s Mar., 1962	96½	97¼	97
4½s Apr., 1966	96½	97¼	97
4½s Sept., 1960	96½	97¼	97
4s May, 1955	91	92	91
4s Nov., 1958	91	92	91
4s Nov., 1957	91	92	91
4s Nov., 1956	90½	91½	90½
4s Nov., 1955	90½	91½	90½
4s Nov., 1936	92	94	92
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1931	4.60	4.35
4½s	1921-1923	4.60	4.35
4½s	1919-1920	4.60	4.35
4½s	1919-1923	4.55	4.30
4½s	1924-1932	4.55	4.30
4½s	1940-1953	4.65	4.40
4½s	1930-1939	4.65	4.40
4½s	1922-1929	4.65	4.40
4½s	1919-1921	4.65	4.40
4½s	1940-1953	4.65	4.40
4s	1926-1930	4.65	4.40

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
705	Cities Service	318	314	314	317
2,900	Cities Service pf.	81¼	80½	80½	81
$62,000	Cities Service deb. B 7s	128	126	127	127½
96,500	Cities Service deb. C 7s	103	101½	101½	102

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Elec Pow	12	14
Adiron Elec Power pf.	71	74
Am Gas & Electric	100	103
Am Gas & Electric pf.	42	44
Am Light & Traction	237	240
Am Light & Trac pf.	98	99½
Am Power & Light	57	58
Am Power & Light pf.	74	77
Am Public Utilities	24	27
Am Public Utilities pf.	36	40
Am W W & Elec	4⅜	6
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	62	68
Am W W & E partic	10	12
Carolina Power & Lt.	30	33
Colorado Power	24	27
Colorado Power pf.	96	100
Columbus Electric pf.	72	76
Com Pow, Ry & L.	19	21
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf.	40	43
Conn Power pf.	73	78
Consumers' Power pf.	75	85
Eastern Texas Elec.	52½	55
Eastern Texas Elec pf.	73	77
El Paso Electric	82	86
Electric B & S pf.	92½	96
Empire Dist Elec pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Trac.	9	11
Federal Light & Tr pf.	41	45
Galveston-Houston Elec	20	25
Galveston-Hous Elec pf	60	65
Gas & Elec Securities	250	275
Gas & Elec Secur pf.	80	85
Miss River Power	10	12
Miss River Power pf.	38	40
Northern Ohio Electric	14	17
Northern Ohio Elec pf.	56	60
Northern Ont L. & P.	11	15
Northern Ont L. & P pf.	53	55
Northern States Power	64	66
Northern States P pf.	90	92½
Northern Texas Elec.	51	56
Northern Tex Elec pf.	70	73
Pacific Gas & Electric	51	52
Pacific Gas & Elec pf.	87	89
Puget Sd Trac, L & P	14	30
Puget Sd Trac, L & P pf.	52	55
Ry & Light Sec pf.	75	80
Republic Ry & Light	16	18
Republic Ry & Lt pf.	54	56
Southern Cal Edison	87	90
Southern Cal Edison pf	97	102
Standard Gas & Elec.	24	26½
Standard Gas & Elec pf	37	43
Tampa Electric	109	112
Tenn Ry, Lt & Power	34½	35½
Tenn Ry, Lt & Pow pf.	13	15
United Light & Rys.	36	38
United Light & Rys pf.	69	71
Western Power	16	19
Western Power pf.	66	67
West. Church & Kerr.	63	66
West. Church & K pf.	81	86

Bonds.

$5,000	C Ed 1st 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¾
1,000	Cud'y 1st 5s	92	92	92	92
5,000	Pub Service (N Ill) 5s	87½	87½	87½	88
$3,000	Swift 1st 5s	96⅛	96	96⅛	96⅜
2,000	U S Liberty 4th 4¼s	.93.70	93.70	93.70	93.70

Chicago.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
95	Am Shipb'g.	100	100	100
130	Armour pf.	101½	101¼	101½
150	Booth Fish.	18⅜	18½	18¾
50	Chi P Tool.	63	63	..
520	Cudahy	103¾	102	102½
10	Com Edison	111½	111½	111½
10	Deere pf.	96½	96½	96¾
50	Dia Match.	112½	112½	112½
45	H. S & M.	71	71	71
403	Libby	20⅞	20½	20⅞
65	Lindsay L.	12	11⅝	12

Bonds.

$5,000	C Ed 1st 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¾
1,000	Cud'y 1st 5s	92	92	92	92
5,000	Pub Service (N Ill) 5s	87½	87½	87½	88

Philadelphia.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am Stores	28	28	28
10	Am Gas N J	63	63	63
15	Am Ry pf.	65	65	65
20	Brill	20	20	20
10	Camb Iron	40¾	40¾	40¾
330	Elec Stor.	56	55½	55⅝
92	Ins Co N A	28¼	28¼	28¼
400	Gen Asph.	67	65	65½
614	Do pf.	100	96½	99½
111	Lake Super.	19¼	19¼	19¼
60	Lehigh Nav.	70½	69½	69½
6	Lehigh Val.	55¼	55	55

Bonds.

$1,000	Beth St pur money 6s	110	110	110	110
2,000	El & Pe ctfs	69½	69½	69½	69¾
6,000	L V cons 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	Con Coal	70	70	70
100	Dav Chem.	37½	37⅜	37½
300	Elkhorn	28½	28½	28
50	Codefi	7	7	7
150	Com Credit	43	43	43
45	Hous Oil pf.	83	83	83

Bonds.

$6,000	Cosden 6s, B	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	$1,000
1,000	Con Pow 5s	97½	97½	97½	2,000

$3,000	Panama, '61, reg	80	92		
3s	Panama, '61, coup	80	92		
5s	Fed Land Bk, '38	102⅜	103½		
4½s	Fed Land Bank	100	100⅜		
4s	registered, 1925	104¼	105⅜		
4s	coupon, 1925	104¼	105⅜		

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
55	Am Zinc	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
40	Ahmeek	70	70	70
70	Allouez	42½	42¼	42½
50	Ariz Com'l.	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	Butte & Bal.	30c	30c	30c
25	Cal & Ariz.	57¾	57¾	57¾
10	Cal & H.	430	430	430
90	Cop Range	40½	40⅜	40½
500	Davis-Daly	5	4⅞	4⅞
365	Franklin	3⅛	3	3⅛
275	Island Creek	43	43	43
50	Isle Royale	25	25	25
10	Kerr Lake	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
250	Mason Val.	2½	2½	2½
625	Mass Con.	4¼	4⅛	4¼
1,290	Mayflower	3½	3	3

Railroads.

65	Boston Elev.	68½	68	68½	710
4	Do pf.	95	95	95	10
1	Fitchburg pf	57	57	57	20

Miscellaneous.

60	Am Agr.	101	100¼	100½	110
20	Do pf.	99½	99	99¾	3
100	An Pn Svc.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	60
10	Am Sugar	116¼	116	116¼	3
32	Do pf.	117¾	117¾	118¼	4
253	Am T & T.	101⅜	101	101¼	4
35	Am Wool pf.	95	94½	95	3,700
440	Century	14½	14¼	14½	39
25	Cuban Port.	12	12	12	35
3	Edison	167½	167	167	20
2,565	Fairbanks	59	57¼	58¾	5
1,250	Gorton	31½	30⅝	31⅛	1,679
40	Gen Elec	148¾	148	148¾	435
210	Island Oil	7⅞	7½	7½	10
25	Int Port	21	20½	20½	285
100	Mathieson	37	37	37	12

$1,000	Atchison 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	$1,000
1,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	80	80	80	1,000
3,000	Cent Vt 4s	66	66	66	1,000

105	Mass Gas	83	82	83	
3	Do pf.	70	70	70	
60	Mergenthaler	133	132	133	
30	N E Tel.	92	92	92	
3	Pac Mills	152½	152½	152½	
4	Reece But.	15	15	15	
3,700	Stewart	38¾	38¼	38⅝	
39	Swift	121¼	120⅝	121¼	
35	Un Drug	96	96	96	
20	Do 1st pf.	94	94	94	
5	Do 2d pf.	96	96	96	
1,679	Un Fruit	165	159¼	164½	
435	Un Shoe	45	44⅞	45	
10	Do pf.	27¾	27¾	27¾	
285	Ventura	8⅞	8½	8⅞	
12	War B 1st pf	52½	51½	51½	

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
45	M Ward pf.	111	111	111
25	Nat Car pf.	121½	121½	121½
60	People's Gas	47⅞	47	47
153	Sears-Roe	173	171½	171⅞
14	Shaw pf.	91	91	91
295	S Warner	84¼	84	84
1,037	Swift Int.	43¾	43	43
620	Swift	121¼	120⅝	121½
928	Un Carbide	57¼	57	57
150	Un Paperb'd	20	20	20

Bonds.

$3,000	Swift 1st 5s	96⅛	96	96⅛	
2,000	U S Liberty 4th 4¼s	.93.70	93.70	93.70	

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4	Minehill	51	51	51
320	Phila Elec.	25¼	25⅛	25¼
27	Phila Trac.	70	70	70
5	Ph Co 5% pf	33	33	33
10	Phila R T	25	25	25
100	Ton Belm't.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Ton Mining	3	3	3
55	Un Gas Imp	72	72	72
10	W J & S S	44½	44½	44½
4	Un Ry N J	186	186	186
20	York Ry pf.	31½	31½	31½

Bonds.

$5,000	L V ann 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	
1,000	Ph El 1st 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	
1,000	P Co cons 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
2,000	Span-A I 6s	101	101	101	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Substantial net advances were recorded in the leading issues at the close of a fairly active market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Stocks throughout the session were in scant supply and the list readily responded to a demand which, though not vigorous, was sustained and served to give a firm tone to the general market. Occasional reactions represented limited profit taking and had no disturbing effect on values.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Allis-Chal	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
80	Am B Sugar	85	83¾	83¾
1,470	Am Can	44⅞	42⅝	44½
220	Am C & F	88	86½	87¼
40	Am Druggist	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
840	Am H & L pf	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜
10	Am Interl	53¼	53¼	53¼
1,280	Am S & R	63⅞	62⅜	63⅝
220	Am Steel F	73⅜	71¼	73⅜
80	Am S Ref	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
200	Am S Tob	103⅜	102⅞	103¼
230	Ana Copper	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝
50	Assoc D G	20	21	21
10	A. T & S F	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝

ORGANIZE TO MEET PEACE TRADE NEEDS

Dry Goods Retailers Prepare to Make Their Influence Nation-Wide.

PLEDGE $100,000 TO FUND

Form Bureaus for Research, Publicity, and to Aid Merchants and Employes.

At the opening yesterday of the eighth annual convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association in the Hotel Pennsylvania plans for the development of that organization into a body strong enough to command nation-wide attention were presented, and it was announced that of a fund of $150,000 necessary for its development $100,000 has already been pledged. It is expected that by the end of the drive the association will have a membership of 10,000, representing as many different stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The pledges, many of them made yesterday, are really guarantees to the association against indebtedness. The highest pledges were $2,500 and the smallest $400. They mean that the organization can go forward at once with its plans for development without the long wait to accumulate capital by dues and other methods. The guarantors will cover any indebtedness, and at the end of two years they will prorate the deficit if there is any. The Secretaries of local retail associations were present yesterday, and this is taken to indicate that these organizations are contemplating joining the national body.

M. F. Loughman, Commissioner Public Works, welcomed the delegates. He discussed some of the measures that the city has taken to protect business, and in this connection told of the success of the high pressure water service in fighting fires in the business section.

President Francis Kilduff, replying to Mr. Loughman, outlined what had been accomplished by the association during the war, and what should be done to meet the demands of the trade during the period of reconstruction. He pleaded for better working conditions, and that employes be given the opportunity for development. Increased efficiency is, he said, the solution of the wage problem. Merchants, in his opinion, should not hold aloof from political questions.

The principal speech of the day was made by Dr. C. A. Prosser, Director of the Federal Board of Vocational Education. More important than other questions of the industry, he thought, was that of assisting the employe and encouraging better living conditions in which to cultivate health and education. He pointed out that the success or failure of a business did not depend upon systems and methods, but upon the human factor.

"If we have correctly visualized the great world movements, which in this day of international interdependence directly touch our prosperity," he said, "we will have realized that the good of the individual must be built upon the foundation of the good of all, for no longer can one business or a group of business interests attain its summit of prosperity unless all competitive business shares with it in harmonious effort for the common good. We must remember that the producer, the common carrier, and the consumer, alike with the mechanic, manufacturer, and the merchant, are interdependent upon a community of interests. One cannot permanently prosper while the other is impoverished.

"It is not therefore the time for non-productive idleness of either men or machinery. It is essential that every one who is in a position to do so should help industry and commerce 'carry on' to the fullest possible capacity, lest the danger of unemployment become so general as to become a menace against the great victory achieved through the fighting forces of the Allies."

The plans for the expansion of the association were presented by Dr. B. M. Rastall. An important feature of these plans is the taking in of the small storekeeper, and a special effort is to be made in that direction. While the dues to large concerns have been raised the admission fee for the small retailer has been lowered. The association proposes to establish a Reasearch Bureau to study trade matters and to make reports; a Publicity Bureau, which will not only conduct a campaign of publicity, but will furnish needed information to members in a bulletin to be printed for circulation within the organization; a Personnel Bureau, which will look after the care, fair treatment, and welfare of employes; an Organization Service, whose duties will be to co-operate with Boards of Trade and other bodies, and to furnish speakers and literature to them; a Public Affairs Bureau, which will look after legislation and will co-operate with Government agencies.

The smoker was held last evening. Alfred B. Koch of Lasalle & Koch Company of Toledo, presided, and topics timely to the business were discussed.

AGREE ON COTTONSEED.

Food Administration and Interests Unite on Stabilization Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—An agreement for the marketing of all cottonseed and its products at stabilized prices was reached today at the end of a two days' session called by the Federal Food Administration between its representatives and those of all the cotton-producing States.

The meeting unanimously agreed with the Food Administration that the stabilization plan should be continued, and more particularly this program:

1. The producers agreed to use their best efforts in maintaining the stabilized prices.

2. Dealers and ginners agree to purchase at the established price and to abide by the regulations of the Food Administration in the purchase of the seed from the producer and the sale of it to the crushers.

3. Crude mills agree to purchase the seed from planters, dealers, and ginners at the stabilized prices, and to use an extra effort to relieve the situation by buying their seed wherever possible in the congested districts. They further agree to market their products at the stabilized prices, thereby maintaining the spread as originally determined in conference with the Food Administration.

4. The refiners and lard substitute manufacturers agree to purchase the crude oil from the crushers at the stabilized prices, and wherever possible to make these purchases in the congested districts.

Government Issues 13-Cent Stamp.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A postage stamp of thirteen-cent denomination has been designed for the postal service, and Postmasters have been notified that the Post Office Department is ready to supply them for use by the public. It is intended to cover prepaying a single rate of letter postage and special delivery fee, or for postage and registry fee, and is also available to the amount of its value for other purposes for which ordinary postage stamps are used.

Consolidation Move by B. & M.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—The Boston & Maine Railroad Company filed a petition with the Public Service Commission today seeking authority to consolidate its leased lines with the company in accordance with reorganization plans which have been agreed upon by a majority of the stockholders who would be affected. A hearing was set for Feb. 21.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Light tan and rose. Republic Novelty Works, 244 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Light tan. Royal Trimming Co., 11 West 25th.

CAPES, DOLMANS, AND SHORT COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade. 45 West 27th St., 9th floor.

CAPES Wanted.—Better grade Spring samples. 122 West 26th St., tenth floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber will place orders on Spring suits; only better kind wanted; bring samples. Third floor, 30 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Open for pile fabric coats for Fall; bring samples, all week. 127 West 26th, third floor.

COATS Wanted.—500 very reasonable self and fur trimmed. Leo F. Sturm, 8 West 30th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders. 6th floor, 6 West 32d St.

DOLMANS AND CAPES Wanted.—129 West 29th, 3d floor.

DEW KIST Wanted.—Mallinson's, all colors. Republic Novelty Works, 244 5th Av. Madison Square 3609.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber looking at samples of georgettes, crepes, and taffetas; placing large orders; call with samples all week. 9 West 31st, 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on georgette, satin and taffeta dresses. Will look at samples all week. Chic Dress & Costume Co., 220 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on georgettes and taffeta dresses; call from 3 to 6 P. M., all week. Braunstein & Savior, 23 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Model Dress and Costume Co., 1,109 Broadway, looking silk and cotton dresses, for Spring; large stock orders placed.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on popular-priced jerseys and serges. Zuckerman & Bellsey, 130 West 28th St., N. Y. C.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking better grade, between 4 and 6, 14th floor, rear, 12 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing stock orders on silk dresses, jersey and wash dresses. 134 West 26th, twelfth floor.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Waists Wanted.—In jobs for cash; highest grades. Phone Madison Square 3135.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large stock orders; submit samples in all materials. 1st floor, 25 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on snappy silk dresses. L. & R., eleventh floor, 129 West 27th.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Waists, Silk Underwear (finest) Wanted. — Cash. Phone Canal 1121.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serges, taffetas, satins; cash; any quantity; jobs only. Farr, 5154.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—F. & H., spot cash, shades 803, 526. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

FANTASIE Wanted.—Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av, Madison Square 3608.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Spot cash; Garfield 4666 black, navy. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

GABARDINE Wanted.—4666, Garfields; all colors. Madison Square 2190.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Garfield 4666, 448. Farragut 3290.

GEORGETTES, CREPE DE CHINES, TAFFETAS Wanted.—250 pieces, all colors; must be cheap. Madison Square 8571.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—Must be cheap. Madison Square 8671.

GEORGINES and Imported Georgettes Wanted.—In navy. Columbia Ladies' Waist Co., 149 Spring St.

HAIRLINE STRIPES Wanted. — Follwell's 944 navy and black. Goldstein & Co., 11 East 26th. Madison Square 10170.

HOUSE DRESSES, children's coats, wash dresses wanted; Julius Gutman & Co., Baltimore, want jobs for cash. Reply by letter only. Mrs. Webster, Hotel McAlpin.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—Spot cash; Garfield 4970 navy, rookie, tan. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

POPLINS Wanted.—High shades, navy and black; quantity for cash. Meadow & Lyons. Farragut 9872.

POPLIN Wanted.—American high shades. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 W. 21st.

POPLINS Wanted.—Navy and black, American poplins. H. J. Schiffer, 10 East 33d.

ROSHANARA CREPE Wanted.—Plain and satin stripe. Mallinson's. Republic Novelty Works, 244 5th Av.

SATIN Wanted.—Yarn dyed, cotton back, 36 inches wide. Royal Trimming Co., 11 West 25th.

SATIN DUCHESSE Wanted.—Black, 36 inches. Royal Trimming Co., 11 West 25th.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for a quantity of 7512 Amoskeag's navy and black, for cash. Mercantile Exporting Co., 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 3410.

SERGES Wanted.—Mannish up to $1.50; also poiret twill. 44 East 25th St., 6th floor.

SERGE Wanted.—519, 809, or 1464, in black, navy, and rookie. Noble & Bloom, 147 West 30th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Garfield's 519, navy and colors and similar. 1421 Madison Square. Abrams & Hammer, 279 5th Av.

SERGES Wanted.—Men's wear; any mill; gray, tan, navy; for cash. Jacob Cohen, 11 West 32d.

SERGES Wanted.—Mannish. Herzog's Cloak & Suit Co., 1,237 Broadway. Madison Square 5466.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for No. 9 serges, navy and black; will pay cash. Madison Square 1380.

SERGES Wanted.—Tricotine and poiret twill; 1464 Andrews, all shades; Whitman's 106. Gramercy 1074.

SERGE Wanted.—Rookie and navy 99, or similar. 138 West 25th St., 7th floor.

SERGES Wanted.—M. F. L. Copenhagen, H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

SERGE Wanted.—0936, navy, clay, khaki, quantity, cash. Greeley 2030.

SERGE Wanted.—7120, navy, black. I. Nowick, 45 West 27th. Farragut 9644.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 7120, 519, 3850, 09070, U. S. 255; cash. Gramercy 2452.

SERGES Wanted.—1464 or similar. Davis, Bauman & Co., 12 East 32d.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for navy and black 99; will pay cash. Farragut 4063.

SERGES Wanted.—780 and 11433 Botany, for cash. Call Chelsea 2557.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 228, B. P. & L. for cash. Farragut 3245.

SERGE wanted, black and navy 99. G. Rodbell, Inc., Farragut 4880.

SERGE Wanted.—104, for cash. Farragut 613.

SERGES Wanted.—Men's wear, for cash. B. Geelbwarks Co., 510 6th Av.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy Whitman's 99 or similar, Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

SERGE Wanted.—Cleveland 9058 and Andrews 1464. Farragut 2477.

SERGE Wanted.—Botany 809 or similar. Herman Cloak Co., Greeley 4582.

SERGE Wanted.—Rookie and navy, 99 or similar. 138 West 25th, 7th floor.

SERGES Wanted.—99, 0696, 0036, black and navy. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

SERGES Wanted.—All kinds for cash. Madison Square 1076, 1,150 B'dway, Room 606.

SILKS Wanted.—Striped crepe de chine, striped tub silks, or any silk shirtings, any quantity, for cash. Tuxedo Shirt Co., 135 5th Av.

SILKS Wanted. — Emerald, nile, reseda, mais, lilac, other odd shades, for cash. Spring 7934.

SILKS Wanted.—Fancy and foulard for linings. Louis Bauman & Co., 12 East 32d.

SILKS Wanted.—Job of fancy linings at price. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American poplin Garfields tricotine 4718, in all shades; also 11433 navy serge, rose taupe serge. F. & H. Copen broadcloth. Knickerbocker 258.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden, Leonard or Arthur Joel. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Spot cash; all colors; also tricotines. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Deering and Milliken's; quantity for cash. Farragut 9872.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Can use silvertone in Spring shades for cash. Greeley 3812.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Samples and close-outs, any quantity, for cash. Albert Terrakin Co., 58 West 32d St., Mad. Sq. 9049.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on blouse and box suits, better grade only. 11 East 31st, third floor.

SUITS, TAFFETA, AND CAPE-COATS Wanted by jobber. A. Jacobs, 30 West 32d.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing stock orders; bring samples. 38 West 26th St., 9th floor.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Ten pieces each, black, navy, taupe, and fancy striped taffetas, $1.20 to $1.35; reply with swatches. Z 342 Times Annex.

TRICOTINES Wanted. — Garfield's, Andrews's, Read's, or similar; navy, rookie, tan. L. Goldstein & Co., 11 East 26th. Madison Square 10170.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—In navy and taupe, for cash. Myer Gans, Sons & Co., 151 West 26th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Lorraines; will pay $3.80; quick action. Progress Garment, Chelsea 6549.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield 4718 navy. Herzig & Rappaport, 30 West 26th. Farragut 5689.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—Plain and fancy. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—4718 or similar. Farragut 8868.

TRICOTINES Wanted. — Andrews's, Garfield's; navy, rookie. Madison Square 6375.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—Jersey, in all colors. Biltmore Dress, 6 West 20th.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Botany 5934; will pay cash. Room 1220, 2 West 33d.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Open for tan and rookie tricotines. Phone Mad. Sq. 7209.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—All colors; spot cash. Phone Vanderbilt 4030.

WAISTS, underskirts wanted; Julius Gutman & Co., Baltimore, want jobs of Georgette and cotton for cash. Reply by letter only Miss M. Levy, Hotel McAlpin.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 032, 0880; Stevens, reindeer; cash. Gramercy 2452.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens 4281 and serge 09070. Leventhal & Hurwitz. Gramercy 5296.

VELOURS Wanted.—Spot cash, F. & H. 848, 526, 803. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360 or similar; clay, dustan, and navy. Madison Square 2698.

VELVETEENS, Black, Wanted.—27, 36, or 44 inch; Worrall's dye preferred; cheap for cash; any quantity. Madison Square 5507.

YARNS Wanted.—2-ply sock and 3-ply sweater wool hand-knitting yarns. Call Room 612, Wilson Bldg., 1,270 Broadway.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTS Wanted Shirts.—Jobbers, manufacturers, retailers, attention! We have the facilities for producing men's high-grade shirts out of your own material; a reputation for fine workmanship and prompt, efficient service insures complete satisfaction; surprisingly moderate prices for quantities. R. Q., 804 Times Downtown.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ATHROBES, Pajamas, Nightshirts. — Best makes, lowest prices. L. Greenberg, 43 West 16th.

CAPES.—Juniors', misses', and ladies' best values in town; open Lincoln's birthday. Neumann, 137 West 27th.

CAPES, COATS, DOLMANS, SUITS.—Variety of styles and materials; lowest prices. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—Fall cloth coats, fur and plush trimmed, half and full lined; willing to close out at a sacrifice. Kaplan-Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

COATS.—Velours fur trimmed, to close out. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

COATS, Plushes, Velours, fur and plain trimmed; big assortment; sacrifice prices. Elsen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS.—200 fur trimmed, better kind; sacrifice. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d St.

COATS.—Velour, seal shawl collars; closing price. Theodore Weiss, 25 West 27th.

COATS.—Winter, ladies', misses', juniors', at great sacrifice. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

COTTON GOODS.—Annual inventory clearance sale at remarkably low prices of odd lots; Second-Remnants and Regular goods; call at once for choice selection. Calbro Mills, 546-548 Broadway. Spring 814.

CORDUROYS.—Juilliard's 724, seconds, drab, at 60c; Juilliard's 561, drab firsts, 75c; Lawrence 37 drab firsts, 65c; Lawrence 42 wood, drab, 60c. Spring 6569.

CRETONNES, FLANNELS, MUSLINS.—Under market price, Schiff Brothers, 471 Broadway.

DRESSES.—All wool Jersal dresses at $6.75 net; we also make satins, taffetas, and serges at prices cheaper than elsewhere; in spite of the strike we have large quantities for immediate delivery. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Immediate delivery, taffetas, satins, georgettes, $6.75-$16.50 special; Bahnsen's all-wool Jersey silk, braided, $8.90; all-wool French serge, braided, $5.50-$13.50; don't believe, come convince yourself. Feifer, 30 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Below cost, for removal; serges, Gorgettes, taffetas; wonderful values; latest styles; greatly reduced prices; don't miss the opportunity to make a good buy. Casino Dress, 568 6th Av., at 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobs 700 serge dresses; newest Spring models; close out at a price; silk and georgette for immediate delivery. Wonder Dress Co., 152 West 25th.

DRESSES. — Serges, taffetas, georgettes, latest Spring styles; immediate delivery; $6.75 to $14.75; jobs always on hand. Floranell Dress, 38 West 26th.

DRESSES.—3,000 dozen house dresses, assorted ginghams, chambrays, percales, $8.50 per dozen. National Kimono Co., 148 Greene St.

DRESSES.—Job beaded Georgette and taffetas to close out at price. Normanna Dress, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Job of serges and taffeta dresses to close out at a price; Spring styles. Braunstein & Savior, 23 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—2000 serge and taffeta; snappy styles; $6.75 up; big values; immediate delivery. M. Kirschner & Sons, 39 East 33d.

DRESSES.—5,000 silk and serges, assorted styles, at ridiculous prices; immediate delivery. Pan-American Dress, 12 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Taffetas and serges, on the racks; be sure and see these wonderful values. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d St.

DRESSES.—Serge, satin, georgette, taffeta; charming advanced models; specially priced. Annetta, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—On the racks for a price, taffetas, satin, and serge. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job to close out, serge and taffeta, at sacrifice. Jacob Lashin, 143 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Children's; silk only; wonderful value and models; sizes 6 to 14; price $3.75 up. Greater N. Y. Silk, 44 East 23d.

DRESSES.—Susquehanna silk poplin dresses, $3.75. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Serges; 50 per cent. off; good styles. Fifth Floor, 15 East 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job all wool serges and silks, $5. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job 500 skirts to close out. Fitwell Dress, 12 West 17th St.

GABARDINES.—Geras 10784, high shades; poplins, 503, 6009, 6609½; serges, 7302, WFX 7120, 9288, 500. Farragut 9407.

GINGHAMS.—Have 10,000 yards, immediate delivery, close out at price, account removal; no reasonable offer refused. Room 1514, 114 5th Av.

GINGHAMS. — Bralock, Kilburnie, and Amoskeag plaids at reasonable prices. G. B., 804 Times Downtown.

GINGHAMS and PERCALES.—All kinds, big sacrifice. N. Y. Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8870.

JERSEY.—High-grade sport suits and coats at attractive prices. E. Stufer & Co., Inc., manufacturers, 12 East 33d.

KNEE PANTS.—$10.50, $12, and $15 knee pants reduced to $9 per dozen. Louis Friedman, 713 Broadway.

NECKWEAR.—Men's odd lots, 50c and $1 to close. Gumport, 708 Broadway.

POIRET TWILL.—Loraine 3667, seventy-two pieces, navy, five black. Cortland 6482, Ext. 2.

POIRET Twill, Gabardine, Tricotine, Wellington Woolen Co., new address, 28 East 22d St.

POIRET TWILL.—5 black, 5 navy, to close out at $2.50 net. Phil Katz, 11 East 26th.

POIRET TWILL.—Navy, black, and rookie; also tricotines. Farragut 5759.

POIRET TWILLS.—Gera 50236, navy and colors. Mad. Sq. 5466.

POPLINS.—09077, quantity, at a price; also 0609½, 6709½, Saxonia, Selden, Jolesch, Jamestown, bargain. 1120 Greeley.

POPLIN.—American, navy, and high shades. Wellington Woolen Co., new address, 28 East 22d St.

POPLIN.—Selden poplin, navy and black, less than market price. Phone Chelsea 7541.

POPLINS.—American 90610, navy, will sell same cheap. Greeley 1544.

POPLINS.—American 09077, Brightwood 4768 navy and black. Mad. Sq. 5466.

PLUSHES, Fece, also Pierson's Egyptian Seal, Mercerized Plushes, Cotton-warp Serges and Poplins, cheap. 1121 Greeley.

PRINTED DRILLS.—Large assortment, immediate delivery, 26-in. poplin, cotton serges, all colors; voiles, 26 in. and 40 in. Wm. B. Peck & Co., 104 Pearl St.

SECO SILK.—First quality; 75 pieces at 22½c. net; white and colors; must be sold at once. Mad. Square 8070. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—235, 838, 1464, Botany 809, 11433, Garfields 519, 528, Gera 787, 10707, Jamestown 9302, 7120, 54289, 7008, WFX, MFL, 7301, 7614, Whitman's 774, black and navy, 228, PFL, BPNL, American poplins 90610, 09077; also big variety fancy skirtings. Henry Samson, 636 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—0036, 925, 809, 11433, 3395, 113, 838, 3, 54289, 780, 9056, 7120, 6614, 7301, 6301, 6122, 4061, 87, 1209, 1210, 90610, 767. L. Pinkelstein & Sons, 606 Broadway. Tel. Spring 6311, Spring 6312.

SERGES.—54289, 764, 9056, 7008, 7120, 11433, 7713, 9288, 4002, 774 poplin, 2127 Fram; also Loraine taffeta. Utopia Mills, 20 East 21st St. Gramercy 4475-6.

SERGES.—09070, 7301, 8614, 3662, Lorraine; also Parker-Wilders, 58-inch cotton-warp, Empire 811, bargain. 1121 Greeley.

SERGES, Poplins, Velours.—Cutting-up trade; quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES.—Dunmore 0310, 0936, 4351, 9, 838, 09070; quick action wanted; sacrifice. Chelsea 6549.

SERGES.—54289, $1.35; 6120, $1.30; 11433, $1.65; 609, $1.50, poplins. Gram. 3260.

SERGES.—519, 11433, will sell cheap. Call Madison Square 2939. Extension 15.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SERGES.—7002, $1.05½; 0120, $1.80; 7120, $1.80; 780, $1.80; 104, $1.85; 1464, $1.85; 0209, $1.60; net 70 days. Gramercy 1482.

SERGE.—54292, for sale, 55 pieces navy. Telephone Madison Square 1163.

SERGE.—3850 navy. Telephone Gramercy 8446.

SERGES—519, 11433, 175, 1464, 180. S. Simon, 135 West 27th.

SERGES.—838, 235, American 90610, Lorraine 3666, at a sacrifice. Farragut 5725.

SILVERTONES.—All the Spring shades including tan, reindeer, American Beauty. Madison Square 1020.

SKIRTS. — Susquehanna high-lustre poplin, $2; fancy silk novelty, $2.25 up; biggest value; Spring models; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 44 East 23d.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna high lustre poplins, satin stripes, plaids, taffetas, $2 up. Harrison Skirt, 38 West 21st.

SKIRTS of better grade, to show at low prices. Pioneer Skirt, 3 West 29th St.

SKIRTS.—Wash skirts, 200 doz., close out at right price. Pioneer Skirt, 3 W. 29th.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna silk poplins, $2. Ford, 114 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—All wool poplins, all wool serge, job, $2.25. Nivel, 114 West 26th.

SUITS, DOLMANS AND CAPES in a variety of styles and cloths, for immediate delivery, $6.75 to $27.50. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141-143 West 28th St.

SWEATER COATS.—Fiber and mercerized sweater coats in large varieties; perfect merchandise in good assortments; big opportunity for large operators. Spring 6197.

TAFFETAS.—Navy, Japan blue, dust, gray; at a price. Room 801, 381 4th Av.

TRICOTINES.—Colors; also poiret twill. Farragut 5759.

VELOUR.—Americans, Spring shades, tan, rookie, Pekin, gray. Greeley 1544.

WAISTS.—Exceptional values, staple sellers, immediate deliveries; Voile, $9@10.50 a dozen. Princess Waist Co., 20 West 22d St., City.

WAISTS.—Georgette, all leading shades, hand embroidered, $36 dozen; immediate delivery. Arlington Waist, 97 5th Av.

WAISTS.—Big job in georgette, crepe waists, to close out. Schwartz Bros., 38 West 26th St.

WOOLENS and Dress Goods. Wellington Woolen Co., new address, 28 East 22d St.

WOOL JERSEY.—12-ounce, low price. A. Orently, 7 West 22d.

VELOURS.—Stevens 4281 henna, terra cotta, and high shades. Andon Mills, Gramercy 6934.

22 KHAKI KOOL, Mallinson's white, natural, and grey; will sell cheap. Call Madison Square 2689. Extension 15.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS on crepe de chine and georgette waists wanted; popular prices; those who have settled with union; steady work, big quantity. Box Y 614, 1,265 Broadway.

CONTRACTS.—Would like to connect with contractor on dresses; one who can turn out from 300 to 500 dresses a week. Dresses, 222 Times.

Contractors wanted on better grade dresses. Schwartz Bros., 39 West 29th.

Allied Industries.

BUTTONHOLE MACHINE to work buttonholes up to 3 inches in length; send sample of work and quote lowest cash price. Chattanooga Button and Badge Mfg. Co.

SCISSORS.—800 pairs of Wiss 10-inch blade, guaranteed perfect all or parts; also 400 Vaughan & Sutton Al cross-cut and rip saws, 28-inch; bargain. Walden-Butler Co., 281 Butler St., Brooklyn.

TENNIS SHOES.—Several hundred cases, at half price for cash. Berlow, 110 Duane St.

500 CLOTH BOARDS Wanted.—5½x29 inches, in perfect condition. Phone Spring 3683.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN WANTED. — High-grade man, live wire, for Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, also for Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, to carry well-known line of middy blouses, children's regulation togs and smocks; only those with following among best accounts need apply; commission basis. R 251 Times.

SALESMAN.—Man who could sell seconds, jobs, and mill ends cotton goods to jobbers, manufacturers, and retailers; only those who show results apply; state experience, salary, and commission. L 668 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced with established shirt trade in New England; commission basis. T. R., 37 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 5@5¼ per cent. for the best names Monday...5@5¼ per cent. for the best names The quotations are for six months' paper.

Placing Orders for Fall Hats.

There has been a noticeable increase in the number of buyers in the city during the last two days who are purchasing their Fall lines of men's hats. Most of them realize that there is not likely to be any reduction in the price of the better grade of hats and are therefore placing their orders for future delivery. There have been some cancellations on the line of soft hats for Spring, but they are comparatively few.

Socks Did Not Go Well.

One of the local jobbers said yesterday that men's so-called woolen socks, which cost him $6.37½ a dozen last year, were opened this season at $1.90. Believing that he could dispose of them at the reduced price he bought 2,000 dozen. Upon receipt of the goods he sent his men out among the retail trade and booked a large amount of business at $2.25 a dozen. So far at least 60 per cent. of the orders have been canceled.

High-Priced Neckwear in Demand.

There is a good sale for the high-priced lines of men's neckwear in the retail trade. One of the local firms reports that it has about all the orders it can fill on neckwear that retails from $1.50 to $5 each. Its business this season is said to show an increase of about 100 per cent. over that of the previous season. Salesmen now on the Pacific Coast say that business in this line is rapidly improving. Most of the merchandise, however, is being sold in the East.

A New Leather Suitcase.

One of the local leather goods manufacturers has just completed a new suitcase that will be offered shortly to the retail trade. The difference between this case and others is in the construction. It has drop ends in which fittings can be placed, thereby saving considerable space. The fittings include a manicure set, comb and brush, tooth paste holder, pin box, soap dish, and a few other small containers. The case itself is made of heavy black leather, and is lined with silk. This article is to be sold at retail for $50.

Gray Goods Market Dull.

Something like a pre-holiday dullness marked the local gray goods market yesterday. A number of sales were reported but none of any volume. Practically all of them were from first hands, and the prices were those of the prevailing low levels. The goods disposed of were for this and next month's delivery. In printcloths sales were made of 39-inch fabrics of 72-76 constructions at 12¼ cents and of 68-72s at 10¼ cents, while 38½-inch 64-60s and 60-48s went at 8½ and 7¾ cents, respectively. There were also some sales of twills, sateens, and similar fabrics.

Glad to Take a Loss.

Several of the local underwear jobbers still have large stocks of men's woolen underwear on hand which is difficult for them to dispose of at any price. Last May, one of the jobbers bought a large quantity of these goods which were army "rejects." The price paid at the mill was $19.50 a dozen. From the day the merchandise was delivered until January, they were unable to dispose of them even at a fair profit. During the end of last month they sold the entire lot at $12 a dozen.

Handbags and Strap Purses.

Good business is reported by the wholesalers of handbags and strap purses. February is the month for the purchase of Summer and Fall supplies, and sales are double those of last year from coast to coast. The silk bag is the Summer bag, the velvet for Winter, and the leather bag for the year through. Since the signing of the armistice there has been a strong demand all over the country for hand bags and strap purses in Victory red, bright scarlet. Among the leathers, morocco is one difficult to obtain, and not much of it is expected before the late Summer.

More Activity in Ribbon Trade.

Information received in the local ribbon trade is to the effect that the buying during the latter part of last week and the first of this has been very heavy. There have been a number of Canadian buyers in town who have been placing some very substantial orders. More calls are being received from both the local and out-of-town trade for wide ribbons in floral and Oriental patterns. These, it was said, are being used very extensively for girdles and handbags. Plaid ribbons both in bright and subdued colors are more in demand at the present time.

Table Linen from Belgium?

Letters have been received from Belgium from a firm of table linen manufacturers to which a big New York firm a month or so ago cabled a big order without prices. The letter confirms the cabled response which accepted the order, but does not state when it can be filled. It is the same story which has come from all parts of Belgium as to factories of all kinds. The factory still stands, this firm writes to New York, but the Germans took all the machinery and sent it to Germany, and also every yard of goods. New machinery will be obtained, including Jacquard looms, but whether they can be obtained in France or in England remains to be seen, and it will be at least six months before anything in the way of goods can be expected.

Quarters for Knit Goods Men.

Knit goods selling agents nowadays have plenty of spare time on hand because of the dullness of business. A large group of them whose offices are in the building at 346 Broadway were discussing yesterday a proposition that has been put up to them before, that is, the matter of removing in mass to some location uptown. The especial incentive for the discussion was a notice received informing them that their rents would be raised for the term beginning on May 1, and that the period of rental would be for three years instead of one as hitherto. Many object to the uptown proposition, but they are unable to secure new quarters in the old wholesale district because of the cessation of building in the last two or three years This condition is what gives rise to the discussions.

TO SELL GRAND UNION SITE.

Service Board Asks Sinking Fund Commission to Give Approval.

The Public Service Commission asked the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday to approve the sale of the site of the Grand Union Hotel at public auction at an upset price of $2,800,000. The property was bought by the city for subway purposes, and cost $3,577,000, which interests and costs increased to $4,220,860. The site is a rectangular plot 197 feet 6 inches on Park Avenue and 230 feet on Forty-first and Forty-second Streets. It has 45,425 square feet under, only 20,500 feet of which the subway has been constructed.

In building the diagonal station beneath the site the commission provided foundations substantial enough to support a twenty-five-story building. The commission considers the site one of the best in the city for commercial purposes. Any building erected there could have a direct entrance to subways reaching any part of the city, including Queens, and to the lines of the New York Central and New Haven Railroads.

BUSINESS RECORDS.

In Town.

MOHAWK SILK COMPANY—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Haskell Solomon, trading as Mohawk Silk Company, dealer in bread silks, at 44 East Twenty-third Street, by Samuel J. Sonnenberg Silk Company, $2,000. Judge Knox has appointed Harry Zaltan receiver in $5,000 bond. Liabilities are said to be upward of $25,000 and assets not thought to exceed $5,000.

GEORGE WEINSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against George Weinstein, dealer in baby carriages at 886 East 180th Street, by the following creditors: Davis & Voetsch, $468; S. Langwell Carriage Company, $270, and Harry Perlmutter, $259. Liabilities said to exceed $3,000 and assets to be about $1,000.

ROBERT HILL, INC.—Judge Knox has appointed Benjamin Allen receiver for Robert Hill, Inc., wholesale grocer, at 248 West Fifty-second Street, in $5,000 bond. Liabilities are said to approximate $22,000 and assets thought to be about $15,000.

WEISS ENGINE CO.—Judge Knox has appointed Frank E. Davis receiver for Weiss Engine Co., 17 Battery Place, in $10,000 bond. Liabilities are said to be $70,112 and assets given as about $80,747, exclusive of goodwill.

LOUIS DAVIE, silk jobber, 443 Fourth Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $23,066 and assets of $26,-142, consisting of bills, &c., $2,531; stock, $4,400; fixtures, $151; Liberty bonds, $225; accounts due, $9,520; unliquidated claims, $7,531, and money in bank, $1,608. Among the largest creditors are Arthur Siegman, $13,205; Reliable Silk Mfg. Co., $2,813; Hill & Buechner, $1,919, and Katterman & Mitchell, $1,399.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Atlantic Cabinet Co., Inc.—Frost Veneer Seating Co., Inc. $2,197.94
Berman, M. Williams—Western Union Telegraph Co. 141.55
Brenner, Herman—L. Spiegel 361.99
Bleakie, Robert M.—A. De Pinna, Co., Inc. 176.86
Beatty, John H.—J. Doherty 113.61
Brockway, Horace G.—Elijah P. Rapelye, Inc. 146.10
Columbia Trust—administrator—M. F. Bitzer 2,975.68
Cosmopolitan Registry, Inc.—G. Finkelstein 447.91
Cragin Co., Inc.—Western Union Telegraph Co. 470.65
Eichner, Manney—Hardman, Peck & Co. 350.83
Eastern Mausoleum Co.—I. H. Thorn 5,460.57
Edwards, Henry—Auto Brokerage Co., Inc. 1,247.84
Frank Gilman Co.—Blanchard & Price 174.10
Friedman, Harris, and Barnet Feinberg—M. Gilman 14,254.44
Fiedelbaum, Herman, and Max Maltz (Fiedelbaum & Maltz)—S. Jacobs et al. 475.07
Grimes, Howard E.—Wombasha Realty Co., Inc. 1,020.40
Greenberg, Harry—A. Moore 2,647.95
Hamilton, James—P. Callahan 1,577.24
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—H. Schendel 51,152.70
Ivy Pictures Corp.—J. D. Braddon

F.F. Models
FULL FORM SUITS & COATS for stout Women

F. F. Models will be displayed in our showrooms all day today, Lincoln's Birthday.

Come in any time. We'll be glad to show you the entire line and you'll be glad you called.

BERNSTEIN, BAUM DA COSTA CO.,
38 W. 32ND ST., N. Y.
13th Floor.
22nd & Arch Sts., Phila.

The Rosebud Showrooms Are Open All Day Lincoln's Birthday

We are too busy to take a holiday. Come in today and select your spring and summer line from our new assortment. The most wonderful dresses and skirts that you ever saw—and priced astonishingly low. Dresses $2.75 to $10.00. Skirts $12.00 to $60.00 a dozen.

Rosebud Cotton Dresses Wash Skirts
ROSEBUD MFG. CO.,
Quality Merchandise at Lowest Prices.
37 W. 26th St., N. Y.

SILK SHIRT NOTES FOR BUYERS

"THEY ARE COMING BACK 100,000 A MONTH THE Victory Boys AND SILK SHIRT CUSTOMERS."
—Are You Prepared? Think it Over!

Silk Shirts Underwear & Pajamas Exclusively

AMERICAN SHIRT CO.
NEW HOME (INC.)
11 E. 26th St., New York.

Hold Up!
Nothing serious, simply a suggestion that you hold up your order for
SATEENS
until you see our complete line, including all standard colors and Fashion's choice of novelties.
Benzer-Nathan
611-21 Broadway, New York

Corset Buyers
La Resista Corset Co. announce a live model demonstration of Spring styles
February 10th to 21st inclusive.
Mornings 10:30 to 12.
Afternoons 2:30 to 4.
The many special features of the new models and the advantages of Spirabone will be explained by our designer. You are cordially invited to attend.
La Resista Corset Co.
431 Fifth Ave., N. Y
Near 38th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; K. Y. Marsh, ribbons; 220 5th Av.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Schwartz Bros.; L. Eisenberg, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

ANNISTON, Ala.—N. E. Ory, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison, Paxon, Stokes Co.; W. H. Allen dress goods, silks, velvets; 1,150 B'way; Woodward.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Smith & Higgins; W. H. Higgins, domestics, dress goods, silks; 1,161 B'way; Imperial.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Eiseman's; M. D. Eiseman, men's clothing, furnishing goods; H. Strasburger, boys', children's wear; Knickerbocker.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; F. P. Gracey, dry goods; 23 East 26th; Marlborough.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster, Ross & Co.; W. A. McNamee, ready-to-wear; F. Hanlon, silks, dress goods; J. Beattie, notions; Miss P. Price, women's, infants' wear, corsets; 1,170 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; J. E. Berk, corsets, waists, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; I. Metzger, ribbons, hosiery; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong-Cator Co.; J. K. Hill, flowers, feathers; 507 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Cohn, Cobiens & Co.; M. E. Falk, clothing; J. E. Griffith, upholstery goods, trunks; W. P. Jester, furn. goods, knit underwear; Aman.

BALTIMORE — Goldenberg Brothers; M. Schneeberger, corsets, underwear, hosiery, jewelry; Longacre.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; A. F. Clark, domestics; 105 Grand.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits, skirts, dresses, furs; Miss L. Hochheimer, ready-to-wear;; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hecht Bros. Co.; F. Deutsch, women's garments; Imperial.

BARTLESVILLE, Okla.—H. Degan, fancy silks, imported novelties; 212 5th Av.

BEAUMONT, Texas—Beaumont Dry Goods and Notion Co.; B. Blum, hosiery, knit goods, muslin, undermuslins; McAlpin.

BEDFORD, Va.—Mr. Davison, coats, suits, dresses; 1,170 Broadway.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.; Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; M. Sommers, coats, suits, skirts, dresses; L. Loeb, millinery, laces, trimmings; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; F. W. Buxton, silk sweaters, general mdse.; C. W. Herpel, art novelties; Miss Cavanagh, infants', children's wear; Miss Casey, waists; Miss Kane, misses', women's suits, misses' coats; Miss Fitzgerald, gloves; Miss MacNeil, ladies' neckwear; Miss Kennedy, muslin underwear, negligees, petticoats; A. Block, ladies' coats; 25 W. 33d.

BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; F. C. Henderson, sewing machines; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—American D. G. Co.; H. Falkson, blankets, knit goods; Breslin.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; C. J. Robinson, china; R. J. Trimble, petticoats, cotton underwear; Miss Connelly, misses' corsets; Miss Hatchy, misses' suits; J. A. Belyeo, women's neckwear; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.: Miss Peck, misses' underwear, petticoats; Miss Watts, infants' dresses; Miss Morrissey, women's skirts; Miss Diller, misses' millinery; Miss Otis, women's suits; Miss Griffin, waists; Mrs. Phillips, costumes, dresses; Mr. Levy, machine made dresses; basement buyers; Mr. O'Brien, misses', women's coats, suits; Mr. Dutch, misses', children's, juniors' coats; Miss Sweeney, millinery; Miss Dartt, infants' wear, house dresses, kimonos; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, colored dress goods; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; Miss Wall, children's, infants' wear; Miss Hornstein, women's coats; Miss O'Brien, Spring suits; Miss Lewis, art goods; C. Durant, men's, boys' clothing; basement buyers, A. Cohen, cloaks, suits, dresses; Miss Keltner, muslin underwear, house dresses, infants' wear, kimonos, aprons; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—" Butler's "; Mr. Donovan, knit underwear, gloves, hosiery; 1,150 Broadway.

BRADDOCK, Penn.—The Famous; S. P. Meghan, toys, housefurn. goods; 37 W. 26th.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; L. B. Withstanley, domestics, linens; J. D. Granfield, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery; Miss M. Lynehan and Mrs. Howe, millinery; W. E. Tiffney, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch; H. H. Walder, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

BUCYRUS, Ohio—M. Baumoel, cloaks, suits; Miss E. Bogan, notions; Imperial.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; H. N. Ness, rugs; 230 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Queen City Credit Clothing Co.; E. Frohman, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.; Ansonia.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. D. Kent, rugs, carpets; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; C. N. Klerst, rugs, carpets, linoleums; Mrs. E. T. Sims, corsets; Miss J. Brinton, coats, suits, dresses; 2 West 37th.

CANTON, Ohio—W. R. Zollinger Co.; C. W. Zollinger, coats, suits; W. R. Zollinger, linens, laces, gloves; 404 4th Av.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Southern Pants Co.; S. J. Lowe, woolens; Grand.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Brothers; Miss M. Gardiner, corsets; 40 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Mandel Brothers; Miss E. Carney, misses' cloaks, suits; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; R. G. Rundquist, children's dresses; 115 5th Av.; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bro.; Mrs. Mee, skirts, waists; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; M. H. Meyers, silks, dress goods, linens, domestics; 277 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Livingston Shop; Miss E. Livingston, blouses, neckwear, muslin underwear, corsets, negligees; 303 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; N. Silverman, A. R. Hoch, muslin wearing apparel, knit goods; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. R. Wilson, millinery; B. E. Gill, gloves; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—S. N. Matthews & Co.; Mr. Grossman, suits; 212 5th Av.

CHICAGO—The Fair; Mrs. G. Smith, millinery; 225 4th Av.; Ansonia.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; Mrs. M. Quinn, infants' wear; 277 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; Miss M. Shanahan, fancy goods, art needlework, stationery; 277 5th Av; Woodward.

CINCINNATI—Original Sample Cloak and Suit Co.; D. M. Newberger, waists, millinery; 22 West 27th.

CINCINNATI—Isaac Faller's Sons Co.; A. Segal, clothing, furn. goods; Navarre.

CLARKSBURGH, W. Va.—M. Friedlander, ready-to-wear; Grand.

CLEVELAND—Halle Brothers Co.; Miss M. Manning, misses', juniors' wear; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; C. A. Schaible, domestica, blankets; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; Mrs. J. C. Oram, women's wear; Mrs. P. Keyes, misses' wear; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss M. Lynch, notions; Miss Sutton, toilet goods; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; E. D. Stauffer, toys, sporting goods; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—L. W. Hirsch Co.; J. Rosenberg, millinery; Mr. Raines, dresses; 37 W. 26th.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; Mrs. A. Rumberger, laces, ribbons, trimmings; 6 West 32d; Commodore.

CONNERSVILLE, Penn.—P. Joseph Co.; M. Levinson, cloaks, suits; 212 5th Av.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; H. H. Calvert, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 19 East 24th.

DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnson Co.; J. W. Scott, laces, hdkfs., neckwear, gloves, ribbons, umbrellas; 230 5th Av.; St. Andrew.

DELPHI, Ind.—J. T. Ives & Sons Co.; Mr. Ives, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.

DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son; Miss J. Scanlon, women's gloves, parasols; 3 West 20th.

DETROIT—H. W. Schmidt & Co.; H. W. Schmidt, carpets; Imperial.

DETROIT—Geo. P. Yost Fur Co.; G. P. Yost, furs; Breslin.

DETROIT—Pennington & Blanchard; Mrs. B. Pennington, blouses, neckwear; McAlpin.

DETROIT—The Emporium; Miss R. Fitzpatrick, corsets, waists, infants' wear; M. Hoag, toys; D. E. Bigelow, floor coverings; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson & Co.; J. M. Burns, silks, dress goods; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mr. Warner, mdse. mgr.; Miss Mahoney, misses' ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; M. Mandelbaum, dry goods; 404 4th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; I. J. Wallenstein, vellings, handkerchiefs, gloves; 404 4th Av.

DULUTH, Minn.—I. Freimuth; F. Robinson, dress goods, silks; 1,170 Broadway.

DUPUIS FRERES—L. H. Gagnon, millinery; 116 W. 32d; Breslin.

EAST LIVERPOOL—Schiff-Newman Co.; M. J. Newman, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

EASTON, Penn.—William Laubach & Sons; G. A. Laubach, general merchandise; C. M. Laubach, J. H. Sisman, coats, suits, waists; 41 Union Square.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—R. Jacobs, women's, children's wear; Great Northern.

ERIE, Penn.—Warner Bros.; Miss M. Ward, coats, suits; Arlington.

ERIE, Penn.—Erie Dry Goods Co.; P. Fries, housefurnishing goods, china; 432 4th Av.; Navarre.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Conn, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.; Wallick.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Wolf & Dessauer; Miss C. L. Ferguson, hosiery, furn. goods; 6 W. 32d; Cumberland.

FRANKLIN, Penn.—Woodburn, Cone & Co.; E. W. Salter, general mdse.; Wallick.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Carroll & Byers; H. H. Byers, ready-to-wear; 47 West 34th.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; F. Vivian, furnishing goods, underwear; 1,170 Broadway.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Trankla & Co.; Miss A. Tully, millinery; 432 4th Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman Underselling Store; L. Kaufman, children's coats; 37 W 26th.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; J. E. Morris, millinery; 1,270 Broadway.

HAVANA, Ill.—Meyer Store; Mr. Meyer, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Leonard, Beavens, Stomey Co.; W. C. Beavens, suits; Grand.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—A. Steiger & Co.; Mrs. A. E. Connelly, house dresses, petticoats, kimonas; 404 4th Av.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—A. Steiger & Bro.; E. J. Foister, notions, jewelry, leather goods, furnishing goods; 404 4th Av.

INDIANA, Penn.—Heyman Bros.; H. L. Heyman, clothing, furnishing goods; Herald Square.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Rothschild Bros.; Miss M. Cranie, millinery, muslin underwear; Miss S. Jones, upholstery goods; 44 East 23d.

JACKSON, Mich.—L. H. Field & Co.; E. R. Hague, rugs, toys; Prince George.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; Miss Melanophy, children's hats; 37 West 26th.

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Gilmore Bros.; W. S. Chapman, general mdse.; 404 4th Av.

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Gilmore Bros.; Mrs. K. H. Wheeler, coats, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Gilmore Brothers; Miss A. M. Scullin, handkerchiefs, neckwear; 105 Grand.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; W. T. Scholler, underwear, hosiery, furnishing goods, gloves; 25 Madison Av.; Prince George.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—H. W. Crane & Son; H. W. Crane, women's wear; McAlpin.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Klein Cloak and Suit Co.; Miss H. Raphael, waists; 404 4th Av.

KOKOMO, Ind.—W. H. Turner Co.; F. F. Witte, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; E. E. Snyder, clothing; 404 4th Av.

LANCASTER, Penn.—M. T. Garvin & Co.; W. W. Bechtold, toys; S. W. Litch, silks, dress goods; 37 West 26th.

LANSING, Mich.—F. N. Arbaugh Co.; Mrs. C. W. Loring, millinery; 432 4th Av.

LA SALLE, Ill.—F. Kilduff, carpets; Pennsylvania.

LAUREL, Miss.—Fine Bros.; M. Fine, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

LEWISTON, Me.—The Fashion; A. Singer, notions; Breslin.

LOGANSPORT, Ind.—A. Grube Co.; A. Grube, women's ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.; Grand.

LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; H. A. Koll, housefurn. goods; 225 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—Katz Bros.; L. R. Davis, ready-to-wear; 141 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; Mrs. Hoffman, undermuslins, sweaters, corsets, infants', children's wear; 1,150 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES—J. W. Robinson Co.; Miss Gilmore, neckwear; 111 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Lyon, Lang & Goldstein Co.; I. M. Goldstein, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

LOWELL, Mass.—J. L. Chalifoux Co.; J. A. Gaynor, mdse. manager; Miss Roberge, representing; Miss L. Blennerhassett, waists, muslin underwear; 6 West 32d; Gerard.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. H. Almond D. G. Co.; C. H. Almond, Jr., dry goods, furn. goods; 220 5th Av.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Guggenheimer Co.; W. J. Dolling, silks, dress goods; Waldorf.

MACON, Ga.—W. J. Barnes, domestics, housefurn. goods; Arlington.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—A. L. Huetter, ready-to-wear, millinery; 12 E. 33d.

MARION, Ind.—Boston & Big Store; Mr. Kinnear, dresses; 37 West 26th.

MEMPHIS—Memphis Shirt Factory; C. A. Gerber, shirtings; 1,150 B'way.

MEMPHIS—Dry Block Mercantile Co.; B. F. Varno, dress goods, linings; 1,150 B'way; Navarre.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Minneapolis Dry Goods Co.; C. J. Peterson, rugs, blankets; 432 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; C. J. Peterson, rugs, carpets; Miss Mabee, muslin underwear, petticoats, kimonos; 432 4th Av.

MONTREAL—G. S. Gase, furn. goods; Commodore.

MONROE, N. C.—W. H. Belk & Bro.; G. Robinson, gen'l mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

MONTREAL—J. A. Oligvy's, Ltd.; C. E. Byrens, notions, ribbons, art goods, neckwear, leather goods; 116 W. 32d.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky.—J. D. Hazelrigg & Son; J. D. Hazelrigg, carpets; Imperial.

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio—A. A. Dowds Dry Goods Co.; A. A. Dowds, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; Miss M. McNamara, ladies', infants' wear; 404 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Gamble-Desmond Co.; Miss F. Schel, infants' wear; 212 5th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—T. Malley Co.; J. C. Mizer, notions, ribbons, jewelry; 404 4th Av.

NEW LONDON, Conn.—S. A. Goldsmith Co.; S. Hess, gloves; 404 4th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—C. A. Kaufmann Co.; A. Marx, notions, fancy goods; 116 West 32d.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Mrs. S. Nachman, ladies' ready-to-wear; Imperial.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Niagara D. G. Co.; H. J. B. Cole, rugs, carpets; 432 4th Av.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind.—Osborne D. G. Co.; E. Osborne, general mdse.; Wallick.

NORRISTOWN, Penn.—H. C. Warner, dry goods; 105 Grand; York.

NORWICH, N. Y.—Reese-Whitbeck Co.; G. W. Reese, general mdse.; Continental.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—K. Jacobs, dresses; 37 West 26th.

OMAHA—Burgess-Nash Co.; T. D. Reagan, jewelry, leather goods; 200 5th Av.; Commodore.

OMAHA—Thompson-Belden Co.; C. C. Belden, women's, children's wash dresses, general merchandise; Penn.

OSHKOSH, Wis.—Henderson-Hoyt Co.; H. M. Henderson, notions, piece goods; 44 E. 23d.

OTTUMWA, Iowa—S. C. Cullen Co.; P. J. Donelan, general mdse.; 1,150 B'way; Mayfair.

OWOSSO, Mich.—Osborn & Sons; J. Osborn, clothing; Arlington.

OXFORD, N. C.—Long Co.; F. B. Blalock, clothing; Aberdeen.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Denby Bros.; D. P. Denby, coats, suits, waists; Miss S. Kenny, millinery, women's, infants' wear; Imperial.

PEORIA, Ill.—Block & Kuhl Co.; J. N. Withey, men's furnishing goods, clothing, hats, caps; 404 4th Av.; Ansonia.

PHILADELPHIA—" Stewart's "; Miss Bernstein, jobs skirts; Miss Cross, Georgette waists; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Stewart's; Miss Koenig, dresses; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA — Strawbridge & Clothier; H. Fredericks, men's clothing; 230 5th Av.; Latham.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Norwick & Sons; H. A. Norwick, suitings; 1,182 B'way; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; Miss Vickers, Miss Wan, representing; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—J. Wanamaker; J. J. O'Sullivan, silks; Broadway and 10th; Commodore.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Frank & Co.; M. Frank, cloakings; 1,182 B'way; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—A. Graff & Co.; A. F. Lippincott, rugs; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—J. Largman & Bro.; J. Largman, tie silks; 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Gamson & Co.; I. Lowenthal, suits; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; E. Bohn, leather goods; D. S. Scott, men's furnishing goods; B. F. Montague, gloves; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—F. Dittman & Co.; J. F. Dittman, cloakings; 2 W. 33d.

PHILADELPHIA—Kahn & Rosenau; J. F. Kahn, carpets; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; Miss E. Esterly, waists; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss Perrett, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—J. Blumenthal, woolens; Latham.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; M. E. Baer, millinery; Miss E. McClair, children's coats, dresses; 116 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss K. C. Ludden, millinery; 1,140 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss Hale, art needlework; L. Schwartz, underwear, house dresses; C. Kline, linens; Mr Adwell, linens, basement; J. H. Harris, china, glass; Mrs. Solomon, millinery, basement; J. A. West, boys' hats, caps; H. Edgecomb, men's hats, caps; Miss Kemens, muslin underwear; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; J. C. Baum, furniture; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. D. Burnett, mdse. mgr.; 23 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss A. M. Burns, hosiery, gloves; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman & Co.; Miss Killeen, Mr. Addelman, dolmans, capes, coats; B. Neiman, suits; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURG—Frank & Seder; A. Bibro, shoes; 364 5th Av.; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; H. H. Edgcomb, hats, caps; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Campbell's; J. C. McDowell, dress goods, silks; 97 Grand; Wallick.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss K. Ludden, millinery; 1,140 B'way.

POCATELLO, Idaho—W. A. Jones Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. R. Hartog, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

PORTLAND—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; F. E. Eastman, dry goods, furn. goods, millinery, cloaks; 1,270 Broadway.

PORTLAND, Me.—Cortell, Markson Co.; E. S. Cortell, clothing; Breslin.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Marting Bros. Co.; A. F. Marting, silks, trimmings, knit underwear; 141 Madison Av.; Breslin.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Penn.—J. L. Rosenthal; A. G. Rosenthal, coats, suits, dresses; Martinique.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Hudson-Belk Co.; H. G. Hudson, dry goods, men's clothing, notions; 116 West 32d.

READING, Penn.—Kline-Epplhimer Co.; D. Mould, coats, suits; R. T. Lenhart, domestics, notions, hosiery, furnishing goods; W. Lenhart, dry goods; 44 East 23d.

READING, Penn.—The Fashion; Mrs. Arnold, coats, suits, dresses; Miss Schulman, waists; 303 5th Av.

READING, Penn.—C. K. Whitman & Co.; Mrs. C. Bollinger, millinery; Penn.

RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; J. I. Kaufmann, millinery; 353 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. S. Kniseley, art goods; 432 4th Av.

RICHMOND, Ind.—L. B. Nusbaum Co.; R. L. Nusbaum, dry goods, notions, millinery; Flanders.

RICHMOND, Va.—Fourgureon, Temple & Co.; R. S. Gray, dress goods, silks, laces, ribbons; W. S. Ahearn, cloaks, corsets, women's, infants' wear; Grand.

ROANOKE, Va.—J. Spiegel, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.

ROCKLAND, Me.—W. O. Hewett Co.; W. D. Talbot, coats, suits; J. Newman, waists, furs; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy, Powers Co.; Miss Hariow, suits; T. F. Rank, dolmans, capes; 470 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; Miss M. Finzer, dresses; 470 4th Av.; Commodore.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; N. Barnes, rugs; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; J. F. Crofoot, coats, suits; Broztell.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—L. S. McCabe Co.; W. P. Ammerman, mdse. manager; Great Northern.

ROME, N. Y.—F. E. Bacon & Co.; G. E. Bacon, dry goods; 44 East 23d; Park Avenue.

SAGINAW, Mich.—Queen Cloak Co.; Mr. Reberg, cotton, silk petticoats; 1,123 Broadway, Room 409.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Walker Bros. D. G. Co.; Mrs. E. B. Gabel, boys', children's clothing; 141 Madison Av.; Imperial.

SAN FRANCISCO—Livingston Bros.; Miss L. Wood, corsets, lingerie; Penn.

SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; Miss L. Hatz, hosiery; 225 5th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; J. A. Donnelly, leather goods, trunks, hdkfs., toilet goods, perfumery. 15 E. 26th.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; J. F. Horman, gen'l mdse.; 404 4th Av.

SHELBYVILLE, Ky.—M. Rubin, general mdse.; Imperial.

SHREVEPORT, La.—Winter & Co.; S. S. Weisman, ready-to-wear, millinery; 15 East 26th; Penn.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Fantle Bros. & Danforth; B. L. Danforth, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Steiger Co.; Miss M. E. Gilwee, corsets; 404 4th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Steiger Co.; R. A. Steiger, mdse. manager; 404 4th Av.; Commodore.

STAUNTON, Va.—Timberlake's; W. B. Timberlake, carpets; Collingwood.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss J. Bauman, house dresses; 116 West 32d.

ST. LOUIS—Lentzner Cloak and Suit Co.; S. Glickman, ready-to-wear; Alcazar.

ST. LOUIS—Fitwell Cloak and Suit Co.; H. Lentzner, ready-to-wear; Alcazar.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; C. G. Jones, misses', children's wear; 116 West 32d.

ST. LOUIS—Wildman Manufacturing Co.; A. Wildman, house dresses; Cumberland.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Mannheimer Bros.; W. J. Montgomery, bedding; 200 5th Av.

ST. PAUL—McKibben, Driscoll & Dorsey; W. A. Dorsey, hats, caps; Penn.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Schuneman & Evans; Mrs. A. Frost, hosiery, underwear; 220 5th Av.; Latham.

SUPERIOR, Wis.—Roth Bros. Co.; S. H. Schnell, toys, housefurn. goods; Holland.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Weal & Hyde; H. R. Hall, notions; 72 Leonard.

TAMPA, Fla.—Moos Bros.; C. A. McKay, silks; 1,150 B'way.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Root D. G. Co.; F. J. Knadler, housefurnishing goods, toys; 23 E. 26th.

TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; H. S. Fisher, general merchandise; 116 West 32d.

TOLEDO—Thompson-Hudson Co.; Mrs. Simpson, corsets, brassieres; 200 5th Av.; Knickerbocker.

TORRINGTON, Conn.—W. W. Mertz Co.; W. W. Mertz, general merchandise; 105 Grand; Cumberland.

UNIONTOWN, Penn.—Wright-Metzler Co.; E. P. McGibbon, general merchandise; 1,270 Broadway.

UTICA, N. Y.—Ross-Hogan Knitting Co.; C. Ross, knit goods; Broadway Central.

UTICA, N. Y.—J. A. Roberts & Co.; W. J. Hazlett, hosiery, furnishing goods; Breslin.

UTICA, N. Y.—Brandegee-Kincaid Co.; F. W. Kincaid, woolens; 215 4th Av.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Feld Dry Goods Co.; B. E. Feld, dry goods; Albert.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; A. H. Baum, hosiery, furnishing goods, silverware; 1,140 Broadway; Cumberland.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hecht & Co.; M. B. Kadden, men's, women's furnishing goods; S. B. Loveless, men's hats; 43 West 14th; York.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hecht & Co.; H. H. Levi, merchandise manager; 43 West 14th; Commodore.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Mrs. T. K. Creighton, infants' wear; 412 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Brooks & Co.; Miss V. Worker, millinery; Aberdeen.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Mrs. M. Johnson, women's knit underwear, hosiery; 334 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Miss A. Hogan, coats, suits, waists, dresses, house dresses; 432 4th Av.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Musler & Liebeskind Co.; L. Liebeskind, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway; Broadway Central.

WATERVILLE, Me.—Emery-Brown Co.; H. S. Brown, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—Rubin's Dept. Store; Mr. Rubin, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Beiderman Millinery Co.; N. Maier, hats; 640 Broadway.

WILKES-BARRE—Wilkes-Barre D. G. Co.; Miss R. Keeley, muslin underwear, children's dresses; 23 E. 26th.

WILKES-BARRE—J. Bergman; Miss Smith, muslin underwear, house dresses, rompers; 37 West 26th.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—J. Bergman; Miss Smith, house dresses, rompers; 37 W. 26th.

WINONA, Minn.—The Fashion; B. A. Yernes, coats, suits; Latham.

WORCESTER, Mass.—S. Ellas, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; Mr. Ryan, notions; A. J. Fish, linens; 230 5th Av.

YORK, Penn.—J. L. Fisher Millinery Co.; J. L. Fisher, millinery; Aberdeen.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Geo. L. Fordyce & Co.; E. L. Morgan, notions, gloves, hdkfs.; 404 4th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Central Store Co.; W. H. Toulmin, ladies' garments; Mrs. Hennessy, millinery; McAlpin.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Strouss-Hirshberg Co.; H. Goldstein, bargain basement; 141 Madison Av.; Park Avenue.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio—H. H. Sturtevant & Co.; C. R. Sebach, ladies' suits, infants' wear; 141 Madison Av.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio—S. Weinberg, waists, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

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CAN HOLD OWN ON SEAS, SAYS HURLEY

Chairman of Shipping Board Returns After Three Months' Study Abroad.

GERMAN TONNAGE READY

Transfer of Teuton Passenger Vessels to Begin Soon—U. S. Will Get 300,000 Tons.

Among the civilian passengers who arrived last night from France on the American transport Leviathan was Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, who has been spending several weeks abroad studying shipping conditions. He looked rather tired and said that he was leaving for Washington today to consult with his colleagues.

"During the three months I have been away," Mr. Hurley said, "I have learned a great deal about the conditions of international shipping and do not see any reason why America cannot compete with the principal European countries. The wage question is not a very serious one, as England pays seamen $72 a month, while we are only paying them $75. The French and Dutch are paying high wages, and in Sweden the crews receive even more wages than they do on American ships. Of course the Greeks, for example, may pay small wages, but the fleet of their merchant marine is less than 400,000 tons, so what can it matter against the millions of tons of shipping owned by the United States and Great Britain? It would be impossible to arrange a 100 per cent. agreement on wage scales."

Asked if the friction at the Peace Conference in Paris would delay his plans, Mr. Hurley replied that he had not been in touch with events since he left Brest, and would be able to say more after he had consulted his colleagues in Washington. When informed that the Clyde Line had withdrawn three of its services from New York and Philadelphia to Southern ports he replied that he was not familiar with the local traffic, but had been devoting his time to the international side of United States shipping.

Mr. Hurley said that the details of the turning over of the German merchant fleet had been worked out at the meeting at Treves on Jan. 17 and at subsequent meetings, and gave out the following statement:

"From information now at hand it appears that the total available German passenger tonnage suitable for carrying troops, is more than six hundred thousand tons gross. This estimate does not include the Bismarck of fifty thousand tons gross, which is not yet completed, nor the Imperator, sister ship of the U. S. S. Leviathan, which cannot be delivered for several months. Furthermore this total does not include other large vessels such as the Tirpitz, Hindenburg, and Columbus, concerning which no reports have yet been received.

"The estimate is based upon listed tonnage and upon information obtained from German delegates and from a commission of American engineers on board the scout cruiser Chester and the U. S. Destroyer Aylwin, both now at Bremen, and who since Feb. 1 have been making a survey of German steamers in German ports. The United States's share of this tonnage should run approximately to three hundred thousand gross tons of shipping suitable for the return of American troops. This should give the United States an additional troop-carrying capacity of more than sixty thousand men per month.

"A number of German ships are ready to put to sea at once. It is planned that these shall be manned temporarily by German officers and crews and shall proceed immediately to British or French ports under the direction of the Naval Armistice Commission. Upon arrival at such British or French ports, German officers and crews will be returned and the ships turned over to the navy to man and operate for account of the War Department. The Navy Department, in anticipation of these new demands, has made preparations and has already assembled a large number of men and officers and is ready to man and officer all German ships as they may be delivered.

"A large portion of the German tonnage which is to be obtained will be ready to put to sea within the first five weeks following tomorrow. The rest will be delivered subsequently at varying dates. As soon as any of the German ships can be made ready they will put to sea immediately, and after being bunkered and provisioned in allied ports will proceed on their first trip across the Atlantic with United States troops. The question of making alterations with a view of increasing carrying capacity of such ships will be considered after the arrival of the ships at United States ports.

"The ships will fly the American flag. Some of the large ships to be delivered are in Spain, some in Argentina, others in Dutch East Indies and other neutral ports. These ships will be turned over in such neutral ports to the allied Governments interested."

In emphasizing the need of an American merchant marine, Mr. Hurley called attention to the great work which is being done by the newly built vessels of the merchant marine in exporting surplus food products.

Of the seventy-eight vessels making up the fleet which is rushing the products of American farms and stock yards across the ocean, seventy-two fly the American flag. Of this number sixty-four were built by the present Shipping Board, organized in August, 1917. These sixty-four home-built ships represent a deadweight tonnage of 555,438.

The European relief fleet of the American Merchant Marine, Mr. Hurley said, is the largest engaged in any special service under the merchant flag. The tonnage employed aggregates approximately 8 per cent. of the entire seagoing American tonnage of deadweight tons and over. The February program for food movement from this country to Europe contemplates a shipment of 300,000 tons. This program is expected to increase from month to month.

"Today," he said, "We have 2,072 sea-going vessels of 6,470,396 gross tons under the American flag, as against 1,329 vessels of 6,364,926 gross tons of foreign shipping trading with the United States."

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of Queens.—KATHERINE SULSKI, Plaintiff, against JOHN P. DALY and his wife, if any, her name being unknown to the plaintiff; and the widow, devisees and heirs at law of said John P. Daly, if he be deceased, who are unknown to the plaintiff; and the wife, if any, of each of such devisees and heirs at law, and the widow and surviving husband, if any, of such of them as may be deceased, each of whom is unknown to the plaintiff; and the devisees and heirs at law, if any, of such devisees and heirs at law; and the wife, if any, of any of them; and the widow and surviving husband, if any, of any of them who may be deceased, each of whom is unknown to the plaintiff; MARY E. DALY; and JOHN DOE, the tenant or occupant of the premises described in the complaint in this action, who is unknown to the plaintiff, the name John Doe being fictitious.—Defendants.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS.

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 16, 1918.

MILTON DAMMANN,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office & P. O. Address, Number 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NOTICE—To the widow, if any, of John P. Daly, deceased, and his devisees and heirs at law, if any, and the widow and surviving husband, if any, of such of them as may be deceased, and the devisees and heirs at law, and the wife, if any, of any of them; and the widow and the surviving husband, if any, of any of them who may be deceased. The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of David F. Manning, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the thirteenth day of January, 1919, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens at Jamaica in the said county.

MILTON DAMMANN,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office & P. O. Address, Number 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Adams Land and Building Company, which holds title to the majority of the real estate possessions of the Adams Express Company, sold to Harry Aronson, an operator, two properties valued at over $500,000.

In the financial section the company disposed of the Curtis Building, an eight-story commercial structure, at 33 to 37 South William Street, running through the block and taking in 31 and 33 Stone Street. This structure, which has frontages of 51.10 feet on both South William and Stone Streets and a depth of about 80 feet, cost the sellers $275,000. It is fully leased, and the new owner is reported to be negotiating a resale. The second property purchased by Mr. Aronson involves the modern twelve-story commercial loft structure at 491 and 493 Broadway, with an "L" to 446 Broome Street, covering a plot of 4,000 square feet. The property was valued at $225,000. The Charles F. Noyes Company negotiated both sales, which were for all cash. Deals for several other properties owned by the Express Company are reported pending.

Bing & Bing Buy Two Apartments.

The Fortis Realty Company, a holding company of the estate of Joseph Hammerschlag and Moritz Falkenau, of which Charles S. Lyons is President and S. Shimmel Treasurer, sold to Bing & Bing the Somerset and the Cedarcliff, two six-story elevator apartment houses covering a plot 99.1 by 200. The houses are located seventy-five feet north of 152d Street, and run through from St. Nicholas Place to Edgecombe Avenue. Each accommodates forty-two families and is arranged in three, four, and five room apartments. They are fully rented, and were held at $350,000. The transaction was for all cash. Moore, Schultte & Co. were the brokers.

Yale University Sells Downtown Holdings.

Yale University sold two downtown properties recently willed to it by the late Frederick Mead to E. A. Cohen. They comprise the five-story loft building at 138 Pearl Street, through to 104 Water Street, on lot 19.6 by 102, just south of Wall Street; also 144 Pearl Street, on the same block, 93 feet from Wall Street, on a lot 19 by 62. William B. May & Co. were the brokers. Mr. Mead bought the first-named parcel in 1872 for $40,000 and that at 144 Pearl Street for $39,500.

Heights Apartment Bought by Morgenstein Syndicate.

The Morgenstein Brothers Syndicate bought Ciara Court, a five-story new-law house for thirty families at 835 and 837 West 178th Street, northwest corner of Northern Avenue. The building, which is on a plot 105 by 75, is one of two built by Eli Moran, was held at $130,000, and has an annual rent of $17,000. Maurice I. Strunsky was the broker.

Five Resales by Frederick Brown.

Frederick Brown yesterday resold five properties, which he recently acquired, in deals totaling about $350,000. The transactions were as follows: Through M. I. Strunsky to B. Rogatz 643 West 172d Street, between Broadway and Washington Avenue, a five-story thirty-family flat on a plot 37.6 by 87.5, renting for $15,000 and held at $115,000; to a client of Williamson & Bryan the southeast corner of Morris Avenue and 177th Street, a five-story twenty-five-family house, on a plot 60 by 95, renting for $11,000 and held at $100,000; to a client of William A. Mehlich, 262 East 176th Street, a five-story twenty-family house, on a plot 50 by 92, renting for $9,000 and held at $65,000; to Leo Schumer, through Joseph Wilson, 1,426 and 1,428 Bedford Avenue, southwest corner of Prospect Place, Brooklyn, a business property valued at $40,000, and to Benjamin Katz the southeast corner of Bryant Avenue and 178th Street, three two-story buildings, on a plot 49 by 124, held at $16,000.

Lowenfeld Buys Two Apartments.

The Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation (Isaac Lowenfeld, President) bought the five-story new-law apartment house, on plot 63 by 100, at 266 East 208th Street, northeast corner of Valentine Avenue, from the Susskin Holding Company.

The building contains twenty-five apartments and two stores, with an annual rent roll of $15,000, and was held at $75,000. S. Rosen was the broker and Philip S. Shapiro and Joseph P. Ward the attorneys in the transaction.

From the Freown Company (Fred F. French, President) the Lowenfeld Company purchased 787 Crotona Park, near Prospect Avenue, a five-story new-law house, accommodating twenty families, and renting for $9,000. This building is on a plot 50 by 98, and was held at $65,000. Kurz & Uren and L. J. Greenberg negotiated the sale on a cash basis. Clifford B. Roberts and Joseph P. Ward acting as attorneys.

Builders Buy Apartment Site.

The Michael J. Martin Corporation bought the plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of 143d Street, 120 feet east of Broadway, from Ennis & Sinnott, operators, for early improvement with an apartment. The brokers were Steinman & Steinman.

Private Dwellings Sales.

Dr. M. Lewson bought the four-story and basement dwelling, on lot 20 by 102.2, at 338 West Eighty-fourth Street, near Riverside Drive, from Oscar Unz, for occupancy. The property was held at $32,500. Pease & Elliman negotiated the sale.

Charles Siedler sold the four-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, at 108 West Seventy-eighth Street, to an investor, who intends to alter the building into suites. The property, held at $40,000, was sold through M. H. Tropauer.

Andrew T. McKegney sold to Hudson P. Rose Company, 224 East 128th Street, a three-story private house, on lot 18.9 by 100, for consideration of about $6,000. George W. Brettell negotiated the sale. The Rose Company also owns 216, 218, and 222 East 128th Street.

Tenement Deals.

Joseph Shenk bought three five-story apartment houses, each on a plot 87.6 by 72, at 32 to 50 West 111th Street, from Hyman Starner. The buildings, which are about three years old, were each held at $100,000, with a total rental of $42,000. Ben Harris and I. Rosenthal were the brokers.

Noah S. Sheifer sold to S. Wacht, Jr., D. B. Keminsky, and L. D. Workin, 432 and 434 East Thirteenth Street, a six-story tenement, 48.6 by 103.3 feet, near Avenue A.

Charles S. Levy bought, through Samuel Weiser, 1,253 Park Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100 feet, from Frank Zebro & Co.

James H. Cruikshank has purchased from Celestina Molinelli the five-story double flat, 23 by 100 feet, at 421 West Fifty-sixth Street, assessed at $17,500. Harry Sugarman was the broker.

The La Monte estate sold the five-story flat, 20 by 102.2 feet, at 205 West Seventy-eighth Street, 80 feet west of Columbus Avenue.

Max Cohen bought from Charles Kimmelman a five-story apartment, 150 by 90 feet, at 564 to 580 West 176th Street, valued at $160,000. Max Blau was the broker.

The Bronx Market.

Joseph G. Abramson resold to S. Morrill-Banner and William L. Levy his contract for the purchase of four buildings on plots 40 by 100 feet at 879, 883, 913, and 917 Longwood Avenue. The buildings have an aggregate rental of approximately $27,000 and were held at $150,000. Leiter, Brener & Star were the brokers on the resale. These four buildings are a part of seven buildings sold by the Johnson estate.

Philip Wattenberg bought the five-story flat, 36 by 100 feet, at 266 East 165th Street, from Klein & Roth. Louis Klebau sold the five-story, forty-family apartment house on plot 100 by 83.6, at the northeast corner of Bailey Avenue and 181st Street, held at $115,000. S. Rosen negotiated both sales.

Fisher & Irving I. Lewine sold to Max Glicklin 1,005 University Avenue, a new five-story apartment, 82 by 100 feet, containing seven families on a floor, renting for $15,000 and held at $110,000. William S. Baker was the broker. Eisman, Lee, Corn & Lewine represented the sellers as attorneys.

William Goldstone sold the five-story apartment, 58 by 100 feet, at 977 Avenue St. John, between Beck and Fox Streets, held at $90,000, to a Mr. Polsky.

Max Cohen bought through A. D. Phelps & Damiane the five-story apartment, 50 by 100 feet, at 457 East 186th Street.

Brooklyn.

The two-story brick dwelling at 1,647 Eighty-fourth Street, one of twenty-nine houses recently purchased by Meister Builders, Inc., was sold to a client of the concern for occupancy.

Queens Plaza Court Building Sold.

The City Real Estate Corporation has purchased the Queens Plaza Court Building, which covers the block fronting on the Bridge Plaza between Cadde and Academy Streets, from William D. Bloodgood & Co. Although it is only four stories high the foundation of the building is designed to support twelve stories, and the new owner plans to make this improvement.

The building is now occupied by some of the most prominent institutions in Queensboro, including the Long Island City Savings Bank, the Queens County Trust Company, the Queens Chamber of Commerce, the First Mortgage Guarantee Company, the New York Telephone Company, William D. Bloodgood & Co., the Irving Trust Company, the County Fuel Administration, the Metropolitan and Prudential Insurance Companies, and the Manhattan and Queens Traction Company. William D. Bloodgood & Co. will continue as managing agents of the property.

M. Johson sold to L. Pitcher, representing California investors, a plot 70 by 250 on the west side of Winthrop Avenue, north of Rapelje Avenue, Long Island City, adjacent to the Astoria elevated line.

S. Suckow sold to A. Cantore a plot 75 by 98, at the southwest corner of Newton Avenue and Cooper Street, Long Island City.

A. Geier sold to L. Strohm a plot 60 by 129, at the southeast corner of Myrtle Avenue and Addison Place, Glendale.

Westchester County.

Frederick Taylor, manager of Bonwit, Teller & Co., has sold his recently completed Georgian Colonial residence on Alta Avenue, Park Hill, to Rudolph Eickmeyer. The property, held at $35,000, was sold through George Howe and D. F. Valentine.

Lew R. Palmer of the Equitable Life Insurance Company has bought the residence at 2 Hillcrest Avenue, Park Hill, from E. D. Boynton. After remodeling, Mr. Palmer will occupy the property. George Howe made the sale.

Emile H. Livermore has sold the property at 15 Cottage Avenue, Mount Vernon, to George F. Boyd. Other Mount Vernon sales were a plot, 64 by 100, on the north side of Fulton Avenue, near Sidney Avenue, for Charles E. Proctor to Stephen Van Tassel, for improvement; 161 Cottage Avenue, for Olga Friedrichs to Richard Roades, and for Dr. L. Clark the plot, 49 by 125, adjoining above, to the same buyer. All of the sales were negotiated by the Anderson Realty Company.

Staten Island.

Robert F. Rundenstein of Manhattan has purchased from Mrs. Loretta Driscoll her residence, on Oakland Avenue, West New Brighton, for occupancy. W. S. E. Hall of St. George negotiated the sale.

Realty Notes.

Mrs. H. P. Pennington, daughter of Walter Damrosch, is the purchaser of the dwelling 141 East Sixty-fourth Street, sold recently by William B. May & Co. for the Stephens estate.

The Coca Cola Company denies the reported sale of the property 320 to 322 West Twenty-seventh Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

61st St, 315 East, n s, 224.6 feet east of Second Avenue, 25x100.5; five story tenement; Pasquale Panaro against John Buzzuft et al; Felix Antonacchio, attorney; due, $4,696.97; taxes, &c, $212.40; to the plaintiff for $15,500.

204th St, west, s w corner of Seaman Av, 100x200, vacant; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Carl P. Kirwan et al; Butcher, T. & F., attorneys; due $1,924.63; taxes, &c, $2,716.30; adjourned to Feb. 25.

John St, e s, — ft n of Ditmars St, —x— to Main St, City Island, Lots 712 and 713; Agnes Walsh et al., adm., against Vincenzo Parlato et al.; P. E. Reville, attorney; due, $8,004.51; taxes, &c, $1,125.82; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

226th St, East, s s, 205 ft w of Bronxwood Av, 100x114; I. T. Russell against M. A. Ajkinson et al.; M. S. Cohen, attorney; due $2,307.47; taxes, &c, $200; to the plaintiff for $560.

By Henry Brady.

85th St, 322 West, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 16.8x102.2, three-story and basement dwelling; N. W. Buchan against S. R. Buchan et al.; H. M. Stevenson, attorney; partition; to Nellie W. Buchan, a party in interest, for $18,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

140th St, 271 West, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.10, five-story tenement; F. de P. Foster, trustee, against Isabel McCann et al.; W. A. Alcock, attorney; due, $19,954.36; taxes, &c, $921.65; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

117th St, 14 West, s s, 158.4 ft w of 5th Av, 33.4x100.11, five-story tenement; Isaac Untermeyer et al. against H. W. Schlesinger et al.; Guggenheimer, U. & M., attorneys; due, $27,445.07; taxes, &c, $1,276.13; to Louis Marshall for $20,000.

117th St, 16 West, s s, 191.8 ft w of 5th Av, 33.4x100.11, five-story brick tenement; Esther Rieser against H. W. Schlesinger et al.; same attorneys; due, $27,566.71; taxes, &c, $1,617.63; to Louis Marshall for $22,500.

By Samuel Marx.

125th St, 48 West, s s, 488.1 ft w of 5th Av, 15.7x100.11, four-story dwelling; M. T. N. Burke against Winchester Realty & Con. Co., Inc., et al.; Dean, T. & S., attorneys; due, $21,270.83; taxes, &c, $318.60; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

241st St, s e corner of Carpenter Av, one-story brick garage, 45x75; Philip Hauser, 241st St and Carpenter Av, owner; George H. Oiphert, 720 East 222d St, architect; cost, $8,500.

Colden Av, w s, 304.05 ft n of Arnow Av, one-story frame dwelling, 18x24; Giuseppe Urdi, 218 Union St, Brooklyn, owner; U. S. Portable Building Corporation, 115 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,900.

Alteration.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

136th St, s w corner Locust Av, one-story frame factory, 101.40x350; Robert Grant, Woolworth Building, owner; Milliken Bros. Co., Woolworth Building, lessee; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $27,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

SUFFOLK ST, 95, w s, 250.10 ft s of Rivington St, 25.11x100, foreclosure Feb. 6, 1919; John L. O'Brien, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St.....$24,000

SUFFOLK ST, 55, w s, 25x75; Suffolk St, 57, w s, 50 ft s of Broome St, 25x75; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Gertrude Seligman, 498 Willoughby Av, Brooklyn, b. and s., all liens, Feb. 11.....$100

1ST ST, 32 East, n s, 84.4 ft e of 2d Av, 24.2x60.4x33.9x67.8, P. M., Feb. 10; Nathaniel W. Keane to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$16,000

3D AV, w s, 408.11 ft w of Avenue D, 22.8x105.9, P. M., Feb. 10; Israel Orphan Asylum to Samuel Well, 222 Lenox Av, et al., executors of Jonas Well, ½ part, and Bernhard Mayer, 41 East 72d St, individually 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Well & M., 5 Beekman St.....$2,000

8TH AV, n e corner of 153d St, 40x100, Jan. 6; Shephard J. Goldberg, trustee, to Ray G. Aisenberg, 6 p. c., equal lien with prior mtg $2,000; attorneys, Friedman & R., 233 Broadway.....$2,000

SAME PROPERTY; Jan. 6; same to Mary G. Schiller, 7 Irving Place, 10 years, 6 p. c., equal lien with prior mtg $2,000 above stated; attorneys, same.....$2,000

10TH AV, 3,852-54, n w s, 54.11x138.7x45x170.2, exc. 50' 10th Av, 3,856-58, n w s, 54.11x138.7x45x107.1, mtg $44,000, P. M., Feb. 5; E. R. A. Realty Co. to Ciara Henriquez de Castellanos, San Francisco, 158 Vibora, Havana, Cuba, due Feb. 10, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Albert Zimmermann.....206 Broadway.....$13,000

21ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 100x98.9, Feb. 10; Harrington Realty and another, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, 3 years, 5½ p. c; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 48 Wall St.....$92,000

61ST ST, 224.9 ft e of West End Av, 22x100.5, P. M., Feb. 6; Standard Concrete Steel Co. to Alice R. Sprague, Brandon, Vt., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

61ST ST, 233 West, n s, 24.9x100.5, P. M., Feb. 5; Standard Concrete Steel Co. to Anna G. Gould, due Feb. 10, 1922, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

61ST ST, 235 West, n s, 25x100.5, P. M., Feb. 5; same to Abraham Beller, Sea Cliff, L. I., due Feb. 10, 1922, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Charles J. Foltz, 2 Rector St.....$6,375

61ST ST, 237 West, n s, 25x100.5, P. M., Feb. 5; same to Metropolitan Building Co., 132 Nassau St, due Feb. 10, 1922, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,500

61ST ST, 239 West, n s, 25x100.5, P. M., Feb. 10; same to Charles G. Myers, 164 West 74th St., administrator, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Rosendale & Dodd, 52 Broadway.....$5,500

61ST ST, 241 West, n s, 25x100.5, P. M., Feb. 10; same to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St.....$7,500

61ST ST, 227 West and 229 West, 2 lots, each 25x100.5, P. M., Feb. 7.; same to Greenwood Cemetery, 170 Broadway, due Feb. 10, 1922, 5½ p. c; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$15,500

70TH ST, 302 East, s s, 26x100.5, P. M., Feb. 10; Chas. Schwimbersky to Anton Long, 224 8th Av., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

82D ST, 52 East, s s, 16x100, P. M., Feb. 10; Howard Lilienthal to Charles Schram, 52 East 82d St, 3 years; attorneys, L. & A. U. Zinke, 120 Broadway.....$16,500

131ST ST, 221 West, n s, 17.8x99.11, P. M., Feb. 10; Lawmor Realty Co. to American Trust Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$3,750

Bronx.

BECK ST, 669, n s, 33.4x125; Jacob Weinberg et al to Belday Realty Co., 80 Maiden Lane, mtg $14,000, Jan. 29; attorney, Simon Weinberg, 80 Maiden Lane.....$1

BURNSIDE AV, s w corner Jerome Av, 125.7x86.4x105.9x76.8; Julia M. De Grazia to Schuite Realty Co., 384 Broadway; mtg $50,000; Feb. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

CAULDWELL AV, 800, n e corner of 158th St, 74.11x55; Odell St. Realty Co. to Chas. Ell, 16 East 114th St, mtg $17,550, Feb. 10; attorney, J. A. Kohn, 42 Broadway....$100

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 83.4 ft s of 101st St, 16.8x100; Rosa Cuntandino to Francesco Iadicicco, 158 19th St, Brooklyn, mtg $2,950, Jan. 31; attorney, C. F. Hetzel, 341 Prospect Av.....$1

HUGHES AV, e s, 304.8 ft n of 181st St, 16.8x95; Barney Paltz to Wm. Schmier, 611 East 182d St, mtg $2,500, Feb. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

IRVINE ST, 891, w s, 20x50; Enos S. Booth, referee, to Chas. Korbel, 450 West 147th St; Feb. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,700

LOTS 33 and 34, map Section 1, Bathgate Estate; Fridolin Ziegler to Anna P. Devermann, 2,068 Story Av, mtg $800, Jan. 31; attorneys, A. & C. E. Hally, 2,069 West Chester Av.....$1

ST. ANN'S AV, s w cor 147th St, 25x99.4; Empire City Savings Bank to Ambrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, Feb. 5; attorney, Paul Cann, 55 Liberty St.....$30,000

TRINITY AV, w s, 100 ft s of 149th St, 47.8 x98; Wm. M. Moore Holding Co. to Edw. V. and Martin A. Handy, 106 Field Place, mtg $30,000, Feb. 7; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..$100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, south half of Lot 136, map of Central Morrisania, 25x120; Antoinette Weber to Samuel Bernstein, 1,588 Washington Av, mtg $5,500, Feb. 3; attorney, I. I. Kempner, 309 Broadway.....$1

WATERLOO PLACE, 1,819, w s, 25x70; Marion Strauss to Sol Cohen, 856 Whitlock Av, mtg $4,000, Feb. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

136TH ST, 432 East, s s, 25x100; Margaretha Metzmeier, widow, to Elsie Carlson, 444 East 136th St, Feb. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

137TH ST, n s, 737.6 ft e of Willis Av, 16.3x 75; Harlem Savings Bank to Eveline S. Murphy, 1,907 Daly Av, Feb. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

146TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Brook Av., 50x 100; Julius G. Rosenthal to Sal Miller, 235 West 110th St; half part; mtg $32,000; Feb. 6; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

167TH ST, s s, 83 ft e of Fox, 23x 83.9x19.11x83.4; John P. Lenihan to Thomas J. Lenihan, 922 East 167th St, mtg $7,000, Feb. 23, 1918; attorney, Thos. J. Lenihan, 922 East 167th St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

HUDSON ST, 615, w s, 24x½ block, Sept. 12, 1918; Theodore Scholtz to James S. Hannon, 335 West 14th St, 5 years, prior mtg $12,000; attorney, Peter P. Sherry, 85 8th Av.....$3,000

SUFFOLK ST, 55, w s, 25x75, P. M., Feb. 11; Gertrude Seligman to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,500

SUFFOLK ST, 57, w s, 25x75, P. M., Feb. 11; Gertrude Seligman to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$14,500

1ST ST, 32 East, n s, 84.4 ft e of 2d Av, 24.2x60.4x33.9x67.8, P. M., Feb. 10; Nathaniel W. Keane to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$16,000

3D AV, w s, 408.11 ft w of Avenue D, 22.8x 105.9, P. M., Feb. 10; Israel Orphan Asylum to Samuel Well, 222 Lenox Av, et al., executors of Jonas Well, ½ part, and Bernhard Mayer, 41 East 72d St, individually 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Well & M., 5 Beekman St.....$2,000

8TH AV, n e corner of 153d St, 40x100, Jan. 6; Shephard J. Goldberg, trustee, to Ray G. Aisenberg, 6 p. c., equal lien with prior mtg $2,000; attorneys, Friedman & R., 233 Broadway.....$2,000

SAME PROPERTY, Jan. 6; same to Mary G. Schiller, 7 Irving Place, 10 years, 6 p. c., equal lien with prior mtg $2,000 above stated; attorneys, same.....$2,000

10TH AV, 3,852-54, n w s, 54.11x138.7x45x 170.2, exc. 50' 10th Av, 3,856-58, n w s, 54.11x138.7x45x107.1, mtg $44,000, P. M., Feb. 5; E. R. A. Realty Co. to Ciara Henriquez de Castellanos, San Francisco, 158 Vibora, Havana, Cuba, due Feb. 10, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Albert Zimmermann.....206 Broadway.....$13,000

21ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 100x98.9, Feb. 10; Harrington Realty and another, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, 3 years, 5½ p. c; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 48 Wall St.....$92,000

61ST ST, 224.9 ft e of West End Av, 22x100.5, P. M., Feb. 6; Standard Concrete Steel Co. to Alice R. Sprague, Brandon, Vt., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

61ST ST, 233 West, n s, 24.9x100.5, P. M., Feb. 5; Standard Concrete Steel Co. to Anna G. Gould, due Feb. 10, 1922, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

61ST ST, 235 West, n s, 25x100.5, P. M., Feb. 5; same to Abraham Beller, Sea Cliff, L. I., due Feb. 10, 1922, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Charles J. Foltz, 2 Rector St.....$6,375

61ST ST, 237 West, n s, 25x100.5, P. M., Feb. 5; same to Metropolitan Building Co., 132 Nassau St, due Feb. 10, 1922, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,500

61ST ST, 239 West, n s, 25x100.5, P. M., Feb. 10; same to Charles G. Myers, 164 West 74th St., administrator, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Rosendale & Dodd, 52 Broadway.....$5,500

61ST ST, 241 West, n s, 25x100.5, P. M., Feb. 10; same to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St.....$7,500

61ST ST, 227 West and 229 West, 2 lots, each 25x100.5, P. M., Feb. 7.; same to Greenwood Cemetery, 170 Broadway, due Feb. 10, 1922, 5½ p. c; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$15,500

70TH ST, 302 East, s s, 26x100.5, P. M., Feb. 10; Chas. Schwimbersky to Anton Long, 224 8th Av., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

82D ST, 52 East, s s, 16x100, P. M., Feb. 10; Howard Lilienthal to Charles Schram, 52 East 82d St, 3 years; attorneys, L. & A. U. Zinke, 120 Broadway.....$16,500

131ST ST, 221 West, n s, 17.8x99.11, P. M., Feb. 10; Lawmor Realty Co. to American Trust Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$3,750

Bronx.

BURNSIDE AV, s w corner of Jerome Av, 125.7x86.4x105.9x76.8; Julia M. De Grazia to A. Hupfel's Sons, 842 St. Ann's Av, prior mtg $25,000, Feb. 10, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$18,000

SAME PROPERTY; Schulte Realty Co. to Julia M. De Grazia, 252 East 110th St, prior mtg $43,000, Feb. 10, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$7,000

COLLEGE AV, e s, 50 ft s of 168th St, 35x100; L. A. Building Co. to Louis Fish, 265 Broome St, prior mtg $20,000, Feb. 10, due May 15, 1921, 6 p. c.....$5,000

HUGHES AV, e s, 304.8 ft n of 181st St, 16.8x95; William Schmier to Barney Peltz, 1,569 48th St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $2,500, Feb. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,100

IRVINE ST, w s, 149.5 ft s of Garrison Av, 20x50; Charles Karbel to Dorothy H. Voltchenko, 1,962 West 67th St, Feb. 10, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. T. Carter, Jr., 111 Broadway.....$4,500

LEGGETT AV, n w corner of Hewitt Place, 25.8x86.2x26.8x86.6; Theresa Norton to Ida Cohn, 669 Eagle Av, Jan. 31, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Hyman, 119 Nassau St; $2,200

LONGWOOD AV, 911; also Longwood Av, n w corner of Dawson, 41x107.4, 2 mtgs, each $5,000; Arrow Holding Corpn. to Frederick Johnson, Oyster Bay, L. I., 2 prior mtgs, $35,000 each, Jan. 31, due Dec. 1, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Title Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 147th St, 25x 99.4; Ambrose Realty Co. to Empire City Savings Bank, 231 West 125th St, Feb. 5, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mtg. Co., 135 Broadway.....$23,000

TIFFANY ST, e s, 275 ft s of 163d St, 50x 110; H. & D. Co. to Jules Realty Co., 170 Broadway, Feb. 10, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 170 Broadway....$2,500

WALTON AV, 2,072, e s, 25.3x100.11; John B. Dunn to trustees of the New York Universalist Relief Fund, 33 Park Row, Feb. 5, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Henry L. Brant, 38 Park Row.....$5,000

WATERLOO PLACE, 1,819, w s, 25x70; Sol Cohen to Marion Strauss, 917 Brook Av, prior mtg $4,000, Feb. 10, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....$1,000

136TH ST, 432 East, s s, 25x100; Elsie Carlson to Margaretha Metzmeier, 432 East 136th St, Feb. 10, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $10,000, Feb. 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$1,500

137TH ST, n s, 737.6 ft e of Willis Av, 16.9x 75; Eveline S. Murphy to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, Feb. 11, due 4½ per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,300

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 66-72; Chambold Court Realty Co. to Abel King, 148 East 65th St, and another; attorney, Frederick Lese, 35 Nassau St.....$100

NORFOLK ST, 85;

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SCARSDALE

Fiske-Locke tapestry brick house, slate roof, almost new, lot 80x150; brick garage, hot water heat, 4 master bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, 2 tiled baths, servants' bath, new screens, decorations, and fixtures; half permanent mortgage, balance payable in six years. Low price. Nothing like it left for the Spring. Offices at Larchmont and White Plains open Wednesday.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley,
18 E. 41st St., New York City.

ALONG THE SOUND

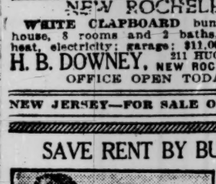
Westchester County and Connecticut.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d St. Murray Hill—6441.

NEW ROCHELLE.

WHITE CLAPBOARD bungalow type house, 8 rooms and 2 baths, hot water heat, electricity; garage; $11,000.
H. B. DOWNEY, 211 HUGUENOT ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
OFFICE OPEN TODAY.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SAVE RENT BY BUYING



For $750 Cash, balance like rent; price $7,500; plot 100x186 ft.; nine big rooms, two tiled baths; wide verandas, big sleeping balcony; in select, settled neighborhood; near lakes, golf and country clubs, churches, schools; easy commutation; express service; ready for occupancy now. CURTIS SMITH, 442 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. Telephone 9887 Prospect.

YOUR HOUSE

is built on sand unless your title is Insured. We are specialists in Bergen and Rockland County Estates Titles. Our guaranteed mortgages are making the savings of many safe. Write for Booklet A and a new auto map.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
Send 25 Cents for Bergen County Road Map.

GEORGIA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Packing Plant For Sale

New four-story concrete building, fully equipped with new and modern machinery; complete every respect. Located bustling town; best fruit section Georgia. Attractive proposition to buyer or lessee. Address CHAS. E. CONE, Hotel Martinique, New York, until Feb. 15th.

LOUISIANA—For Sale or To Let.

YOU OUTDOORS MAN:

Buy this Louisiana plantation and be your own boss. 1,400 acres rich black land above overflow, in Ouachita Parish. 380 acres in cultivation, balance in hardwood timber. Large flowing artesian well; manager's house and ten tenant houses. Price $75,000. R. V. M. Cordell, owner, El Dorado, Ark.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Fifth Avenue Offices

5,000 to 20,000 sq. ft.
New building
Superb light

Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
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30 IRVING PLACE

Southeast Corner 16th Street.
Most Accessible Location in New York.
Close to Subway and L Stations at 14th and 18th Street.
OFFICES 80x103.
Modern Fireproof Loft Building. Contains four elevators, automatic sprinklers and every improvement. Unexcelled light. Immediate possession.
SOL. STERN, 31 E. 27th St.

Store and Basement at 36-38 EAST 20TH ST.
46x96; fireproof; inside fire alarm system; elevators; immediate possession. Low rental.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Fifty cents an agate line.

Guaranteed first mortgages for sale ranging from $1,600 to $5,500, yielding 5½% and 6% principal doubly secured. For particulars address Real Estate Department, 26 S. New Street, Bethlehem, Penn.

Rent Assignments.—We pay your interest and taxes; quick action; low rates; brokers protected. Address Finance Co, 192 Broadway, Rooms 41-43.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan.

For Sale—Small private house, 87th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Call Stuyvesant 4358, Apartment 42, forenoon.

For Rent.—Attractive small house, desirable neighborhood, near Central Park; 9 rooms, 2 baths; no agents. R 224 Times.

Brooklyn.

Astonishing Bargain.—7 rooms, brick, parquet floors, heat, electricity; fine location of Flatbush; will sacrifice for $4,000 for quick sale. J. Stein, Tribune Bldg. Beekman 3960.

Westchester County.

All year hollow tile bungalow complete; convenient, luxurous; 11 rooms, 3 baths; large grounds; fine trees, shrubs, lawns; commodious garage; near churches, schools, three country clubs; 33 minutes Grand Central, 10 minutes station. K 174 Times.

White Plains.—A pretty Colonial house, 9 rooms, 3 baths; large living room with fireplace; excellent location; near golf club and hotel; for sale, with or without fine mahogany furniture; garage for two cars. K 184 Times.

For Rent.—Four-acre home White Plains; 10-room cottage, garage, barn, orchard; furnished or unfurnished; beautiful, convenient location; $100 lease. Address K 145 Times.

House and two-car garage; corner; reasonable; easy terms; White Plains; best commuting service. 103 Park Av., Room 806.

Long Island.

Ten-room house, electric lights, highest elevation in Flushing, best view on Long Island; large plot, 50x203; two street entrances, front and back; actual value $12,000, quick sale, $7,700; no one can afford to build now, material too high, therefore investigate this bargain and be convinced; particulars. Gressler, 547 Sanford Av., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

House, 8 rooms and bath; improvements; garage; desirably located; corner plot on main road to Long Beach; 5 minutes from L. I. R. R. station; electric trains; boating; price $5,500. Apply R. C. Davison, owner, East Rockaway, L. I.

Bayside and Broadway, Flushing.—For sale, attractive houses, 7 and 8 rooms, near station; immediate possession. Bayside Homes Co., 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6806.

Forest Hills Garden.—New Colonial brick house, 9 rooms, 4 baths; $18,000; 3 minutes station. Owner, ☎ 168 Times.

Queens.

Must be sold, 2-family brick; modern improvements; rent of floor pays expenses, leaving profit; one block to subway; 15 minutes to Grand Central; healthy, refined section; $800 cash, balance on terms; selling at $11,000 below value; act quick. Biedenkapp, 38 East 23d St.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

RIDGEWOOD HOME FOR SALE.
West side; convenient to country club and station; plot 150x225; attractive grounds, shade, garden, fruit, berries, ornamental shrubs; 10 rooms, 2 baths; steam heat; all improvements; stable-garage, 3 cars, man's quarters; prompt possession; photographs and full particulars.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. (Rector 7718.)
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 585.

Madison.—Profitable suburban home and little farm; 15 minutes station; 9-room new, all modern house; very best improvements; excellent neighborhood; henery for 250 chickens; garage; fine garden; shrubbery; large grounds; $7,300; opportunity. Allabough, 63 Wall St., New York, or phone 317J Madison.

Madison.—Prize house at great bargain; 400 feet elevation; 20-mile views; easy walk station; superior district; modern stucco house, 8 spacious, beautiful rooms, 2 fine bathrooms; large plot; grand virgin oaks, maples; garage, hennery; $8,500, worth $9,500. Allabough, 63 Wall St., New York, or phone 317J Madison.

BARGAIN!—Six-room-bath hollow tile stucco dwelling, steam heat, all improvements; large plot; near station; half hour out, Erie, $3,750, easy terms. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau. Telephone 3806 Beekman.

Genuine Bargain.—8-room house, bath, finished attic, neat, large plot, garage, chicken coop; 10 minutes city; will sacrifice $3,700; easy terms. J. Stein, Tribune Bldg. Beekman 3960.

Montclair.—Attractive Colonial dwelling, 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent $80; picturesque location; Lackawanna depot; possession. 237 Midland Av.

Westfield.—Good houses, $4,800 to $8,000. Morehouse, Sylvania Place, Westfield, N. J.

Houses Wanted.

Have purchaser for two-family house, 25x100, Bronx or Westchester, near subway; must have porch; possession; send full particulars. Julius Friend, Inc., 1,133 B'way.

Wanted—To rent by April 1, 6-7 room house, good neighborhood, convenient to Washington Heights; might buy; state terms. 2,102 Amsterdam Av.

Attention.—Nice house wanted, unfurnished, between 58th and 90th Sts., Central Park West. J. Hamilton, 23 West 81st St.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

REAL ESTATE MAN, 32 years of age; ten years' experience in management of real estate; capable office manager and systematizer; position with estate or office desired where opportunity is available; A1 credentials. L 598 Times Downtown.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

CHANCE.—40% Income on necessary investments; near Broadway subway; great future.
Apartment house, 3, 4, 5 rooms; mortgage $39,000, due 1922; rents $9,350; sacrifice for $50,000.
Corner apartment house, 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms; rents $20,100; sacrifice $126,000.
Business corner apartment house, with stores, 3, 4 and 5 room apartments; rents $24,400; price $150,000; want offer.
Apartment house, 5, 6 and 7 rooms; rents $36,500; sacrifice $215,000.
Other bargains, small and large; also desirable exchanges; will pay you to investigate. H. T. Wood, 220 Broadway.

We have several foreclosured properties suitable for alteration, which offer attractive opportunities for builders. Ask for
Mr. G. T. Ritchings,
135 Broadway.

American basement dwelling, west of Broadway, near subway, steam heat, electric light, two baths; small amount of cash required; with minor alteration could be converted into small apartments at an estimated rental of $5,200.
PRICE $16,500.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72D ST.

LEASE! Great bargain. Two magnificent, elegantly located buildings. Less than 30 cents square foot, containing respectively 75,000 and 17,000 square feet. Lease long term years at low monthly rentals, attractive rates. Apart. 51, Hotel Lorraine, 5th Av. and 45th St.

PARK AV., 270.—Luxuriously furnished apartment, 3 master bedrooms, 3 baths, excellent maids' quarters, halls, closets; Feb.-Oct., 1919. Murray Hill 8315.

PARK AV., (70).—Southern rooms, 2 baths; $300 month. Telephone Plaza 2784.

THE HOTEL BELMORE,
northeast corner 25th St. and Lexington Av., 2 blocks subway station; special permanent weekly rates, $7 week up. Madison Sq. 501.

TWO-ROOM APARTMENTS with kitchenette and bath, charmingly furnished; linen and silver included. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 527 5th Av. Murray Hill 1733.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

10TH ST., 44 WEST. (Washington Square.)—Six rooms, 2 baths; 8th floor; southern exposure; open fireplace; handsomely furnished; suitable maid's room available. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

32D ST., 9 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; service; period furnijure. Steigelman.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness, furnishings unequaled; 1-2 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6256.

51ST ST., 34 WEST.—Foyer, parlor, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; handsomely furnished; open fireplace; sunny, bay and English windows; southern exposure; the beautiful apartment formerly occupied by Cyril Harcourt; immediate possession. 3769 Circle.

52D ST., 43 WEST.
Large room and bath room; steam heat.

55TH ST., 25 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, open fireplace, $125 monthly.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service, low weekly, monthly rates.

68TH ST., 59 WEST, (second floor.)—Two large front rooms, bathroom, extra lavatory; high class; references. Owner.

69TH ST., 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—Two, three-room apartments; $70-$90; latest improvements; completely furnished.

70S.—Unusual beautiful apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths. Phone Columbus 1278.

72D, 166 WEST.—Apartment 3 rooms, consisting of bedroom, living room, and kitchen, with fine bathroom and shower; exceptionally large rooms; handsomely furnished; ice refrigeration; $160, until Oct. 1; all appointments are of highest standard; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Tel. Columbia 7640.

72D, (Subway.)—Six rooms, two baths; new building; charmingly furnished. Columbus 3974.

77TH, 66 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; high-class elevator apartment, newly furnished, everything fresh and clean.

80TH, 106 WEST.—Select apartment, one room, bath, kitchenette; continuous hot water; electricity.

86TH, Southwest Corner Broadway.—7 light rooms, fully furnished, electricity, steam heating, $150. Superintendent, 250 West 85th.

86TH, WEST.—Lease and furnishings, large, two-room, bath, and kitchenette apartment in fine elevator building; furnishings absolutely new, complete, artistic; southern exposure; inventories $1,200; sell $1,000 cash. K 186 Times.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Private house, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $55; studio, $45; gentlemen.

90S, (Riverside.)—8 rooms, overlooking Hudson; $175; immediate possession. Phone River 8098.

90S, (near Park.)—Five-room apartment; $125 month. Phone Columbus 1278.

100TH ST., 313 WEST, (Riverside.)—High-class, 2, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

101ST, 229 WEST.—Bachelor would share with refined married couple beautifully furnished five-room apartment facing Broadway. Lusk.

104TH, 304 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, elegantly furnished, electric lights; $80 per month. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647.

113TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Two rooms and bath, electric lights, steam heat, maid service; rent $70; dining room in building. Telephone Cathedral 7715.

114TH, (Broadway.)—Attractively furnished five-room apartment. Miss Pantlind. Morningside 8065.

116TH.—Beautiful six-room apartment, overlooking Hudson; every comfort; piano, phonograph; fashionable west side district; will share with two young people, furnishing their meals. Morningside 8274.

124TH, 541 WEST.—Six-room apartment, beautifully furnished; piano, linen, silver; southern exposure; scrupulously clean; owner will give six months' lease on Oct. 1; all conveniences. Tel. 2669 Morningside.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

MONTAUK ARMS.
Suite, 2 rooms and bath, furnished, with maid service, $45 monthly; near entrance Prospect Park and both new subways; gentlemen only. 904 Union St., Brooklyn. Phone 416 Prospect.

SIX ROOMS and bath; attractively furnished; comfortable; $75 one month; immediate possession. 761 Hancock St. Phone Bushwick 2131-J.

Unfurnished—East Side.

50S.—In the 50s, near Park Av., two rooms and bath; $70 to $80; large living rooms. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th.

90TH, 62 EAST.—Six light rooms, elevator apartment, $17.50; new; subway.

MADISON AV., 174.—Picturesque attic studio with skylight and kitchenette; elevator; immediate possession; $25.

Several 2 and 3 rooms bachelor apartments from 44th to 59th St. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 527 5th Av. Telephone Murray Hill 1733.

Unfurnished—West Side.

15TH, WEST.—Housekeeping apartment, four rooms and bath, all light; two blocks from subway express station; rent $800 year. Chelsea 5365.

55TH, 48 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, bath, kitchenette; desirable light basement; residence, business.

56TH, 327 WEST.—Two, four, seven large, light rooms; elevator; $720 up.

72D, 322 WEST.—One, two, and three elegant rooms, baths, facing the river, $55, $110, $125 monthly.

75TH ST., 323 WEST. (Near West End Av.) —Floors for rent. Two very large rooms and bath, formerly 22-foot high-class private house; heat and light included; $1,500.

82D ST., 34 WEST.—1, 2, 4 rooms, kitchenette; also doctor's or dentist's suite. 1,790 Broadway, Room 514.

94TH, 876, (nr. West End Av.)—Two spacious rooms and bath, just completed; $1,100 and $1,200. Tel. Morning. 1114.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333, (Corner 93d St.) — The Turin, highest type apartment building; 6, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; rents $1,800 to $2,700. Apply to owner on premises.

WEST END AV., 640, Corner 91st St.
Seven rooms, two baths; most attractive apartment west side; $200 per month.

WEST END AV., 222, (Between 70th-71st.)—Floor to let, private house; kitchenette.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $90 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

35TH ST., 17 EAST, (5th Av. block.)—3-room apartment; exceptional large rooms newly furnished; bath; all conveniences; suitable for two gentlemen; references; lease till October or longer. Call after 12. Gunther. Vanderbilt 7258.

40TH ST., 149 EAST.—Three rooms with kitchen and bath. Phone Vanderbilt 1878.

40TH ST., EAST.—Attractive studio apartment. Murray Hill 7060.

48TH ST., (414 MADISON.)
Sublet beautifully furnished 2 large rooms, bath; baby grand piano, rugs, linen; maid, valet service included; $175 month Boyle.

50S, (Just off 5th Av.)—Will lease two-room furnished apartment, nonelevator building. Phone Plaza 1241.

40 EAST 51ST ST.
Three-room apartment, attractively furnished, by month or year; meals if desired.

53TH, EAST.—Charmingly furnished apartment; until October or longer; two rooms and bath; suitable for married couple or bachelor; meals and service if required. Telephone, before 10:30 A. M., Plaza 8080.

APARTMENTS, nanasomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1420.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED.
$200 TO $2,000 MONTHLY.
RAFAEL DE FLOREZ, 402 MADISON AV.

EXCLUSIVE LIST, EAST AND WEST SIDE APARTMENTS; OFFICE OPEN WEDNESDAY. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 25 EAST 48TH ST. TEL. 4998 VAND.

FIFTH AV. APARTMENT, west, to sublet until Fall; 3 splendid rooms and bath, on the Avenue, at very attractive rates. Apart. 51, Hotel Lorraine, 5th Av. and 45th St.

PARK AV., 270.—Luxuriously furnished apartment, 3 master bedrooms, 3 baths, excellent maids' quarters, halls, closets; Feb.-Oct., 1919. Murray Hill 8315.

PARK AV., (70).—Southern rooms, 2 baths; $300 month. Telephone Plaza 2784.

THE HOTEL BELMORE,
northeast corner 25th St. and Lexington Av., 2 blocks subway station; special permanent weekly rates, $7 week up. Madison Sq. 501.

TWO-ROOM APARTMENTS with kitchenette and bath, charmingly furnished; linen and silver included. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 527 5th Av. Murray Hill 1733.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

AUDUBON AV., 248, (178th St.)—Will share furnished apartment with married couple, childless; $60; afternoons, 3-5. Apt. 26.

AVAILABLE AT ONCE, FOUR ROOMS AND BATH, FURNISHED IN MAHOGANY, ORIENTAL RUGS, &C.; 11TH FLOOR, HIGH-GRADE APARTMENT HOUSE, WEST 80S; $200 MONTH; SIX MONTHS OR LONGER. PHONE SCHUYLER 2944.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED RIVERSIDE APARTMENT, 3 MASTER BEDROOMS, 2 BATHS, PARLOR, DINING ROOM, FOYER, KITCHEN, LINEN, SILVER, $300; SUBWAY, BUS. R 234 TIMES.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS, above 72d, 6-8 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $250 up. Cathedral 6280.

CALL ON MILLER, 162 West 50th St., for list of apartments. Circle 3067.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

DUPLEX studio apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; sublet. Stuyvesant 7069.

EXCLUSIVE, high-class, furnished and unfurnished apartment realties, $100 to $900 monthly; personally inspected list. Mitchel. Schuyler 9361.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, INC.,
12 East 44th St. Murray Hill 1100.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

MANHATTAN AV., 400, (117th.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; rent $55 month. Inquire Miss Carroll, after 12 noon.

MRS. PRESCOTT has handsomely furnished kitchenette apartment to rent in the 50's, near 5th Av. Phone 3769 Circle.

OVERLOOKING HUDSON RIVER.—Five-room modern apartment, furnished, one master room and bath, to be rented from Feb. 1 to May 31, $175 monthly. Call Apartment 63, 895 West End Av., or telephone Berkman 233.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 116TH ST.—Elegantly furnished four-room apartment, $125 monthly. Tel. Morningside 6664, Apt. 75. No agents.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (corner 116th St.) —To sublet, very desirable furnished duplex apartment; 8 rooms, 3 baths, on the Drive, to Sept. 1. Inquire Supt.

RIVERSIDE, 90'S.—Handsomely furnished 8 rooms; 3 months, longer; $325. Vanderbilt 1450.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 35, Corner 129th St.—Convenient to all west side transit; corner apartment, 3 rooms and bath, all facing street, completely furnished; reasonable rental to responsible party only. Inquire Superintendent.

TO SUBLET.—Tastefully furnished apartment four rooms and bath, to October; $150. L. B. Ball, 82 West 152th St.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,640.—3 rooms, nicely furnished, on University Heights; responsible party only; $60 per month. Arnold.

WEST END.—7 rooms, 3 baths; handsome, artistic furnishings; terms. Columbus 3974.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

MONTAUK ARMS.
Suite, 2 rooms and bath, furnished, with maid service, $45 monthly; near entrance Prospect Park and both new subways; gentlemen only. 904 Union St., Brooklyn. Phone 416 Prospect.

SIX ROOMS and bath; attractively furnished; comfortable; $75 one month; immediate possession. 761 Hancock St. Phone Bushwick 2131-J.

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72D, 322 WEST.—One, two, and three elegant rooms, baths, facing the river, $55, $110, $125 monthly.

75TH ST., 323 WEST. (Near West End Av.) —Floors for rent. Two very large rooms and bath, formerly 22-foot high-class private house; heat and light included; $1,500.

82D ST., 34 WEST.—1, 2, 4 rooms, kitchenette; also doctor's or dentist's suite. 1,790 Broadway, Room 514.

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WEST END AV., 640, Corner 91st St.
Seven rooms, two baths; most attractive apartment west side; $200 per month.

WEST END AV., 222, (Between 70th-71st.)—Floor to let, private house; kitchenette.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

FURNISHED APARTMENT WANTED FOR TWO ADULTS, 6-7 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, FROM FEB. 15 TO ABOUT JULY 1, PRICE NOT TO EXCEED $300 PER MONTH. N. G. LOEB, 302 WEST 86TH ST.

Young couple, having proper social and financial references, desire small furnished housekeeping apartment for three months, possibly longer; rent not over $100; east side preferred; state full particulars and telephone number. K 157 Times.

Wanted, furnished four or five room apartment for adults, short term; location 40th to 50th Street East preferred; must be reasonable; highest references given. Answer Martin, 111 West 77th.

Wanted, furnished apartment in apartment house by 3 adults until about May, or monthly; kitchenette, bath, 3 rooms; $100 up; city and out of town references. R 213 Times.

Clients Wanting Furnished APARTMENTS.
$200 to $2,000 monthly.
RAFAEL DE FLOREZ, 402 MADISON AV.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED.—Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.

Two-three room furnished apartment, bath, kitchenette, below 59th St., $50 monthly; give particulars. R 218 Times.

Furnished, two bedrooms, parlor, kitchen, and bath; below 86th, West. K 165 Times.

Two or three room apartment on the Hudson; moderate. K 178 Times.

Unfurnished.

Three or four room apartment, $60 to $80 a month, with kitchenette; possession now or March 1; will sublet or take new lease; anywhere in Manhattan, from Washington Square section to 110th St. Address N. N., 400 Times Downtown.

Physician desires six or seven room apartment, unfurnished, west side, between 86th and 110th Sts. W 367 Times.

Three or four room steam-heated apartment, March 1 or later; moderate rental. L 642 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 112 EAST.—Two or three attractively furnished rooms in private apartment. Phone Stuyvesant 716.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny, telephone, elevator, well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $10 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

34TH, St., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity; convenient; $5; another $4; (gentlemen.)

68TH, 232 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; very private; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

GRAND CENTRAL SECTION.—Comfortable rear parlor, kitchenette arrangements; moderate to respectable, steady party; references exchanged. K 84 Times.

THE HOTEL BELMORE,
northeast corner 25th St. and Lexington Av. (two blocks subway station); special, permanent weekly rates, $7 week up. Madison Square 501.

West Side.

7TH AV.—Large, light room in select elevator apartment, suitable one or two. Phone Cathedral 8945.

7TH AV.—Large alcove and parlor in select section in elevator apartment; all conveniences. Phone Cathedral 8945.

65TH, 164 WEST.—Physician owning modern house, large room, steam; phone; $7.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; running water; breakfast; references. Apartment 5.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

70TH, 59 WEST.—Spacious floor or rooms with bath.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, with bath; fine for gentleman; 1st floor.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally fine large rooms, front basement; running water, electricity.

79TH, 200 WEST.—Unusually attractive, sunny suite, quiet private apartment; every convenience; gentlemen; references. Schuyler 9817. A. I. G.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select house; comfortably furnished front parlor; steam, electricity.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; steam heat, electricity; telephone; reasonable.

77TH, 128 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, twin beds; gentlemen preferred. Schuyler 7397.

78TH, 162 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; one flight; private bath; electricity; refined.

80TH, 116 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front parlor, private bath, for 1 or 2 gentlemen; price $12.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Single room, front, suitable for gentleman.

81ST, 27 WEST.—(Facing parks); exceptional room; southern exposure; porch; private bath; electricity; steam; maids service; breakfast; private house.

85TH, (Near B'way.)—Private family rent 2 connecting or 1 room, private lavatory; steam, electricity; gentlemen. Schuyler 2286.

86TH, 304 WEST.—Attractive room; private family; gentleman. Call P. M., Apt. 4-B.

87TH, 206 WEST.—Front suite; electricity; telephone; no other roomers; refined; gentleman. Crothers.

89TH, 55 WEST.—Select private house, double or single room; well furnished; all modern conveniences.

90TH, 70 WEST.—Select house, modern; furnished double rooms; conveniences; steam, electricity.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Well appointed house, room; twin beds; 2 busines men; $20.

92D, 48 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; superior home table; references.

96TH, 254 WEST.—A large, beautiful front room; running water; private bath; private family; no other roomers; for desirable gentleman only.

100TH, 248 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; suitable for 2; running water.

106TH, 28 WEST.—Large front room, private house; gentlemen. Phone Academy 1090.

110TH, 501 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms in high-class apartment overlooking Cathedral Park; convenient to subway and elevated; references. Apartment 29.

114TH, 61½ WEST.—Single room, with private bath; business lady preferred.

116TH ST., 373 WEST.—Sitting room, bedroom; two business people; $15 week. Apartment 4-E.

119TH ST., 259 WEST.—Elevator apartment; outside sunny bedroom, adjoining sitting room; single or en suite; "L" express; gentleman; references. Mrs. Nichols.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Two connecting light, warm rooms; centrally located. Apartment 21.

119TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable small room, private house; electricity, telephone, bath; references.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, attractive room; modern; elevator; Apartment 43.

140TH, 469 WEST.—Exceptional accomodations; exclusive home; opposite city college; gentlemen.

145TH, (3,544 Broadway.)—Large outside, sunny room; all conveniences; gentleman preferred. Mayer.

145TH, 544 WEST.—Spanish family rent attractive room to business lady; reference. Maestre.

152D, 588 WEST.—Large and small rooms, cozy; well heated; telephone; private house.

BROADWAY, 2,847, (100th St.)—American family. Call or telephone Riverside 4445.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 454, (Apartment 8.)—Elegant corner room, 4 windows, adjoining bath; nicely furnished; seen to appreciate.

LARGE, light, clean room, top floor; elevator house; next to bath; vicinity Columbia; gentleman only. Morningside 1172.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (THE GEYMORE.) — ATTRACTIVE ROOMS WITH BOARD; EXCEPTIONAL TABLE. SCHUYLER 4306.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 115th.)—Large rooms, overlooking Hudson; suitable for two gentlemen; refined private family; moderate; telephone bet. 4-6. Morningside 1359.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 64, 78th St.—Two beautifully furnished rooms, bath; select house.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 889, (155th St.)—Apartment 41; two connecting rooms; also single room.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.—One or two rooms, with private bath. Furnished or unfurnished. For particulars telephone Fordham 1059.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 121.—Large front room; warm; artistic; suitable for two; $30 monthly.

WEST END AV., 826.—Exclusive bachelor accommodations, with or without bath; references; breakfast.

WEST END AV., 354 (77th.)—Nicely furnished room, bath at door.

WEST END AV., 694, (94th.)—Double room, private bath; 4th floor; $45 monthly.

ROOMS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Young couple desire large, sunny room and bath, with board, in quiet home; no other boarders; east side preferred, below 86th St.; will pay $150 per month; reference exchanged; give full particulars and telephone number. K 158 Times.

A man desirous of home life wants good-sized, comfortable room in private family, west side; no apartments; reasonable price; reference exchanged. K 177 Times.

Mother and son, recently U. S. Air Service, desire two rooms, bath and kitchenette, not over $70, Washington Square to 59th St.; highest references. Box 816, Times, 2 Rector St.

Gentleman desires light furnished room, running water, apartment or house, 79th-80th West; permanent; best references. R 245 Times.

Young business woman wishes room with strictly private family, between Gramercy Park and 135th St. West; references exchanged. C 850 Times Annex.

Room in high-class house by young Christian lady. Government employe; below 72d, west, or in Brooklyn; give rates, location, phone. K 162 Times.

Business woman wants furnished room in apartment below 59th St., between 5th Av. and Broadway; references exchanged. W 424 Times Downtown.

Young Jewish man desires nicely furnished room with small family located in Harlem; state terms. W 423 Times Downtown.

Room for two, East Orange; private family preferred; references exchanged. W 421 Times Downtown.

Japanese gentleman wants a nice, airy room in modern apartment near Broadway. Apply Room 2107 Woolworth Building.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

86TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Pleasant large rooms, excellent table; references; moderate. Lenox 2886.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

VERY FINE ROOMS, East 50th St., near 5th Av., to rent, with board; elevator. R 232 Times.

West Side.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Back parlor, two rooms, private bath; southern exposure; references.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive small rooms near bath; excellent table service; references.

68TH ST., (Central Park West.)—Refined Christian family; high-class elevator apartment; rent one room; running water; also meals, to gentleman appreciating home. 6279 Columbus.

73D, 112 WEST.—Maryland Tearoom; guests accommodated; exceptional table; home cooking; rates.

75TH, 66 WEST.—Large room with bath; electricity; references required.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 29 WEST.—Large and small room; steam heat, electricity; excellent table; references.

85TH, 76 WEST.—Superior accommodation; excellent board; refined private family; business gentleman. Jay.

97TH, (Near Riverside.)—A lady of refinement and daughter desire to share expenses of very attractively furnished, light apartment, southern exposure, with lady appreciating permanent, comfortable home; no objection to business woman; highest references exchanged. K 177 Times.

107TH, 922 WEST (Riverside, Broadway).—Luxurious private residence, three spacious rooms, bath; single room; exceptional table; modern.

108TH, 320 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms for two or more, with or without private bath; hotel improvements; cuisine and service unexcelled; only permanent guests.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large, double room, private bath; meals; one flight; singles, facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

BOARD WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Highly cultured Jewish young woman desires good home, refined American family; pleasant, congenial surroundings. Bernard, 830 East 179th.

Comfortable home wanted by gentleman, with a private family. London, R 210 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Richmond.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming Winter House of High Standard; 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service.
Social Parlor; Comforts; Cleanliness.
Weekly, $14-$20 Per Adult, With Meals.
10 Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $11 and up; capacity 150. Phone 1166 White Plains.

Mount Vernon, 119 Park Av.—Attractively furnished rooms for gentlemen; near station.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR FAMILY HOTEL,
124 Bruce Av. Tel. 3344 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
A parlor, bedroom, and private bath in a delightful family hotel, together with excellent meals for two persons, from $40 to $60 per week; situated in beautiful East Orange; 150 trains a day. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for Booklet.
W. T. READE, Resident Prop.

South Orange, N. J.—Large, pleasant living room, bedroom, and bath; refined people only. Tel. 122-M. 356 Ridgewood Road.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

Thirty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, AND General Office Work.—Competent; high school graduate; seven years' experience; salary, $30 week

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, 22, high school education, 3 years' experience, textile line, desires position with future. S. W., 3,525 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, 15 years' experience hardening, annealing, heat treating, wishes position; 5 years foreman. K 626 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position at anything with advancement. L 626 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 30, good personality, seeks outside position selling; references. K 762 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) ambitious, position with future; best references. L 634 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, neat, wide awake, seeks position with future. L 661 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) desires position at anything with advancement. K 181 Times.

Instruction.

Forty-two cents an agate line.

PIANO TEACHER, recent graduate, few more beginners; advanced. Godard, 250 West 112th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ADDRESSERS for invitations; must be good penmen; $3 per thousand. Apply Boyd's, 19 Beekman St.

ASSISTANT several evenings weekly, leading to permanent position; secretarial training; refined, energetic worker. Answer in own handwriting. Z 336 Times Annex.

ATTENDANT for doctor's office wanted; no experience necessary; hours 8:30-6. Apply to Mrs. Van. Room 901, 25 West 45th St.; salary $55 month.

BILL CLERK IN A LARGE DOWNTOWN WHOLESALE PAPER HOUSE; MUST BE QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES; SALARY $15 TO START. ADDRESS, STATING FULL PARTICULARS, DUANE ST., K 758 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT in real estate office; must be experienced in double entry bookkeeping; excellent opportunity for capable person desiring a permanent position; real estate experience preferred but not essential. Call Realty Supervision Co., 45 W. 34th St. Room 903.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; must be capable of taking entire charge of books and a rapid typist; only those with experience need apply; interview by appointment; a good position for the right party. P. J. Durham Co., Inc., 244 West 40th St. Telephone Bryant 4263.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Competent; one capable of handling entire set of books; double entry; good opportunity for girl with initiative; state full particulars in replying. Address H. E., 801 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT, with some knowledge of stenography preferred; one who is capable of taking charge of office; good opportunity; state full particulars and salary to start. A 506 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER, with advertising or publishing experience, as assistant on publication accounts; desirable, steady position. Write full particulars, mention salary, L 619 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent and experienced; one with knowledge of stenography preferred. Address in own handwriting, stating references, salary desired, age, and full particulars, K 163 Times.

BOOOKKEEPER, bright, double entry, high school graduate, for growing manufacturing concern; excellent position for competent girl; state qualifications and salary expected. C 888 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER in up-to-date printing office; must be experienced; capable taking charge. Call, after 1 o'clock, Accurate System and Manifolding Co., 12 Elm St.

BOOKKEEPER.—30-40; experienced in ladies' underwear manufacturing; state salary, references, &c. Address B. W., 805 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER; must be thoroughly competent, double entry and trial balances; only experienced will be considered; state references, experience and salary desired. P. O. Box 48, Jersey City.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER experienced in shirt house; pleasant surroundings. Apply 12 to 2, Tuxedo Shirt Co., 135 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—One thoroughly acquainted with witress manufacturing, double entry; good opportunity; salary start, $20; references. Write A. L., 802 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; double entry system, trial balance; must type invoices; Remington machine; mechanical experience preferred; $20-$25. 504 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced. Cambridge Leather Goods Co., 137 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Large corporation; hours 9 to 5; Saturday 1; good penmanship; salary $18 to $20. A 502 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER with printing office experience. B 227 Times.

CLERKS, between the ages of 16 and 18, in the office of a large corporation. Experience unnecessary; hours 9 to 5, half-day Saturday throughout the year; vacations with pay; salary $10 per week to start; rapid advancement to higher paid positions. Write, stating age, education, experience, if any, &c. H 796 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Export house requires experienced invoice clerks; also competent stenographer; state qualifications and salary expected. B 478 Times Downtown.

CLERK, high school graduate, plain writer, quick figurer; $10; good hours; pleasant conditions. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

COMPLAINT CLERKS.

Large massive publishing house requires several young ladies who are competent complaint searchers and adjusters; those who qualify are assured steady position at generous salary; easy hours and considerate treatment; only those experienced in complaint adjusting in magazine publishing house need apply. B 223 Times.

DEMONSTRATORS. — Wanted, experienced women demonstrators; salary. Apply in person, Metropolitan Hardware Co., 32 Vesey St., New York.

DESIGNER FOR INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S COATS, IN SIZES FROM 1 TO 10 YEARS; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; APPLICATION TREATED IN STRICT CONFIDENCE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY. HANAUER & ARNSTEIN, INC., 136 MADISON AV.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT.—Must be energetic, ambitious, possess initiative; permanent; unusual opportunity for advancement for right party; apply by letter only; giving details of experience, salary wanted. Department L, Physical Culture Magazine, 119 W. 40th St.

ELLIOTT-FISHER.

Fine opportunity for operator experienced on model "T," position in offices of enterprise of national scope; easy of access, convenient hours, congenial surroundings, luncheons; in reply give age, experience, education. Elliott-Fisher, P. O. Box 229, New York City.

FILE CLERK and switchboard operator, permanent position. Clerk, 232 Times.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
Require
for their
MILLINERY WORKROOM
MAKERS
and
APPRENTICES.
Liberal salary; bright airy workroom.
Apply all day,
8 West 38th St.,
10th Floor.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
Require
First-Class
CLEANER and PRESSER
for their
Alteration Workroom.
Experienced on fine gowns and dresses.
Apply 6 West 38th St.,
10th Floor.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
Require
First-Class
FUR OPERATORS.
Apply 6 West 38th St.,
10th Floor.

GIRL, bright, to assist in office; must write good hand. Apply by letter only, Jacob Bros. Piano Factory office, 539 W 30th St.

GIRL wanted to make herself generally useful. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

GIRLS, WOMEN.
EMPLOYMENT
UNDER IDEAL
WORKING CONDITIONS
LABELING AND PACKING SUNSHINE BISCUITS; CLEAN AND SANITARY WORK; HIGHEST WAGES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT; 48 HOURS PER WEEK; REST-ROOMS, RESTAURANT; GOOD PAY WHILE LEARNING AND RAPID INCREASE WITH EXPERIENCE.
LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT
COMPANY,
SUNSHINE BAKERY,
LONG ISLAND CITY.
Take Queensboro tube at Grand Central Station for 11th St. or 2d Av. extension of elevated across Queensboro Bridge. Transfer from any Brooklyn trolley to Crosstown line over Vernon Av. Bridge.

GOVERNESS.—Party in Boston suburbs wants French governess; two children, aged 4 and 2; references required. L 649 Times Downtown.

HIGH-CLASS HOUSEKEEPER-COOK.
Thoroughly competent and experienced housekeeper-cook to take complete charge of work of eight-room apartment; two adults, one 7-year-old girl in family and perhaps governess; must be able to hire own maid, see that food is well cooked and served, apartment kept in perfect condition, in fact take over all household duties; must be lady of refinement, neat in appearance, and not over 35 years of age; appropriation of $120 per month to cover housekeeper's and maid's salaries. Apply Z 347 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORKER, two in family, steady place; reference required. Call Wednesday and Thursday. Mrs. F. W. Jaqua, 159 West 118th.

HOUSEWORKER.—General; no laundry; good wages, small family; call before 12 or after 5. Phone 7082 Riverside. 304 W. 92d St., Apt. 3A.

HOUSEKEEPER, working; no cooking, no laundry; intelligent; interest in dining room and light house duties for private family; wages $40-$45. Telephone Lenox 3060.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Middle-aged; good cook; entire charge of doctor's apartment. Call, Dr. Polowe, 310 5th St.

LADY of refinement, capable of operating dining room in modern hotel; state qualifications and salary expected. K 169 Times.

LEDGER CLERK, experienced, for office of large wholesale woolen house; good handwriting essential; write, stating age and salary desired to 463 Times Downtown.

MAIL CLERK.—In office of a prominent wholesale house a young lady, to assume charge of mailing department, and three junior clerks; must be careful, accurate, and systematic; $30-$35 to start; position permanent, previous experience not necessary although preferable. Apply, in own handwriting, giving age, previous employment, and salary desired. L 653 Times Downtown.

MILLINERS AND MAKERS.

Only those accustomed to highest class work need apply; highest salaries paid; yearly positions. Call all week.

GUY,
123 EAST 57TH ST.

MILLINERS.

GOOD SALARIES TO EXPERIENCED, CAPABLE MILLINERS.

BEST & CO., 7 West 35th St., 8:30 to 10 A. M.

MILLINERS —MAKERS AND IMPROVERS ONLY; STEADY POSITIONS; GOOD WAGES. MME. LICHTENSTEIN, INC., 734 5TH AV., AT 57TH.

MODEL
FOR
SUITS AND GOWNS.

SIZE BETWEEN 18 AND 36; SPARE FIGURE; HEIGHT 5 FT. 7 IN.

ONLY REFINED, PLEASANT MANNERED WOMEN WITH EXPERIENCE IN HIGH-GRADE STORES NEED APPLY.

BEST & CO., 7 WEST 35TH ST., 8:30-10:30 A. M.

MODELS

FOR DRESSES, SIZE 16;
STEADY POSITION.
ROSENMEYER & SCHWARTZ,
31 EAST 32D ST.

MODELS,
C. H. C. ROBBINS CO.,
150 MADISON AV.,
DRESSES AND COSTUMES,
have permanent situations for a number of experienced showroom models, size 14.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
CALL ALL WEEK.
CASSIDY & DORFMAN,
45 WEST 25TH ST.

MOTHER'S HELPER, with nursing experience, live with family and assist care baby, household. 189 Claremont Av., Apt. 2A.

NURSE, first-class, for baby 6 months, and boy, 2; nursemaid to assist; must be thoroughly reliable and anxious to please, with best references; high wages paid to right party. Call, 10 to 12, Irving, 101 East 80th.

NURSES.—An opportunity to learn hospital nursing; moderate compensation while in training. St. Mark's Hospital, 2d Av. and 11th.

NURSE, graduate, needed for regular ward duty. Tarrytown Hospital, Tarrytown, N. Y.

NURSE.—Motherly woman, care for baby; good home, salary. Phone Flatbush 4275.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Two children, 5 and 8. Call mornings, Ballin, 77 W. 85th.

NURSE, mother's helper, for children, 2-5; good home, wages. 62 West 87th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady for printing office; experienced in similar line preferred; neat penmanship and knowledge of typewriting essential; state references, experience, and salary expected. L. C., 346 Times.

OPPORTUNITY.

Stenographer and office assistant wanted by Christian firm for office and show room in architects' building; must be capable interviewing, keeping sales book, invoicing, and developing into sales correspondent at good pay; start $15; no stagnation; advancement certain if capable; neat, attentive, alert, steady, trustworthy; no other need apply; write particulars to secure interview. B 213 Times.

PUBLICITY AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Young woman of experience to take charge of correspondence and assist in publicity work of large retail establishment; must be an expert stenographer. Write Publicity, 1619 St. James Bldg.

SALESWOMEN.

THIS WOMAN
MADE MONEY
FROM THE START.

"Have you ever sold anything?" we asked of Mrs. Lucy R— when she suggested that she'd like to place our custom-made corsets.

"No," she replied, "but I'd like to try."

We concluded to give her a trial. After a day or two spent in learning how to fit corsets, Mrs. R— started out.

When she checked up Saturday she found she had taken nine orders during the week, and had earned $36 in commissions. That was six weeks ago. Since then Mrs. R— has gained steadily.

We can use a half dozen women like Mrs. R—. You remain right here in New York—the position is permanent. Mrs. R— is busy, happy, and independent. She has no special talent—you can do as well. Write B 210 Times.

SALESWOMEN.

FOR THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN WITH SMART APPEARANCE AND A REFINED PERSONALITY, R. H. MACY & CO. ARE PREPARED TO OFFER EXCELLENT SALARIES IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

WAISTS.
VEILINGS,
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR,
LACES.

APPLY AT OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT MANAGER, SECOND BALCONY, REAR, 34TH ST. ENTRANCE, ANY TIME DURING THE DAY.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESWOMEN.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,

BROOKLYN,

require a number of experienced saleswomen in the following departments:

Art Needlework, for Stamping and Embroidery Orders;
Embroideries,
Laces,
Shoes,
Stationery.

Apply any hour of the day to Superintendent, fourth floor.

SALESWOMAN ON SALARY
AND COMMISSION

to secure members for a large association which is already enrolling new members at the rate of nearly 2,000 a month; splendid leads, hearty co-operation. Apply Thursday morning,

9TH FLOOR,
NO. 443 4TH AV.

SALESLADY. — LIVE-WIRE, FOR SHOW ROOM, MEN'S NECKWEAR. APPLY BETWEEN 10 AND 12, TODAY. IDEAL NECKWEAR CO., 1,270 BROADWAY.

SALESLADIES

experienced in corsets, hosiery, underwear, and infants' wear; only competent help need apply. I. Berger, 2 Clinton St. and 120 West 125th St.

SALESLADY FOR HIGH CLASS MILLINERY SHOP; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY AND YEAR ROUND POSITION; STATE PAST RECORD. R 249 TIMES.

SALESLADY.—MILLINERY; MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN SELLING EXCLUSIVE TRADE. FERLE HELLER, 2 EAST 46TH.

SAMPLE GIRL.—One thoroughly experienced in mounting samples, and taking care of price books. Apply North American Lace Co., 105 5th Av.

SECRETARY and bookkeeper, well educated, for highest dental office; assist generally. State qualifications, references, and salary expected. Z 319 Times Annex.

SPANISH AND ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER; MUST BE EXPERT TRANSLATOR AND SPEAKER; ONE OF SPANISH BIRTH PREFERRED. PAUL WENGER CO., 56 LIBERTY ST.

STENCIL CLERKS.

Prominent uptown publishers require several competent young ladies who are quick and intelligent workers; experienced clerks are assured steady positions at fair wages amid pleasant surroundings and with easy hours; actual experience in stencil work is demanded. B 222 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in office of an engineering journal, dictophone experience desirable; permanent position with pleasant working conditions; Saturday afternoon off all year; state age, salary, and experience. H 751 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in wholesale house; knowledge of bookkeeping an advantage, but not absolutely essential. Apply by letter only, stating age, previous experience, and salary expected, T. M. James Co., 20 West 22d.

STENOGRAPHER.

Stenographer for subscription manager of large magazine publishing company; superior education, refinement, executive ability, and ability to do rapid stenographic work essential; salary $20; hours 9-5; half day Saturday. B 224 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent and attractive position with leading magazine, accuracy, intelligence necessary; experience in advertising make-up department essential. Write full particulars, stating experience and salary desired. 138 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, competent; one who has had several years' experience with public accountants, accustomed to tabulating work. State experience, references, and salary desired in application. B 174 Times.

STENOGRAPHER,—Opportunity for intelligent girl, graduate of general high school course, who has had business experience; state particulars of education and experience. C 880 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced as assistant to busy executive; must be neat, quick, accurate and willing to work; state age, experience and salary wanted. Steno., 311 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced refined girl, for Christian firm; willing to help in books during spare time; excellent opportunity; state experience and salary expected. L 653 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER

wanted immediately by Christian firm; age about 21 years; must be accurate and good penman. Wm. Davies & Co., 353 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT; wholesale ribbon house; good opportunity; salary $10 to $12. Apply Thursday. Werthelmer Brothers, 19 E. 24th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—A beginner or one with limited experience, who writes a good hand and will assist in office work. K. & O. Co., Butler St., bet. 4th and 5th Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST wanted, one familiar with the export business preferred. Address, giving full particulars, experience, and salary. K 768 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced; not required to work Saturdays; salary $15. Address, giving experience, &c., F 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; must be experienced; state age, salary required and where previously employed; steady position. Manufacturer, B 232 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, French, thoroughly competent; 15 hours a week; good salary; state age and experience. B 437 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in law office; only those having had experience in law work need apply. Room 611, 203 Broadway.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and FILE CLERK, Monitor Switchboard.—Permanent position with good prospects for bright, intelligent young lady; state age, experience, salary. Address R 229 Times.

TEACHERS of French, Spanish, English for September vacancies. Apply 915 Carnegie Hall.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and file clerk; one who can operate a typewriter; excellent opportunity. B 198 Times.

TO SUCCESSFUL SALESWOMEN.

Have an opening for women to travel, who have had successful experience in selling.

The work requires a stay of from 2 to 10 days in each town visited. We arrange headquarters for you in the leading dry goods store of town visited.

The work is to promote sales (principally by phone) of a Woman's Magazine; a thorough training is given.

The salary to start is $30.00 a week, also mileage, telegrams and postage.

Write, giving age and experience,

THE STANDARD FASHION CO.,
12 to 16 Van Dam St., N. Y.

TYPIST.—Experienced on Oliver machine; one with knowledge billing preferred; salary, $12; chance advancement. American Fashion Co., 222 West 39th St.

TYPIST.—Stenographic student; good education. 277 Broadway, Room 910. Telephone Worth 1628.

WOMAN to assist with baking and salads in cafeteria and tearoom; short hours. 18 West 43d St.

WOMAN for general work in cafeteria; short hours. 18 West 43d St.

YOUNG LADY wanted for record work in office of manufacturer in Jersey City; must be accurate figurer and have knowledge of typewriting; stenography not necessary; state experience and salary desired. Address J. M. D., P. O. Box 645, City Hall Station, New York City.

YOUNG LADY, refined and cultured, fond of children, to assist in taking care of young children; good salary and permanent position for the right party. Apply in person all day at Hebrew National Orphan House, 52 St. Mark's Place, New York.

YOUNG LADY, neat appearance, to assist in sample room and stock of wholesale jewelry house; light work, pleasant surroundings; start $9; references. K 756 Times.

YOUNG GIRL, bright, for office of large wholesale woolen house, knowledge of filing desirable; write, stating age and salary expected. A 487 Times Downtown.

WOMAN to do plain cooking and assist in general housework wanted in a small family; good home; good wages. Mrs. A. Mandelbaum, 215 West 88th St., City. Apartment 6H.

YOUNG LADY, bright, intelligent, with knowledge of photography preferred; excellent opportunity. B 220 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN to assist in cafeteria and tearoom; short hours, 18 West 43d St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Instruction.

Forty-two cents an agate line.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO EARN $12 TO $30 A WEEK?

Then enroll at once for our inexpensive four-week course of practical training in filing and indexing. We secure positions for girls who complete the course. Employers want them because our training is the same as actual business practice. You can take the course without interfering with other work. New afternoon and evening classes now forming. Apply at once—write, phone, or call. It is your opportunity for a splendid position with big concerns. Phone Franklin 2261.

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OVER THREE THOUSAND GIRLS AND WOMEN

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Specialize in a profession that has been established and made profitable by our chain of schools, the only ones of their kind. Inspection of the equipment, alone, will repay you for a visit. If you expect to enter business or to increase your earning capacity our assistance will be invaluable to you. Day, Evening and Correspondence Courses.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building.
Branches: Philadelphia, Boston.

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The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented. Why not qualify, when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words a minute by Boyd's Syla-bic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

WOMEN ARE NEEDED

in modern business as bookkeepers, accountants, and office executives. Lucrative positions await the trained woman. Proper training is discussed in our free booklet "Opportunities for Women." Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for complimentary copy of this booklet and for details of training classes now forming.

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beginners' classes in CONVERSATIONAL French and Spanish taught by native instructors; everyday vocabulary, business terms, and correspondence featured; registrations now being received for 6 o'clock classes forming this week. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for Bulletin 92. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

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Don't overlook your opportunities. Call or write us at once. Instruction (day and evening) includes Shorthand, Typewriting, Business English, Office Practice, and Bookkeeping. Gymnasium privileges.

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SECRETARIAL OPPORTUNITIES AND HOW TO TRAIN FOR THEM will be explained in a lecture by E. J. McNamara at Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, 30 Church St., on Thursday, Feb. 13, at 6 P. M. Write or telephone Cortlandt 1465 for complimentary admission ticket to lecture and for Booklet 51. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS. — Business is now demanding hundreds of trained women; good English is an essential; can you qualify? Free Bulletin 70, "Your English," will enable you to determine. Write also for details of early evening classes now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and pre-eminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL AGENCY.
MacMAHON—50 BROAD ST.—ROOM 1023.

6 Stenographers	$12-$22
3 Typists	$14-$18
5 Bookkeepers	$16-$30

POSITIONS SUPPLIED IMMEDIATELY. NO REGISTRATION FEE. CALL THURSDAY.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 99 NASSAU STREET.	Statisticians	$25
	Stenographers,	$18 to $22
	Stenographer	$18 to $22
	Bookkeeper	$20
	Clerks	$15 to $18

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clericals, $10-$25. Rose Webber Agency, 1009 Tribune Bldg.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted, juniors and seniors, in office of certified public accountants; state age, experience, and salary expected. L 488 Times Downtown.

ADDRESSERS for invitations; must be good penmen; $3 per thousand. Apply Boyd's, 19 Beekman St.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT
of
LARGE PUBLICATION
Desires the services of a
YOUNG MAN
in
MAKE UP DEPARTMENT.
One capable of handling cuts, copy to printer, entering contracts, &c.
POSITION PERMANENT.
State salary and experience; only those with experience need apply; replies absolutely confidential.
ADDRESS "OPPORTUNITY,"
143 TIMES.

ADVERTISING.—Wanted, for the staff of a large organization specializing in an exclusive field, a capable, experienced young man, thoroughly trained in the preparation of high-grade publicity material; must know paper stocks, type faces, and the details, from writing, through composing room, press room, bindery, to the completed job; we want a man of ideas, who will have the knowledge and ability to complete them; the type desired is a clear-thinking, quiet individual, capable of working close to a busy executive who will not waste time nodding temperaments; give full details in reply, stating age, education, experience, salary desired, present business connection, and references. Constructionist, R 235 Times.

ADVERTISING AGENCY
WANTS AN ARTIST.
Must be thoroughly experienced in pen and ink, wash and colors; one who can complete rough layouts; good salary to the right man; free lances may also apply. Address artist, Z 334 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS for New York daily; experienced men only; salary or commission, or both; an excellent opportunity for men with energy and ability. C 884 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER,
thoroughly experienced in handling controlling accounts, to take charge of purchase ledger; make application in writing, giving details.
DE PINNA,
5TH AV., CORNER 50TH ST.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young man; must write exceptional hand; accurate at figures; opportunity to become public accountant; state age, nationality of parents, and full details of duties of present or last position. R 220 Times.

ASSISTANT IN UTENSIL BUSINESS.
Selling pans and utensils to bakers; must know line and have ability to buy and assist in management of department; state qualifications fully; good opportunity with growing firm. B 476 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT TO COLLECTION MANAGER. Young man with similar position in large furniture or department store; excellent opportunity. Apply, 8:30 to 11, Hecht Bros., 53 West 14th St.

AUDITOR. — Experienced bookkeeper and auditor; excellent opportunity. Apply between 8:30 and 11 A. M., Hecht Bros., 53 West 14th St.

BENDERS on art glass lamps and domes. Kramer Bros. Lamp Co., 583 Broadway.

BILL CLERK IN A LARGE DOWNTOWN WHOLESALE PAPER HOUSE; MUST BE QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES; SALARY $15 TO START. ADDRESS, STATING FULL PARTICULARS, K 757 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BILL CLERK wanted; one who can do typewriting; steady position. L. Rand & Co., 37 West 27th St.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MANAGER Wanted.—Experienced; age, 30 to 40; American; rare opportunity for a high-class man; large retail business. Answer, full particulars, Dependable, A 496 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 18 to 21, experienced, wanted for manufacturing company in Brooklyn; good opportunity for worker. Write, giving age, experience, and salary desired, A 500 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant general bookkeeper for large Federal operated transportation company; good opportunities; state full particulars; confidential. K 166 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable, experienced, with growing Long Island manufacturing company. Write, giving experience, age, salary desired, nationality, &c. B 103 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant to head, large printing concern; intelligent young man; quick and accurate at figures preferred. L 635 Times Downtown.

BOYS! BOYS!

High school graduates desirous of starting their business career under the best of conditions and surroundings; advancement limited only by ability and attention to duties.

AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.,
90 West St. Room 503.

BOY.—New York office of manufacturing company; grammar or high school graduate preferred; must be neat in appearance, come well recommended. Address, stating age, and experience, (if any,) R 244 Times.

BOY wanted for office; clean work, steady position; chance for advancement; large, reliable house; wages $9. Apply Mr. Kinnear, 7th floor, 260 West Broadway.

BOY about 17 for clerical duties in old-established real estate office; good opportunity to learn the business; $9 to start. Write E. S., 98 Times.

BOY, begin as messenger in bank; good opportunity to learn the banking business, chances for advancement; state age. Write Box 60, 2,121 3d Av.

BOY, make himself generally useful in cloak and suit house, one with experience preferred. Write Box 100, 1,619 St. James Bldg.

BOYS.—Willing and energetic, to run errands for art concern; salary $7 to start. Ethridge Co., 25 East 26th St.

BOYS for office work; must be bright and willing; good opportunity for advancement. Address, giving references and salary, R 237 Times.

BOY, energetic and ambitious, 16 or 17 years; opportunity for advancement; salary to start, $10. Call Thursday, 9 A. M., H. April & Co., 143 West 27th St.

BOY.—Cotton goods broker's office; good chance for advancement. A 497 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 years old, in office large silk importers; good future for bright boy. B 214 Times.

BOY wanted in office of woolen commission house. Address, giving age and references, B 20 Times.

BOY.—Stock room wholesale dress goods house; $8 start. R 246 Times.

BOY, strong, wanted to help in stock. E. & R. Co., 564 Broadway.

BOY.—An errand boy. Call at 14 West 40th St., 6th floor.

BOY for office work in bond house; experience unnecessary. A 503 Times Downtown.

BUTLER-VALET, unmarried, who can cook and take charge of a bachelor's apartment; state by whom last employed and for what length of time; city references required. Z 283 Times Annex.

CANDY SALESMAN—HIGH GRADE.
SELL ON COMMISSION; ONE WITH REAL TRADE ONLY; STATE WHERE LAST EMPLOYED. CONFIDENTIAL, 96 TIMES.

CASTERS

EXPERIENCED ON SLUSH MOLDS FOR SOFT METAL WORK. STEADY POSITIONS WITH GOOD PAY. APPLY THE ART METAL WORKS, 9 MULBERRY ST., NEWARK.

CASTERS on white metal for lamps and fixtures. Kramer Bros. Lamp Co., 583 Broadway.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT wanted to take charge of branch office in prosperous Western city; exceptional opportunity; salary and profit-sharing basis; correspondence confidential. Address Z 228 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR in meat market; permanent position. M. Buchsbaum, 792 Columbus Av.

CHEMIST, metallurgical; must be thorough with treatment and analysis of non-ferrour metals, in a plant located within 20 miles of New York City. Z 335 Times Annex.

CHEMIST as reporter for technical market journal; write full particulars and salary desired. L 667 Times Downtown.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE
STOCKKEEPERS.
FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
BROOKLYN, REQUIRE SEVERAL
EXPERIENCED CHINA AND GLASSWARE STOCKKEEPERS. APPLY
ANY HOUR OF THE DAY TO SUPERINTENDENT, FOURTH FLOOR.

CHOCOLATE.

Fine opening for experienced all-around chocolate man as foreman; up-to-date equipment; best working conditions; salary according to ability. In reply give full particulars regarding former work. Address Chocolate, P. O. Box 229, New York City.

CLERK, STENOGRAPHER, ACCOUNTANT. —Spanish speaking; Peru, South American, 2-year contract; $150 per month; give references and full qualifications. A 509 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK ASSISTANT FOR LARGE NOVELTY MANUFACTURER; MUST BE EXTREMELY ACCURATE AT FIGURES; HOURS 8-5; SAT. 8-12. ADDRESS L. S., 803 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CUTTER AND DESIGNER, EXPERIENCED ON SILK PETTICOATS, TO TAKE CHARGE OF CUTTING DEPARTMENT. GOOD CHANCE FOR RIGHT MAN. L 671 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CUTTER, first-class, experienced, on cotton waists; permanent position to right party. Address M. R., 809 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN
experienced in restaurant and store equipment; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. D. A., 312 Times.

DRUG CLERK; apply by letter; state experience; salary $35. Charles Friedgen, Amsterdam Av., cor. 120th St.

ENTRY CLERK.—Young man having some experience in billing and entering; can secure a permanent position with a wholesale fancy goods house; excellent chance for advancement; must be good penman and accurate at figures; state age, previous experience if any and salary expected. K 763 Times Downtown.

ENTRY CLERK.—Intelligent young man as entry clerk in insurance broker's office. Address, giving age, qualifications, and salary expected, Insurance, A 505 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR-DRAFTSMAN
in the office of a builder specializing in alteration work; applications considered only from men who have proven by extensive experience their ability to prepare complete plans of this class of work and compile reliable estimates of cost; applications must give full particulars as to age, previous employment, salary expected, &c. L 645 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR and assistant to auctioneer; excellent proposition for a competent man. Apply Manager, The Bros. Storage & Van Co., 210 East 125th St.

EXPORT AND IMPORT HOUSE requires two office boys, one assistant shipping clerk, one young man thoroughly experienced in dry goods, &c., capable of buying, also of developing export business in this line; state full particulars of qualifications and salary expected. B 479 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN, American, in medium-sized magazine printing plant, to supervise and manage compositors, stonemen, pressmen; permanent position; give experience, references, salary desired; all applications held in strict confidence. A 493 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE AS ASSISTANT TO MEMBER OF A LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; A MORE THAN ORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR QUICK ADVANCEMENT FOR DEPENDABLE MAN OF PROVED ABILITY POSSESSING GOOD MEMORY AND CAPABLE OF GETTING RESULTS; STATE IN CONFIDENCE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND FULL PARTICULARS. ADDRESS EXECUTIVE, 260 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXPORT.

I want the services of a young man with commission house experience who will start at a small salary and handle all inside details for me in a small, rapidly growing business. State fully in confidence where you have worked, your nationality, age, lowest salary you could take, and why you think yourself fitted. B 473 Times Downtown.

EXPORT BUYER for hardware and machinery; state age, salary, &c. K 760 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN.—We require the services of an experienced foreman to take charge of our house-dress cutting room; must be able to grade his own patterns and capable of supervising a force of 15 men; state experience, reference, &c. Write E. W. Cornell, M. E. Smith & Co., Omaha, Neb.

FOREMAN for bronze foundry doing architectural and sculptural casting; good position for right man. Address, stating experience and salary desired. R. A., 807 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN.—Experienced on making hard candies; also foreman capable of handling 10 or more men. Z 337 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

GENERAL MANAGER capable of handling executive and production details traction plant Middle West; wonderful opportunity for right man; salary and percentage; must be strictly A1; all answers confidential. K 164 Times.

GLASS BENDERS on art glass lamp and dome. Kramer Bros. Lamp Co., 583 Broadway.

GLASS BLOWER on vacuum bottles. Simplex Vacuum Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

HAIRDRESSER and marcel waver; expert only; good wages. Call 3,587 Broadway.

INVOICE CLERK wanted in large, Christian, export house; state experience and salary; Underwood machine used. K 745 Times Downtown.

JAPAN.

Salesman wanted to take import orders on silks, brushes, buttons and sundries; must be experienced in the line; salary and commission. R 241 Times.

LABORATORY MAN.—Experienced on toilet preparations, creams, and perfumes; good salary to man who qualifies. B 280 Times.

LITHOGRAPHIC stone engaver wanted; first class; script lettering or vignettes; also lithographic letter artist. Z 287 Times Annex.

MACHINISTS.

First class men for close and accurate work; location out of city; modern shop, eight-hour day, 60c. to 75c. per hour to competent men; toolmakers up to 80c.; only those who seek permanent employment desired; transportation paid; state last two places of employment. Box K 182 Times.

MACHINIST, not afraid of work, as tool inspector. Write, giving age, experience, &c. W. T., 804 Times Downtown.

MANAGER for carpet and drapery workroom by Mid-West store of high standard; state in letter nationality, experience in detail, age, salary expected, etc. H. T. Morgan, Prince George Hotel, New York.

MANAGER for large office force; must be tactful executive, understand accounting; state fully experience, salary, age, &c. B 219 Times.

MAN for fair-sized manufacturing plant adapted for making plain and fancy handkerchiefs, scarf

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty cents an agate line.

AUTO BARGAINS.
ON EXHIBITION.

CADILLAC, Victoria coupe, 1917.
CADILLAC, 7-passenger, 1917 and 1916.
PACKARD, Chummy Roadster, 2-26, 1917.
PACKARD, 2-35, Landaulet, 1917.
PACKARD, 1918, 3-35, Touring.
PIERCE, 6-48, Limousine, 1917.
PIERCE, 6-48, Touring, 1916.
PIERCE-ARROW, B-3, 6-48, 5-Pass.
MARMON, 1917, Limousine Brougham.
MARMON, 1916, Convertible Town Car.
STUTZ, 1917, Roadster.
PIERCE, 13-38, Brougham.
SIMPLEX, 90, Roadster.
LOCO, 6-38, Landaulet, 1915.
LANCIA, 35, Special Roadster, 1916.
LANCIA, Streamline Touring, 1916.
ISOTTA, Special Touring, 1915.
FIAT, 90, Special Roadster.
FIAT, 1915, Imp'd, 30, Tour.
DE DION, small Town Car.
RENAULT, 18 horse, collapsible Landaulet.
RENAULT, 45, Limousine.
PEUGEOT, 18 horse Sedan, exceptional.
ROSKAM SCOTT CO.,
1,896 Broadway, (68d.) 907 Columbus.

BROUGHAM body, by Holbrook; no reasonable cash offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK 1917 Runabout, like new, perfect condition, $600. Call 1,930 Broadway.

BUICK Big Six touring; perfect condition; no dealers. Call 9364 Madison Square.

BUICK, 1917, little-6 touring, with Winter top. 1,778 Broadway, (57th;) one flight.

CADILLAC 1918 AMESBURY SUBURBAN.
CADILLAC 1918 SPECIAL 7-PASS SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL SPORTING—4.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
MERCER 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
STUTZ 1918 SPORTING FOUR.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
ROAMER 1918 TOWN BROUGHAM.
HUPMOBILE 1917 SPECIAL BROUGHAM.
S. G. V. 1915 FLEETWOOD SPORTING—4.
OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 LANDAULET.
MURRAY, 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
ISOTTA FRASCHINI SEDAN, LATEST Imp.
FIAT FLEETWOOD, LATEST Importation.
D. C. BURRELLE,
1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 153.

CADILLAC.—A splendid eight-cylinder landaulet-brougham, 1917; has been carefully driven and has been used less than 20,000 miles; no dealers, but an exacting demonstration is invited from prospective buyers. A 508 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC 1918 4-passenger Touring.
PIERCE-ARROW 1918 Landaulet, 88 H. P.
PACKARD 1918 Limousine, 3-35, like new.
PIERCE-ARROW 1918 Touring, 48 H. P.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

CADILLAC landaulet-brougham; beautiful condition; bargain for $1,600. Seen at Broadway Garage.

CADILLAC Brougham, wire wheels, like new, bargain. Ryan, Lincoln Garage, 1,926 Broadway.

CADILLAC limousine, in first class condition, for sale cheap. Phone Farragut 488.

CADILLAC, 1917, 4-passenger touring, sport model; extras, 2 shoes, slip covers; excellent shape. Oberweger, 136 West 52d.

CADILLAC 1917 Amesbury suburban sedan. George Wallace Copley. Plaza 4837. 665 5th Av.

CADILLAC 1918 touring, used about 4 months; practically new. Phone Circle 5692.

CADILLAC Runabout, late model; runs, looks like new; $650. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1516 Sedan; price attractive. 1,778 B'way, (57th,) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

CHANDLER Chummy Roadster, 1918; wire wheels; perfect condition. Behrman, 2,178 Broadway. Phone 3531 Schuyler. Open evenings and Sundays.

CHEVROLET, 1918; perfect condition; $650; terms; will trade in for cheap car. Address 490 East 152d St.

COLE "8" 7-passenger touring car; fully equipped; used less than six months; must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th St.

DANIELS latest model collapsible brougham, cost $5,800; offers. See Mr. Fulton's chauffeur, Olympic Garage, Broadway, 57th St.

DETROIT ELECTRIC 1918 model, new battery, car in perfect shape; must sacrifice for $1,500; ask to see Mr. C.'s car at the Anderson Electric Car Company, 20 Central Park West, N. Y.

EASY WAY TO SELL YOUR CAR.—Van Tassell & Kearney's sales ring, 126-128 East 13th St., has long been esteemed a clearing house for the sale and purchase of second-hand automobiles by auction; least troublesome and quickest medium for both seller and buyer; more prospective buyers than cars as a rule, so enter yours now; auction of autos every Tuesday and Friday at noon. Telephone Stuyvesant 583.

FORD, 1919 models, pleasure, commercial; terms to suit buyer; finance deals personally; meet me. J 1297 Times Bronx.

HUDSON 1918 Cabriolet, 1917 Sedan, touring, speedster; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 Sedan; real opportunity. 1,778 B'way, (57th,) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON 1917 Limousine; town car. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON, 1917, four-passenger speedster. Phone 2626 Vanderbilt.

HUPP 1917, seven passenger touring car, in excellent condition. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 sedan with Westinghouse shock absorbers. 15 West 95th St.

HUPMOBILE 1917 5-passenger Touring, like new; need cash. 1,930 Broadway.

HUDSON Sedan, late model; must dispose of this handsome car. 1,930 Broadway.

KISSEL Car Coupe, 1916, in very good shape. J. J. Barrett, Tel. 2620 White Plains.

LANCIA Cabriolet, special body; lady going away; can be seen at 226 West 59th St.

LATEST MODEL STUDEBAKER.
1919 series, Light 6; 5 pass.; slightly used and in perfect condition throughout; you can save $450 on this car if you act quick. Studebaker Factory Branch, Broadway, at 56th St. See Mr. Christie, 2d floor.

LOBELL, ABORN CO.,
HIGH-CLASS USED MOTOR CARS.
1917 MERCER Suburban; "Exclusive."
1918 KISSEL Sedan; C. P. Silver model.
1917 STUTZ Tr. very special.
1916 WHITE 30. Limousine.
1917 HUDSON Sedan; very attractive.
1917 CHALMERS Sedan.
Many other cars on display.
Every car here will stand a severe mechanical test. Our success is due to the confidence that buyers place in us.
LOBELL, ABORN CO.,
230 West 59th St.,
one door west of Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 638, 1914 limousine; self-starter, electric lights; in best running order; can be purchased for $425 private party. 130 West 18th. Chelsea 8254.

LOCOMOBILE, 48 H. P., six-passenger, torpedo body, Series 2; run less than 10,000 miles. R 230 Times.

MARMON 1917 touring, 1917 limousine Chummy Roadster; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MERCER Speedster, 1916, runs like new, no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

OAKLAND, 3-passenger cabriolet, practically new, driven 4,000 miles; $800. Fordham 5412.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 Little Six Touring, like new; sell reasonable. 1930 Broadway.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS. | Reconditioned & guaranteed; prices very reasonable. WILLYS OVERLAND CO., Broadway and 50th St.

PACKARD 3-ton truck, model 3-3½ E; run less than 2,500 miles, has hydraulic hoist and dump body; cannot be told from new truck; a chance to save $1,000. Address Z 317 Times Annex.

PACKARD 1918 Fleetwood brougham-limousine; practically new; fully equipped and guaranteed; big sacrifice. J. Tymoff, 918 Union St., Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1918 Fleetwood touring, practically new. Gage, 51 East 42d, Murray Hill 422, (Wednesday.) 175 Saratoga Av., Yonkers.

PACKARD Twin Six 7-passenger Touring, like new, many extras; reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 4-passenger Toy Tonneau, Victoria top, newly painted, $500 if sold at once. 1,930 Broadway.

ROLLS-ROYCE landaulet; Brewster body; perfect mechanical condition; sacrifice. Address Estate, C 883 Times Annex.

REO 5-passenger Touring, perfect condition; sell reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

SCRIPPS 1916 runabout, in excellent condition Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 WHITE 7-PASS. TOURING.
1918 HUDSON 7-PASS. TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 55TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1808.

STANDARD sedan, 1918, almost new; run 2,500 miles; cost $4,000; will take $2,500 or first and second mortgages; must sell. Grossman, 9 6th St., Harrison. Tel. 2299 Harrison.

STEARNS KNIGHTS	Closed and Open Models.	Prices very
Overhauled Guaranteed	4 and 8 cyl.	reasonable.

STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 West 55th St. Columbus—7600.

STEARNS Limousine, 1917, four cylinder, Fleetwood body. Mr. Best, 2626 Vanderbilt.

STEARNS 1917 touring car, in excellent condition. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER; SACRIFICE.
$585 buys small 1917 "Six" touring, equipped with 2 extra auxiliary chairs; an exceptionally economical and comfortable family car in excellent condition throughout. Studebaker Factory Branch, 1,751 Broadway. See Mr. Christie, 2d floor.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STUDEBAKER, latest model Sedan, 19 series, "four" cyl., fore-door; used only a few miles for demonstrating purposes; absolutely perfect condition and fully guaranteed as brand new. Studebaker Factory Branch, 1,751 Broadway. See Mr. Christie, second floor.

STUDEBAKER 1913, in excellent condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., Broadway and 62d St.

STUTZ 4-passenger touring; late model; wire wheels; extra shoes and wheels; many other extras; like new. Winn, 374 Wadsworth Av. Phone St. Nicholas 3020. Call between 11 and 1.

STUTZ, 1916, Bearcat Speedster; wire wheels. Behrman, 2,178 Broadway. Phone 3531 Schuyler. Open evenings and Sundays.

STUTZ, beautiful 1917 Sedan, like new, fully equipped; sell reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917, A1 condition. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 Speedster; this "classy" car for sale at bargain price. 1,630 Broadway.

TRADE YOUR OLD CAR AND NOW SAVE $100. Studebaker Corporation, Broadway at 56th St. See Mr. Eckert.

WINTON SIX, seven-passenger touring car; electric lights, self-starter; overhauled, repainted, guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th St.

1917 FORD sedan, self starter, electric light; excellent condition. Brady Murray Motors Corpn., Broadway at 62d St.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCKS.
1½, 2½, 3½, and 5 ton,
ALL STYLE BODIES.
THOROUGHLY REBUILT IN OUR OWN SHOPS.
90-day guarantee.
Reasonable terms.
GRAMM BERNSTEIN SALES CORPORATION,
1,457 Broadway, Room 812.
Bryant 5187.

HURLBURT Motor Truck, three and one-half ton, in first-class condition; can be seen at 686 East 183d St.

New 5-ton dumpers for hire by day or long contract. Yankee Motor Trucking Corporation. Phone Columbus 8776.

D. E. TRUCK, 1 ton; worm drive. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., Broadway and 62d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

BIANCHI.—Beautiful town car for rent by month or week; owner drives; best references. Write C. Cristiani, 110 West 56th. Telephone Circle 1835.

PACKARD Twin Sixes to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 W. 43d. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

CADILLAC.—Attractive limousine; hour, week, month. Telephone Wedge, 5174 Riverside; very reasonable.

PACKARD Twin Sixes, limousines and landaulets, for hire by hour, day, week, month; rates reasonable. Klein Bros., Intervale 3420 or 4675.

PACKARD, six, limousine; hourly trips, monthly owner drives; references. Jones, Columbus 9021.

PACKARD Twin Sixes; rates very reasonable. Champion Garage and Auto Co., 171 West 89th St. Riverside 5818.

PACKARD 1917 twin sixes brougham; right to the minute; monthly contracts. Avidans, 147 West 54th. Circle 2471.

PIERCE-ARROW, beautiful, for renting hour, day, week, or month. Col. 4596.

Automobiles Wanted.

ATTENTION!
CARS WANTED.
We pay HIGHEST PRICES and SPOT CASH for used Cars in good condition.
Lincoln Sq. Auto Exchange, 1,930 B'way.

BRONX AUTOMOBILE CO.,
440 East 149th St.,
will buy your car or take it in trade for one of theirs. New and used cars of all descriptions for sale.

LATE model cars; highest cash prices. Auto Warehouse, 1,778 Broadway.

FRANKLIN 1917 5-passenger, from private owner. K 724 Times Downtown.

TOURING or runabout; cash waiting. 565 East Fordham Road. Tel. 5412 Fordham.

WANTED, 1918 model 4 or 5 passenger; Chandler preferred; state full particulars, price, mileage, condition tires, &c. Z 344 Times Annex.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL,	20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue 1.
235 West 50 St.	Superior instructors guarantee your expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass to Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 7920. Special classes for ladies.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $50.50.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.
1,121 BEDFORD AVENUE. DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE.

Fifty cents an agate line.

Linotype Machines—Three Model 1 two-letter, each with four magazines and matrices; one single-letter Model 1 machine, with three magazines and matrices; all in good running order, and each equipped with individual motor. Apply Mechanical Superintendent, eighth floor, Times Annex.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES, New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK - BALKE - COLLENDER CO., 39 West 32d St., near Broadway.

Wanted a power bailing machine; state kind, price, how long in use, and other particulars. G. L., 802 Times Downtown.

Private sale, fine china plate, glasses, and some other objects and etchings. 55 West 69th St.

Two elaborate masquerade suits, Maha-rani and Maha-rajah; only worn once. Apply to Louis Plate, 213 West 35th St.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 453 Broadway.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-visible, three months, $6.
Visible, three months, $7.50 and up.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4738.

Typewriter, Underwood No. 5, also desk, cheap. Sherwood, 1,260 Broadway, Room 609.

Government Sales.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT OWNED SHEARLINGS.

The Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, 19th & B Streets, Washington, D. C., will receive bids on Shearlings which were bought by the Government for the purpose of entering into the manufacture of army equipment such as coat liners, boots, jerkins, saddles, etc. Grades offered are Rock Island selection natural color for saddle linings, Rock Island selection black, Quartermaster selection natural color for saddle linings, Aviation No. 1 clipped and combed, Aviation No. 1 natural color, Aviation No. 1 black, Aviation No. 2 natural color, Aviation No. 2 black, Clippers, Rejects, Tear-offs and pieces. Shearlings can be inspected at any of the Zone Supply Offices in the following named cities: 461 8th Ave., New York, N. Y.; 168 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.; 1819 West 39th St., Chicago, Ill., and Jeffersonville, Ind. Bids must be made in triplicate on special form in time to reach Washington, D. C., A. M. February 24, 1919. Full particulars and forms for submitting bids may be obtained upon application to Surplus Property Division, Munitions Bldg., 19th & B Streets, Wash., D. C., Ref. S. P. D., No. 260, C. E.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT CHEMICALS MATERIAL DISPOSITION SECTION CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE, U. S. A., 19 WEST 44TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.—Sealed bids are requested for the whole or any portion of 2,700 pounds of Hexamethylenetetramine, also 41,000 pounds U. S. P. Hydrous Lanolin, located in New York. Bids made on form M. D. 10, obtainable from this office, will be received until 10 A. M. Feb. 7th, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Fifty cents an agate line.

TO ERNEST ASH AND HIS SISTER HENRIETTA, if living, residences unknown, children of Maria Ash, a deceased sister of Malvina Astor, late of the town of Copake, Columbia County, New York.

Notice is hereby given that there is a legacy awaiting each of you, to be applied for within six months after October 5, 1918, the date of the probate of the last will and testament of Malvina Astor, deceased. If no demand is made within such stated time, said legacies are to "all in and form a part of her residuary estate.

Dated, Chatham, N. Y., November 1, 1918.
WILLIAM B. DINEHART,
ADRIAN D. LANGDON,
GEORGE McCLELLAN,
Executors of, &c., of Malvina Astor, deceased. Office and Post Office address, Chatham, Columbia County, New York.

DEAR AL: PARENTS ARE BOTH ALL right in health and otherwise; there is one letter of utmost importance to you that father wants to write to you; give address. Father.

BEGINNING FEB. 11 I WILL NOT BE responsible for debts contracted by my wife, Rose Kirschner, 787 Crotona Park North, or anybody. Julius Kirschner.

Education Notes.

There have been placed on eligible lists of holders of license for promotion the names of the following:

BIOLOGY—Ethel S. Schwarz, P. S. 43, Man., 77.95; Cora A. Hare, P. S. 75, Queens, 76.45.

BOOKKEEPING—Isaac Nagourney, P. S. 34, Man., 79.875.

DRAWING—Dora Gilbert, P. S. 171, B'klyn, 89.325; Hilda Fredsall, P. S. 91, Man., 87.05; Elizabeth Prinzing, P. S. 63, B'klyn, 83.375; M. Alberta Banks, P. S. 25, Bronx, 82.45; Katharine Koelbel, P. S. 37, Queens, 81.475; Elizabeth McGlyney, P. S. 66, B'klyn, 80.75; Esther Thurber, P. S. 45, Bronx, 80.3; Lulu Mantz, P. S. 132, B'klyn, 79.175; Katherine Regan, P. S. 17, Rich., 77.425; Hannah Swick, P. S. 88, Man., 76.75.

ENGLISH—Men: William Blauvelt, P. S. 4, Bronx, 84.825; Edward Teufer, P. S. 40, Bronx, 84.825; Michael Kaplan, P. S. 64, Brooklyn, 83.05; William Gittelson, P. S. 171, Manhattan, 80.675; Melvin F. Gearhart, P. S. 19, Manhattan, 79.925. Women: Agnes J. Tallent, P. S. 137, Brooklyn, 89.125; Josephine M. Foran, P. S. 43, Manhattan, 87.35; Effie L. Boye, P. S. 27, Manhattan, 87.25; Marie A. Hufeland, P. S. 34, Bronx, 85.875; Anna Martin, P. S. 170G, Manhattan, 85.725; Alice Hartich, P. S. 64, Brooklyn, 85.5; Mabel E. Bigger, P. S. 118, Brooklyn, 84.6; Anna F. Greiser, P. S. 40, Bronx, 83.975; Esther Stern, P. S. 76, Manhattan, 83.45; Mabel J. Crandon, P. S. 143, Brooklyn, 82.9; Mary F. Clark, P. S. 112, Brooklyn, 82.825; Lillie Greenberg, P. S. 74, Manhattan, 82.45; Abbie P. Brewster, P. S. 93, Queens, 82.3; Louise Compter, P. S. 63, Manhattan, 82.15; Louise O'Brien, P. S. 89, Manhattan, 82.15; Mary Murray, P. S. 86, Manhattan, 82.05; Elsie L. Milne, P. S. 51, Bronx, 81.625; Amelia Levine, P. S. 50, Brooklyn, 81.1; Sarah McCarthy, P. S. 84, Bronx, 80.925; Lillian Hundley, P. S. 135, Brooklyn, 80.875; Charlotte E. Schenker, P. S. 40, Brooklyn, 80.75; Adelaide M. Meyer, P. S. 80, Brooklyn, 80.45; Adelaide D. Power, P. S. 83, Manhattan, 80.2; Elsie M. Timmerhaus, P. S. 159, Manhattan, 80.15; Evelyn M. Connolly, P. S. 47, Bronx, 79.75; Ellen B. Barrett, P. S. 25, Manhattan, 79.375; Lillian Murtha, P. S. 29, Bronx, 79; Edith M. Hannan, P. S. 47, Bronx, 79; Eva Bluhm, P. S. 32, Manhattan, 78.875; Edith M. Bridge, P. S. 71, Manhattan, 78.175; Florence Spiegelberg, P. S. 159, Manhattan, 78.05; Mary Kinsella, P. S. 18, Brooklyn, 77.95; Grace Stahl, P. S. 168, Manhattan, 77.85; Emma Christ, P. S. 174, Brooklyn, 77.625; Ottilie Schart, P. S. 159, Brooklyn, 77.475; Edith M. Crockett, P. S. 158, Brooklyn, 76.162; Elsie Jacobson, P. S. 159, Manhattan, 76.1; Ethel C. Baptiste, P. S. 178, Brooklyn, 75.475; Mary E. Crane, P. S. 10, Bronx, 75.425; Katharine O'Donnell, P. S. 184, Manhattan, 74.975.

FRENCH—Mary E. Millett, P. S. 3, Man., 87.25; Elsie A. Walters, P. S. 1, Man., 77.8; Marie A. Piquion, P. S. 7, Man., 77.125.

GEOGRAPHY AND SCIENCE—Hyman Grossberg, P. S. 174, B'klyn, 85; David Fried, P. S. 27, Man., 82.28; Ira Greenberg, P. S. 171, Man., 80.312.

HISTORY—Men: George Goldberg, P. S. 74, B'klyn, 82.625; John P. Molloy, P. S. 114, Man., 82.5; Meyer Cogin, P. S. 2, Man., 81.225; Jacob B. Platt, P. S. 47, Man., 79.825; Curt Dircks, P. S. 27, Bronx, 74.575; C. H. Jones, P. S. 32, Bronx, 74.06; Milton Seimanowitz, P. S. 64, Man., 73.3. Women: Evelyn Ennis, P. S. 59, Man., 91.025; Gladys Irvine, P. S. 86, B'klyn, 86.25; Grace W. Meehan, P. S. 24, B'klyn, 84.325; Grace Miller, P. S. 151, Man., 83.9; Janet Semler, P. S. 2, Bronx, 83.5; Gunhild Edman, P. S. 175, B'klyn, 83.025; Pauline E. Richter, P. S. 3, B'klyn, 82.675; Charlotte Levy, P. S. 39, Man., 79.95; Julia H. Plump, P. S. 129, B'klyn, 81.675; Gertrude E. Moloney, P. S. 110, B'klyn, 81.45; Dorothy Daley, P. S. 160, B'klyn, 81.425; Anna M. Shanon, P. S. 95, Queens, 81.125; Elizabeth C. Welck, P. S. 132, Man., 81.075; Florence Campbell, P. S. 24, B'klyn, 80.975; Louise E. Kelly, P. S. 67, Man., 79.825; Marion Finkelstein, P. S. 103, B'klyn, 79.525; Dorothea Tendler, P. S. 2, Man., 78.225; Ida S. Burr, P. S. 106, B'klyn, 77.925; Cecilia F. White, P. S. 70, Man., 77.5; Helen A. Flynn, P. S. 126, B'klyn, 76.875; Ethel Worman, P. S. 109, B'klyn, 76.625; Nora Dee, P. S. 97, Man., 76.45; Frances M. Jenness, P. S. 93, B'klyn, 76.325; Louise Simons, P. S. 93, Queens, 75.9; Mary Kearney, P. S. 17, B'klyn, 75.25; Lillian M. Connelly, P. S. 85, Man., 74.775; Josephine Stapleton, P. S. 184, Man., 74.35; Ella M. Penny, P. S. 11, B'klyn, 74.3.

MATHEMATICS—Men: Frank Casserly, P. S. 16, Manhattan, 81.5; Henry Benn, P. S. 77, Queens, 80.45. Women: Florence V. Carson, P. S. 6, Bronx, 82.25; Lillian Freyfogle, P. S. 17, Queens, 80.5; Emma L. Miller, P. S. 187, Brooklyn, 80.025; Lillian A. Maloney, P. S. 85, Manhattan, 80.45; Frederica Bogert, P. S. 26, Richmond, 77.537; Clara Wickes, P. S. 19, B'klyn, 77.45; Bertha Wright, P. S. 186, Manhattan, 76.625; Elise Colville, P. S. 18, Richmond, 75.775; Olga Eckstein, P. S. 23, Bronx, 72.825; Nathalie Eichner, P. S. 186, Manhattan, 71.25.

MUSIC—Anna Remmert, P. S. 140, Brooklyn, 88.2; Anna Hoffman, P. S. 13, Manhattan, 86; Emma Terr, P. S. 4, Bronx, 85.4; Margaret Roggeman, P. S. 59, Queens, 75.575; Adelaide B. Hugen, P. S. 50, Brooklyn, 79.375; Margaret C. Hearn, P. S. 59, Manhattan, 77; Marion E. Callan, P. S. 6, Bronx, 75.975; Maud Osborn, P. S. 4, Richmond, 74.75.

PHYSICAL TRAINING—Men: Arthur Huebsch, P. S. 4, Bronx, 86.075; Mortimer Simpson, P. S. 165, Brooklyn, 85.5; Abraham Beier, P. S. 97, Manhattan, 82.975; David Kaplan, P. S. 79, Manhattan, 79.625; Leon Richards, P. S. 69, Manhattan, 78.75; Lewis Leusterblau, P. S. 5, Manhattan, 78.35; Isadore Gelfand, P. S. 174, Brooklyn, 78.05. Women: Elva B. Larrabee, P. S. 159, Brooklyn, 86.675; Ella Kadlec, P. S. 47, Bronx, 83.15; Edith E. Montgomery, P. S. 33, Bronx, 82.775; Lola Burns, P. S. 178, Brooklyn, 82.125; Josephine E. McCormick, P. S. 89, Brooklyn, 81.525; Grace K. Hynes, P. S. 16, Manhattan, 80.575; Jennie, Ida M., P. S. 178, Brooklyn, 80.125; Mae C. Regan, P. S. 24, Brooklyn, 79.875; Ethel P. Cochrane, P. S. 137, Brooklyn, 79.75; Ethel McCrossen, P. S. 40, Queens, 79.75; Anna McHugh, P. S. 13, Brooklyn, 79.375; Mary O'Reilly, P. S. 88, Brooklyn, 79.375; Etta Lieberman, P. S. 24, Brooklyn, 79.025; Anna Blecher, P. S. 58, Queens, 78.05; Mabel B. Dickinson, P. S. 119, Brooklyn, 77.725; Annette Gelwitz, P. S. 175, Brooklyn, 77.175; Anna Levy, P. S. 50, Manhattan, 76.9; Mary Murphy, P. S. 28, Bronx, 73.75; Mary Duffy, P. S. 30, Bronx, 73.725.

SEWING—Emma A. Youngs, P. S. 90, B'klyn, 85.60; Jane MacGregor, P. S. 57, Man., 85.25; Helen C. Cherry, P. S. 27, Man., 79.15; Ella G. Smith, P. S. 189, B'klyn, 79.00; (Mrs.) Elizabeth Drummond, P. S. 12, B'klyn, 77.625; Ragnhild Nicholson, P. S. 144, B'klyn, 76.15.

SPANISH.—Men—Samuel J. Ortman, P. S. 42, Bronx, 77.125. Women—Beatrice Schwartz, P. S. 20, Man., 81.875.

STENOGRAPHY (Isaac Pitman.)—Men—Maxwell, Ehrlich, P. S. 14, Rich., 81.287. Women—Grace Bradburn, P. S. 106, Man., 91.75; Mabel Deegan, P. S. 114, Man., 89.25; Mary Collitelli, P. S. 168, Man., 87.587; Goldie Cohen, P. S. 27, Bronx, 85.662.

STENOGRAPHY, (Gregg.)—Rachel Grandesky, P. S. 64, Man., 89.125; Marion Weishaupt, P. S. 165, B'klyn, 82.125; Minna Scharfmann, P. S. 20, Man., 78.3; Anna Ihling, P. S. 132, Man., 78.025.

There will be a meeting of the Teachers' Union in Room 401 of the Washington Irving High School at 8 P. M. on Feb. 14.

At the State Department of Education in Albany today a conference will be held by representatives from various parts of the State on plans for a teachers' salary bill.

The New York Academy of Public Education will hold a meeting at 8 P. M. on Feb. 18, at the City College.

The Professional Teachers' Association will meet in the World Building at 8 P. M. on Feb. 14.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications will be received as follows: For auto engineman until March 7; for tabulating machine operator, (Hollerith,) temporary service, until March 11; for nurse, female, until March 13; for electrician until March 17.

The physical examination for fireman will begin on Feb. 14. About one hundred will be summoned daily except Saturday.

United States.

The commission announces for March 12 April 9, and May 7 examination for accounting and statistical clerk, for both men and women. Vacancies in the Division of Carriers' Accounts, the Division of Statistics, and the Division of Valuation, Interstate Commerce Commission, at entrance salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,620 a year, will be filled from these examinations. Certification to fill the higher-salaried positions will be made from those attaining the highest average percentages in the examination. Competitors will be examined in arithmetic, 20; practical questions in accounting and statistics, 25; thesis or essay, 15; general education, training, and experience, 25; accounting and other technical experience along lines connected with railway or other common carrier service, or its equivalent, 15. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first, but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Estates Appraised.

HANCE, MABEL LAMONT, (Oct. 8, 1918;) gross estate, $78,237; sole legatee, John A. Hance, 311 West 106th St.

OWENS, MARY LOUISE, (Aug. 8, 1918;) gross estate, $65,460; legatee, Sarah Nixon Owens, a sister.

PHELPS, HERBERT WILSON, (Nov. 26, 1916;) gross estate, $141,295; legatees, Mary Caroline Phelps, widow, $111,147; balance to one niece and two cousins.

WOOSTER, EMMA C., (May 18, 1918;) gross estate, $90,875; sole legatee, Louise W. King.

BIND THE PICTURES.

Strong and handsome cloth binder to hold the Mid-Week Pictorial Magazine, published by The New York Times, for half a year sent by mail on receipt of $1.25. If half leather, $2.00. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Air pressure is much below normal over the Mississippi Valley and all districts to the westward, with the centre of greatest depression over Wyoming, where the barometer stands at 29.40 inches. Pressure is relatively high in the Atlantic States, and it is rising rapidly in the Far Northwest.

The disturbance central Tuesday night over Wyoming has been attended by general rains in the Pacific States and rain and snows in the elevated regions west of the Rocky Mountains.

Light rains and snows have also fallen in the region of the Great Lakes, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf and interior of the South Atlantic States. The sky is overcast over the Eastern States, except New England, and the Far West.

There has been a general and decided rise in the temperature throughout the Central Valleys and the lake region and a fall over the western plateau.

Temperatures are below normal in the Eastern States and on the Pacific Coast and decidedly above normal in all interior districts.

In the New England and Middle Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region the weather will be unsettled and warmer, with probably light rain or snow on Wednesday and cloudy with moderate temperature on Thursday. In the Lower Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the Gulf and South Atlantic States the weather will be generally fair and warmer Wednesday and partly cloudy with mild temperature on Thursday.

In the upper lake region the weather will be unsettled Wednesday and Thursday with probably snow or rain and moderate temperature.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, becoming south and southeast, cloudy weather, probably light snow or rain; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate south, cloudy, probably light rain or snow; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate south, partly cloudy, probably rain off the Carolina and Georgia coasts.

FORECAST, TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness and warmer, with probably light snow or rain Wednesday. Thursday cloudy, with moderate temperature.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and warmer Wednesday, probably preceded by light snow or rain Wednesday morning. Thursday, partly cloudy, with mild temperature.

Western New York—Snow flurries and warmer Wednesday. Thursday, cloudy.

Northern New England—Cloudy and warmer Wednesday, probably followed by light snow Wednesday afternoon. Thursday, unsettled, probably light snow or rain.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M. taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
3 A. M.....32	19	4 P. M.....40	38
6 A. M.....32	19	7 P. M.....39	36
9 A. M.....34	20	9 P. M.....38	33
12 M.....37	27	11 P. M.....37	30

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 27; for the corresponding date last year it was 36; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 18; at 8 P. M. it was 33. Maximum temperature, 38 degrees at 3:35 P. M.; minimum, 16 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 56 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 36 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.03 inches.

Fire Record.

A.M. Loss.
2:55—525 West End Av.; Borchaadt Corporation .....Slight
4:05—Foot Willis Av. (freight car).....Slight
Y. & N. H. R. R. Yard.....Slight
4:30—45 E. 1 St.; not given.....None
6:12—156 E. 24 St.; Reich Garage Co.; not given
7:55—122 9 Av.; John Foley.....Slight
8:10—268 10th Av.; not given.....Slight
8:10—51 E. 59 St.; Florence Brennan..Slight
9:15—205 E. 118 St.; S. Lewis.....Slight
10:30—8 W. 62 St.; Cadillac Auto Co. Slight
11:10—483 E. 144 St. .....Not given
P.M.
1:00—526 Beck St.; Beck Realty Co. Not given
1:25—128 E. 35 St.; George Elliot.....None
1:30—155 Av. B; Anna Eireck.....Slight
2:25—Front 118 Morton St.; U. S. Mail truck .....Not given
2:30—707 E. 187 St.; John Gardi..Not given
4:30—807 E. 100th St.; not given....Slight
4:30—332 Av. A; Patrick O'Hanlon....Slight
5:15—3 Av. & 170 St., (auto;) Marcus Gender .....Slight
5:20—69-71 Wooster St.; Universal Metal Co. .....Slight
6:25—65 Mangin St.; Hyman Goldstarb .....Not given
7:30—502 W. 176 St.; Andrew Roseneck .....Slight
8:00—56-62 North Moore St.; Burroughs & Co. .....Not given
9:25—Bowery and Canal St.; elevated railroad tracks.....Slight
10:00—1,423 2 Av.; James West.....Slight
10:15—161 Henry St.; not given.....None

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Pensioned, to take effect 12 P. M., Feb. 10: Patrol R. M. Carmody, Traffic A, on his own application, at $825 per annum; appointed Nov. 11, 1891.

Transfers and assignments to take effect 8 A. M., Feb. 13: Patrol James McInnerny and Joseph Butler, 33d, to Special Day Squad.

Temporary assignments, from precincts indicated to Headquarters to clerical duty in Division of Supplies, 13 days, from 8 A. M., Feb. 16: Patrol E. A. Molloy, 46th; M. J. McCann, 67th; W. A. Brazier, 82d.

Applications to full pay on sick report approved: Lieut. James McDonald, 30th, 8:30 A. M. Jan. 23, during disability; Patrolmen P. Reilly, 7th, 8:45 A. M. Jan. 17, 1919, during disability; J. H. Sheldrick, 47th, 9 A. M.

GARRETSON WARNS OF SOCIAL UNREST

Any Attempt to Reduce Wages Would Be Dangerous, Brotherhood Chief Asserts.

NEAR A POWDER MAGAZINE

Spark May Set It Off, Senate Committee Is Told — Witness Amplifies Railroad Ownership Views.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Warning of increasing social unrest unless due attention is paid to the demands of labor was given to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee today by A. B. Garretson, President of the Order of Railway Conductors, appearing again in support of the Plumb plan for controlling the railroads.

"Any attempt to reduce wages will strengthen discontent," said Mr. Garretson. "As one who knows the danger this country is facing, I tell you that we are as near a powder mine as one can imagine. And a careless spark may start a conflagration the end of which is difficult to foretell."

Suspicion is entertained by labor of things it does not understand, the witness asserted.

"More often than not," he continued, "its fears are justified. There are a few corporation officials who might manage to slip into Heaven, but in the main most of them are only as good as their business will allow.

"It is the fashion now to denounce Bolshevism, but when you consider the underlying causes that make for Bolshevism they are an indictment of the whole social structure."

Labor conditions in England gave Mr. Garretson an opportunity for comparison.

"Watch what has gone on there for three or four months," said he. "Discontent in England has gone beyond the place where you could patch it up as you would a one-horse shay. You must provide a remedy based on a deep, thorough study of the underlying causes. And unless we, a so-called democratic people, are ready to rectify these causes to a very considerable degree, we shall only add to the strength of the flame which, at last, will communicate itself to sufficient numbers of the people to overturn that which was created by the fathers who set up our Government, and which was fortified by the blood of succeeding generations."

Government Ownership.

Under examination by Senator Kellogg of Minnesota for the purpose of finding out the attitude of labor in other countries toward Government ownership, Mr. Garretson said he had not made a careful study of this, but said the stand of labor had been "democratic" in Australasia and Canada.

"They can give us card and spades in both these countries on democracy," he said. "On the European Continent, the labor movement has been mainly socialistic, while in England, Canada, and the United States it has not. But in England the tendency is rapidly growing socialistic, and such a tendency might readily exist in this country."

One idea introduced by the witness, that Government ownership would allow workers to move freely about and secure employment in other places when their work had been checked by bad weather conditions, seemed to interest the members of the committee. Mr. Garretson suggested that the Government could provide cheap, possibly free, transportation in these instances. Not more than four months' work in a year was available to a large proportion of labor because of weather conditions, he asserted.

"The world owes every man a living, and the only way to shift the burden of supporting a man from society to the man himself is to see that he gets work when he needs it," said the brotherhood chief.

Mr. Garretson repeated his statement that Government control had not received a fair test in this country. Senator Underwood drew out this statement by asking why Federal management had cost more than private operation.

"I'll tell you what I told Mr. McAdoo four days after he took over the roads and when he called the brotherhood heads here to Washington to give their views," said the witness. "I said Government control for any set period, following which the horizon was clouded with doubts as to whether the roads would go back to private ownership, would never afford an honest test.

"The reason for this lies in the very nature of men. In any railroad organization the men seeking promotion look to the dominating influence at the top. They try to serve them, and a more dominating loyalty has never been witnessed. Therefore, until the operating officials of the railroads have become convinced that the future lies with the Government, and not with Wall Street, Government control will never get a fair test. There is no necessity for collusion in order to destroy the success of any system of control; it can fail merely through passive resistance, through things which men fail to do."

Plumb Plan of Operation.

Discussing the Plumb plan, which the brotherhoods and the railway unions endorse, Mr. Garretson remarked that under this the Government and the employes would share "fifty-fifty."

"Will the Government go into partnership with workers, who will not share dollars at the sacrifice of service, or into partnership with corporations, which are organized for profit?" asked Mr. Garretson. "Which would be more desirable?"

Government guarantees of private-operated roads would be "a fatal mistake," and would put "operation on a plane of mediocrity," said Mr. Garretson, in answer to Senator Underwood. He held to his original proposition that valuation of the railroads was an absolute essential in determining rates, no matter whether the roads were Government-owned or private-owned. Senator Kellogg said railroad builders in the early days of the West seldom kept construction records, and thus valuation would be difficult to ascertain, in some cases.

"It's true that some records vanished overnight; when they proved too much, the records disappeared," replied Mr. Garretson. He said it would not be hard to obtain comparative costs for the period of construction, even if the records had been lost.

There was no reason, declared the Brotherhood leader, why negroes who worked beside white men should not receive equal wages. In making this statement, he used the word "niggers," and then he corrected himself and added to the stenographer.

"Better spell that word 'negroes.' Somebody said that no man who spelled 'negroes' with two 'g's' could become President. And I have aspirations."

Mr. Garretson will occupy the stand again tomorrow.

LOST AND FOUND.

15 cents an agate line.

LOST.—NEW YORK, NOV. 12, 1918.—CERTIFICATE NO. E 41,739, FOR TWENTY SHARES OF TEXAS CO., IN THE NAME OF LEONARD O'MALLEY, AND CERTIFICATE NO. NYA 57,646, FOR TWENTY-FIVE SHARES N. Y., N. H. & HARTFORD RAILROAD CO., IN THE NAME OF EDWARD T. CARVIN. IF FOUND, PLEASE NOTIFY WARDWELL & ADAMS, 71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. TRANSFER HAS BEEN STOPPED, AND ALL PARTIES ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST NEGOTIATING THE SAME.

LOST—In subway, West 96th St., Monday, open-face gold watch, with fob, both monogramed "D. W. L."; $20 reward; no questions asked. Return to HENLEIN & GREENTREE, 1,333 Broadway.

LOST—On Saturday, Feb. 8, large diamond pin, either in lobby of Hotel Savoy or taxicab about 12 o'clock midnight. Liberal reward for return of same to Thomas G. Davis, 331 Madison Av., New York City.

LOST—At 5th Av., between 54th St. and Lord & Taylor's, on Feb. 11, earrings, made of small diamonds, onyx centres; reward. No questions asked if returned to 328 Lexington Av. Murray Hill 6603.

LOST—Between 132 and 128A East 19th St., a blue beaded bag, containing silver wrist watch with name engraved. Finder return to 128A East 19th St. and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Diamond emerald bracelet, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 8, in Bonwit Teller, Lord & Taylor, Gunther's or 5th Av. or taxi; $100 reward if returned to Rieppel, 12 East 56th St.

LOST—Wallet containing over $100 cash, between 67th and 84th, west side, marked "Washington, Capitol"; reward. Finder kindly communicate with Mrs. Frank, 107 West 84th.

LOST.—Military wrist watch, Elgin; silver; khaki band, in Palais Royal Cafe, 58th St. and Broadway; liberal reward. Return to Astor Hotel, Room 362.

LOST—Monday night, south side 85th St., between Lexington and 5th Avs., large leather folder containing four military photographs; reward. Return Mrs. Bennett, Hotel Iroquois.

LOST.—Liberal reward, no questions, gold chain with diamonds; also diamond pendant brooch. Return to Cashier, Biltmore Hotel.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, Waltham, on 207th St. crosstown car Sunday; liberal reward. Mrs. S. M. Cavert, 234 South 2d Av., Mount Vernon.

LOST—Ring, small emeralds and pearls, Tuesday night, near 43d St. and Broadway; liberal reward. Return Manhattan Hotel Office.

LOST—Black leather case, name on it, containing mainly money; liberal reward; no questions; please return. Bouton, care Domestic Electric Co., 52 Park Place.

LOST—Monday night, Feb. 3, between Carnegie Hall and 311 West 95th St., sealskin neckpiece; suitable reward. Return Herrick, 311 West 95th St.

LOST—Muff, gray opossum, in Woolworth's 5th Av., or near Mirror Candy Store, 5th Av., 43d St., on Tuesday evening, Feb. 11. Reward if returned to 210 East 72d St.

LOST—Feb. 10, 8th Av. L-155th to 38th, West, large odd-sized silver wrist watch; liberal reward. Telephone Greeley 3776.

LOST—Fraternity pin, pearl set, probably in subway; reward. Phone Morningside 4670.

LOST—Lady's gold flexible bracelet watch, with monogram, on 5th Av., Tuesday; reward. Circle 173. B 215 Times.

LOST—On a Rochester Pullman sleeper, case with order books and clothes. Return to Moyses & Dreyfus, 1 East 33d.

LOST—On Tuesday afternoon, between Altman's and Stern's, a red satin embroidered pillow sham. Finder please notify 579 5th Av.

LOST—Gold watch and fob, initialled "A.S." on both; liberal reward; no questions asked. Phone Farragut 4931.

LOST—Liberal reward, no questions, diamond horse pin. Return to Cashier, Biltmore Hotel.

LOST—Feb. 11, vicinity 5th Av. and 46th St. or in 5th Av. stage, black leather hand bag; reward. 33 Madison Av.

LOST—Boston bull pup, 7 months old, name "Chien"; reward. 813 West 81st St.

LOST—Black silk purse, taxi. Return 222 Riverside Drive, Apt. 54; reward.

LOST—$500 Electrical Development 5% bond; reward. B 465 Times Downtown.

LOST—Monday tortoise-shell spectacles in case; reward. Dickson, 401 West 118th.

LOST—Diamond star brooch, 42d and Broadway, Tuesday, 8 P. M. R 252 Times.

LOST — Sunday, diamond-emerald scarfpin, bird shape; liberal reward. K 179 Times.

$100 REWARD for return earring containing one pear-shaped and 14 small diamonds, lost Feb. 6 between East 65th and West 42d Sts. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—On Sunday, somewhere between Great River and East Islip, L. I., a female Boston bull, answers to the name of "Peggy"; when lost was wearing a red sweater held on by harness; white breast, white fore paws, white marking on face, and white diamond-shape marking on back of neck. Liberal reward for return to Clarence G. Fisher, South Windsor Av., Bridgewaters, L. I. Phone Bay Shore 413.

LOST—BROWN POMERANIAN DOG, dark chocolate shade, white nose, wears tan harness, answers to name "Teddy," at 59th St. and 6th Av.; reward. Miss C. Berner, Apartment 10C, 100 West 59th St. Circle 4952.

FOUND—White West Highlander. Inquire 41 Park Av.

TELLS OF O'LEARY MEETING VICTORICA

Long Beach Chief of Police Corroborates Woman Spy's Story of Hotel Nassau Conferences.

SAW ROBINSON WITH THEM

Scott Nearing Takes the Stand in His Own Defense and Talks Socialism to the Jury.

Corroboration of testimony given by Marie de Victorica, Germany's chief woman spy in this country, that she had met Jeremiah O'Leary at Long Beach among other places in connection with her activities was given yesterday by Government witnesses. Aubrey Pettit, who was Chief of Police at Long Beach in the Summer of 1917, told Judge A. N. Hand at the trial of O'Leary that he had seen the defendant in company with Victorica and Jay Willard Robinson at the Hotel Nassau at Long Beach. Robinson is awaiting trial for treason in connection with German plotting.

Asked how he came to observe the trio, Pettit said the Navy Intelligence Bureau had asked him to keep a lookout for newcomers and their activities. The witness also testified he had seen Robinson and Victorica together on other occasions. O'Leary, who conducted most of the cross-examination of witnesses, attempted to offset Pettit's testimony by asking him if he had seen friends and relatives of the defendants at Long Beach, who were present in the court room. The witness was unable to recall any of those whom O'Leary asked to stand up.

Private Joseph A. Lynch of the American Expeditionary Force, formerly captain of the bell boys at the Hotel Nassau, testified that he knew Victorica, who was a guest at the hotel. He said he had seen O'Leary about the hotel in company with a stout man while she was living at the Nassau.

Cross-examined by O'Leary, the witness said he had received orders from General Pershing to return to the United States for the trial.

"So when you came to this country you had special orders to testify in this case?" O'Leary shouted at the witness.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Didn't you have an idea that if you said you could recognize me you could get home?"

"No, I wanted to stay in France. I didn't want to come home at all."

The witness said he did not know anything about the case or O'Leary, and was not interested to know.

Arthur Lyons, managing clerk in O'Leary's law office until last May, who accompanied the defendant when he went West, was also a witness for the Government. He testified that he heard O'Leary say of Victorica on one occasion: "The damned Dutch dope, they've got her, and if they don't give her dope she'll say anything."

Colonel Thomas Felder, chief counsel for the defense, brought out on cross-examination that O'Leary had been sick just before his trip, having undergone an operation. Lyons said O'Leary had contemplated a trip to Reno in connection with the divorce suit of Mrs. Kielat, daughter of Mrs. E. N. Breitung. The witness said O'Leary's family wanted him to go in the defendant's place, but at the last minute the latter decided to make the trip also. The trial will be continued tomorrow.

Scott Nearing took the stand in his own defense yesterday before Federal Judge Julius Mayer. Nearing is charged with attempting to obstruct the draft. Under direct examination of Seymour Stedman, his chief counsel, Nearing testified that the theory on which "The Great Madness" was based was expressed previously in an article written by Professor E. R. Seligman of Columbia. The witness added that Seligman was for war and a conservative. He also asserted that the same theories were advanced in the creed of the Navy League. "The Great Madness" is one of several books and pamphlets written by Nearing, on which the Government based its complaint.

Nearing testified that despite his radical leanings he was on good terms with his father, a Wall Street stock broker, and the rest of his family. He testified that his ancestors on both sides had been in America for more than 200 years.

Nearing took every opportunity allowed by the court to make addresses to the jury on the attitude of the Socialist Party and himself on the question of the war. The courtroom was crowded with friends and sympathizers among whom were John Reed, Arturo Giovanitti, Alderman Algernon Lee, who was also witness, and Bella Silverman. The trial will be resumed tomorrow.

$50,000 FARE FOR AIR TRIP.

Business Man Said to Have Offered It for First Ocean Flight.

"Fifty thousand dollars has been offered by a prominent business man for the privilege of being carried as mechanic in the first transatlantic flight made in an airplane," said Henry Woodhouse, a member of the Board of Governors of the Aero Club of America, in an address yesterday before the American Geographical Society.

"I am not at liberty to make his name public," he added, "but I might say that he is a progressive business man, experienced in the manipulation of gas engines, who is so enthusiastic over the proposed flight that he deems this sum reasonable for the distinction of being permitted to attend to the motors on this historic occasion."

The subject of Mr. Woodhouse's address was "The Trail of the Airplane," in which he reviewed the development of aircraft from the time of the first experiments by the Romans and Chinese up until the present day.

He lauded the plans made for Captain Bartlett's arctic expedition where airplanes will be employed in exploration of the unknown arctic regions. He also told about the large dirigibles being developed by the British that are capable of carrying 100 tons of useful cargo and which, it is hoped, will be able to travel 10,000 miles without descending.

SIGHTLESS EARN $127,287.59

N. Y. Association for Blind Shows Big Increase in Activities.

The annual report of the New York Association for the Blind, of which the late Joseph H. Choate was President until his death, tells of the increase in all the activities of the organization notwithstanding the adverse conditions brought on by the war.

The Census Bureau has listed more than 11,000 names and has records of 3,346 blind in Greater New York. The report also shows that at the Bourne Workshop for Blind Men, at 338 East Thirty-fifth Street, 193,452 brooms were manufactured in 1918, an increase of 35,920 over the previous year; 2,730 chairs were caned, and more than 3,000 willow baskets were made. The sale of the product of these 108 men brought $127,287.59.

Besides the industrial work of the blind, the organization was very active in war work. The Lighthouse Workers, blind women who went daily to the headquarters for work and instruction, organized a Red Cross auxiliary, and they equaled the other auxiliaries, composed of people not so handicapped, in supplying their quota of knitted and machine sewn hospital garments.

During the year $3,299.48 was bequeathed to the Association for the Blind by Heyman Pfeiffer, and through the estate of Margaret A. Harriot $1,500 was received. Other contributions, including one of $2,500 from Jacob H. Schiff, amounted to $41,247.35.

Dr. John H. Finley, who succeeded Mr. Choate as President, made an appeal in his report for support for the continuation of the work during the days of peaceful industry now in prospect.

DROP CHINESE DIVORCE SUIT

Plaintiff's Tong Orders It Stopped—Separation Agreed To.

The first Chinese divorce suit filed in this city came to a sudden end when it was called for trial yesterday through the action of the tong of which the plaintiff was a member. The suit was brought by Hung Nom, owner of a chop suey restaurant at 26 Pell Street, against Josephine Nom, of Chinese and Mexican ancestry, whom he left after he had lived with her only six days. He sued on the ground that she was receiving attentions from a former suitor.

Abraham Goldfarb and Thomas H. Smith, attorneys for the parties, told Justice Delehanty that they desired to have the complaint dismissed, which was done. Then, attended by friends, interpreters, and a dozen members of the plaintiff's tong, they left court together, apparently with the utmost good feeling, and went to a lawyer's office, where a separation agreement was drawn up in accordance with the orders of the tong, but in which the court had no part.

The lawyers explained that they had spent all Sunday in Chinatown preparing the case for presentation yesterday, but on Sunday evening the plaintiff's tong, to which Mrs. Nom had appealed for advice, called a meeting which the parties were directed to attend. The club heard both tell their story, then voted that it was unseemly for members of the Chinese race to air their domestic troubles in court, directed that the suit be dropped, and ordered that the husband and wife separate, to which both agreed.

French Information Bureau Opens.

The information bureau of the French High Commission opened offices yesterday, at 65 Broadway, where it has the entire eighth floor. Previously the bureau has been in Washington. The bureau will endeavor to obtain a hearing for the French viewpoint from news associations and news services here, an official said yesterday. It will also publish booklets written by Frenchmen on current questions. It has direct cable service with the French Government and maintains a large staff of workers.

Charter for a Children's Home.

The After Care Home for Crippled Children of 142 Bruce Avenue, Yonkers, has received a charter from the State of New York. An election of officers will take place on Tuesday, March 26, at the Manhattan Square Hotel. Mrs. Matilda Danziger is the founder of the home.

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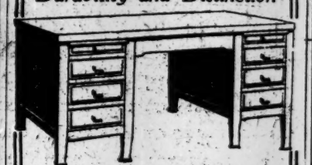
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